

South Australia

Livestock Regulations 2013

under the *Livestock Act 1997*

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Legislative history

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *Livestock Regulations 2013*.

3—Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

Act means the *Livestock Act 1997*;

AFB test means a test for the presence of American Foul Brood conducted by a laboratory approved for the purpose by the Chief Inspector;

Agvet Code of South Australia has the same meaning as in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (South Australia) Act 1994*;

animal holding area—

- (a) includes a holding yard, assembly point or transit centre; and
- (b) does not include a goat depot;

authorised manufacturer, in relation to identification tags, PIDs or eIDs, means a person authorised by the Chief Inspector under regulation 76 to manufacture identification tags, PIDs or eIDs;

authorised recycler, in relation to PIDs or eIDs, means a person authorised by the Chief Inspector under regulation 76 to recycle PIDs or eIDs;

birds includes poultry;

bobby calf means a weaned calf of or under 6 weeks of age;

cattle includes buffalo and bobby calves but does not include deer;

corresponding law means—

- (a) *Animal Diseases Act 2005* of the Australian Capital Territory;
- (b) *Stock Diseases Act 1923* of New South Wales;
- (c) *Livestock Act 2008* of the Northern Territory;
- (d) *Stock Act 1915* of Queensland;
- (e) *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984* of Tasmania;
- (f) *Livestock Disease Control Act 1994* of Victoria;
- (g) *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* of Western Australia;
- (h) *Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968* of Western Australia;
- (i) *Stock (Identification and Movement) Act 1970* of Western Australia;

deer means an animal of the family *Cervidae*;

destination land, in relation to the movement of animals, means the land to which the animals are or are to be moved;

electronic identification device or **eID** means a device containing a microchip for the permanent identification of sheep or goats obtained from an authorised manufacturer or an authorised recycler or a person authorised under a corresponding law to manufacture or recycle such devices or through an ordering system approved under a corresponding law;

farmed goat means a goat that is kept in a domestic or captive state but does not include a harvested rangeland goat;

Note—

However, a harvested rangeland goat becomes a farmed goat in certain circumstances—see regulation 3A(3).

foundation, in relation to a beehive, means material impressed with the pattern of cell bases on which bees build comb;

goat depot means a place at which harvested rangeland goats are aggregated before their sale or slaughter (not being a place on the property at which the goats are captured);

harvested rangeland goat—see regulation 3A;

HGP earmark means an earmark of the kind required to be made immediately after cattle or buffalo are treated with a hormonal growth promotant (see regulation 32);

HGP free declaration means a declaration, in a form approved by the Chief Inspector, that cattle or buffalo have not been treated with hormonal growth promotants;

hive identification code—see Part 2 Division 2;

hormonal growth promotant means a product containing 1 or more hormones (including but not limited to oestradiol, progesterone, trenbolone and zeranol) that increases the growth rate of, and enhances feed conversion in, cattle or buffalo;

identification code, in relation to a place, means—

- (a) a current PIC for the place; or
- (b) a code (by whatever description) that is currently applied to the place for the purposes of identification under a corresponding law;

identification code of a stock agent—see Part 10 Division 3;

identification tag, in relation to a deer, means an ear tag obtained from an authorised manufacturer (see Part 11);

land of dispatch, in relation to the movement of animals, means the land from which the animals are, or are to be, removed;

lice means sheep body lice of the genus *Bovicola ovis*;

lice-infested sheep means sheep on which 1 or more live lice are present;

live export depot means premises at which livestock are prepared or inspected for live export;

livestock saleyard includes any place where the public sale of livestock is conducted;

manufactured stock food means anything that is manufactured or processed as food for livestock but does not include stock food comprised only of chaff, hay or wholegrains;

movement documentation—see regulation 62;

national vendor declaration, in relation to animals of a particular type, means a vendor declaration of a kind designated, for the time being by the Chief Inspector by notice in the Gazette as a national vendor declaration for animals of that type for the purposes of these regulations;

NLIS means National Livestock Identification System;

NLIS database manager means the person designated for the time being by the Chief Inspector by notice in the Gazette as the NLIS database manager for the purposes of these regulations;

non-functioning PID or **non-functioning eID**, in relation to an electronic PID or an eID, means an electronic PID or eID that fails to provide a reading when scanned;

over-the-hooks sale means the sale of the carcass of an animal on the basis of the weight of the carcass immediately after slaughter (commonly known as hot standard carcass weight);

owner of land—

- (a) in relation to land alienated from the Crown in fee simple—means the owner of an estate in fee simple in the land;
- (b) in relation to land held from the Crown by lease, licence or agreement to purchase—means the lessee, licensee or purchaser;

package, in relation to a stock food, means anything in or by which the stock food is cased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed;

PIC or ***property identification code***—see Part 10 Division 1;

PID or ***permanent identification device*** means a device for the permanent identification of livestock of a particular class obtained from an authorised manufacturer or an authorised recycler or a person authorised under a corresponding law to manufacture or recycle such devices or through an ordering system approved under a corresponding law;

pig tattoo code—see Part 10 Division 2;

port for live export includes a wharf, airport or other area at which livestock are assembled immediately before their live export, but does not include a live export depot;

prescribed movement details, in relation to cattle—see subregulation (2);

prescribed premises means—

- (a) premises on which a special event is held; or
- (b) an animal feedlot; or
- (c) an animal holding area; or
- (d) a live export depot; or
- (e) a pound;
- (f) an artificial breeding centre;

prescribed vaccine means—

- (a) a preparation or substance capable of producing immunity in livestock to anthrax or rabies; and
- (b) any other preparation or substance determined by the Minister to be a prescribed vaccine for the purposes of these regulations;

registered beekeeper means a person registered as a beekeeper under section 17 of the Act;

registered veterinary product has the same meaning as in the Agvet Code of South Australia;

responsible person, for an identification code, means—

- (a) in the case of a PIC for land on which poultry are kept—the person nominated as the responsible person for the PIC in an application for allocation or renewal of the PIC or, in the absence of such an application or nomination, the relevant accredited poultry grower or person who is required to hold such an accreditation for the poultry; or
- (b) in the case of a PIC for land on which birds are kept for the purposes of an egg production business—the person nominated as the responsible person for the PIC in an application for allocation or renewal of the PIC or, in the absence of such an application or nomination, the person who is accredited to engage in the egg production business or who is required to hold an accreditation to engage in the business; or
- (c) in the case of a PIC for land on which any other livestock are kept or handled—the person nominated as the responsible person for the PIC in an application for allocation or renewal of the PIC or, in the absence of such an application or nomination, the owner or occupier of the place identified by the PIC; or
- (d) in the case of a hive identification code—the relevant registered beekeeper; or
- (e) in the case of an identification code of a stock agent—the stock agent;

restricted animal material means material derived wholly or partly from a vertebrate, but does not include milk, a milk product, gelatine, tallow or an extracted oil;

sheep health statement means a declaration about the health of sheep in a form approved by the Chief Inspector;

special event means an event at which animals are exhibited, or involved in a competitive activity, and includes a show, fair, rodeo and campdraft;

stock agent, in relation to a vendor or purchaser of livestock, means a person who, for fee or reward, arranges for the sale or purchase of the livestock on behalf of the vendor or purchaser;

stock food means—

- (a) manufactured stock food; or
- (b) chaff, hay or wholegrains; or
- (c) anything else used as food for livestock;

swarm catch box means a hive that is used to catch bee swarms;

vendor declaration means a declaration made in connection with the sale or proposed sale of livestock, using—

- (a) a form known as a "Vendor Declaration" from time to time approved by the Chief Inspector in respect of livestock of the relevant kind; or
 - (b) a form to the same effect as the form referred to in paragraph (a).
- (2) For the purposes of these regulations, the **prescribed movement details**, for cattle being moved, means the following details:
- (a) the number of animals being moved;

- (b) the serial number of the national vendor declaration (if any) accompanying the animals during their movement;
 - (c) the date on which the animals are being moved;
 - (d) the identification code of the land of dispatch;
 - (e) the identification code of the destination land;
 - (f) the number or code on each animal's PID.
- (3) For the purposes of these regulations—
- (a) an animal will not be regarded as being moved or removed from land if that land and the destination land have the same identification code;
 - (b) an animal will not be regarded as being pastured on land if—
 - (i) it is kept for a period not exceeding 7 days at a livestock saleyard to which it has been consigned for sale; or
 - (ii) it is kept for a period not exceeding 7 days at an abattoir at which it is to be slaughtered;
 - (ba) a sheep or farmed goat will not be regarded as being pastured on land if—
 - (i) the animal is held at an animal holding area as part of a consignment of such animals; and
 - (ii) the consignment leaves the animal holding area not more than 7 days after arrival; and
 - (iii) there is no change in the consignment of which the animal forms part (other than a change resulting from the death of an animal);
 - (c) an animal will not be taken to be bred on land unless it has been pastured on the land since its birth;
 - (d) a requirement to provide to a person, or notify a person of, details comprised of a number or code on a PID will be satisfied if either of the following is provided:
 - (i) the number or code generated when the PID is scanned; or
 - (ii) the number or code that appears on the exterior of the PID or tag;
 - (da) a requirement to provide to a person, or notify a person of, details comprised of a number or code on an eID will be satisfied if the number or code generated when the eID is scanned is provided;
 - (e) the NLIS database manager will only be taken to be notified if notified in a manner authorised by the NLIS database manager;
 - (f) a reference to the operator of prescribed premises will, in the case of premises on which a special event is held, be taken to be a reference to the person in charge of the special event.
- (4) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette—
- (a) determine that a specified preparation or substance capable of producing immunity in livestock to a specified organism or disease syndrome is a prescribed vaccine for the purposes of these regulations; or

- (b) vary or revoke a determination under paragraph (a).

3A—Harvested rangeland goats

- (1) For the purposes of these regulations, a reference to a *harvested rangeland goat* will be taken to be a reference to a goat—
 - (a) that is captured from a wild state (however described); and
 - (b) the capture of which satisfies any requirements determined by the Chief Inspector by notice in the Gazette for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (2) Without limiting the requirements that may be determined by the Chief Inspector under subregulation (1)(b), such requirements may include—
 - (a) a requirement that a goat be captured, or not be captured, in a specified part of the State; or
 - (b) a requirement that a goat was not born as part of a managed breeding program.
- (3) However, a goat ceases to be a harvested rangeland goat, and will be taken to be a farmed goat, if any of the following occurs:
 - (a) the goat is held at the place at which it was captured from a wild state for more than 42 days;
 - (b) the goat is moved from the place at which it was captured from a wild state to anywhere other than a goat depot or abattoir;
 - (c) the goat is held at a goat depot for a period of more than 10 days;
 - (d) the goat is moved from a goat depot to a place (including, to avoid doubt, to another goat depot) other than an abattoir;
 - (e) the goat is subjected to animal husbandry practices (however described) at any point following its capture from a wild state;
 - (f) the goat is provided with any form of veterinary treatment following its capture from a wild state.

4—Prescribed expiable offences

For the purposes of section 82 of the Act, the following are prescribed expiable offences:

- (a) an expiable offence under section 33(3) of the Act;
- (b) expiable offences under Part 11 of these regulations.

5—Authorisations

- (1) An authorisation of the Chief Inspector under these regulations—
 - (a) must be in writing; and
 - (b) may be given to a particular person or to a class of persons or may apply generally; and
 - (c) may be subject to conditions; and
 - (d) may be varied or revoked by the Chief Inspector at any time.

- (2) An authorisation of the Chief Inspector under these regulations or the variation or revocation of such an authorisation takes effect—
 - (a) if the authorisation is given to a particular person—when written notice of the authorisation or of the variation or revocation (as the case may be) is served on the person; or
 - (b) if the authorisation is given to a class of persons or applies generally—when notice of the authorisation or of the variation or revocation (as the case may be) is published in the Gazette.

Part 2—Special provisions relating to bees

Division 1—Registration of beekeepers

6—Registration of beekeepers

- (1) Bees for which a hive is kept are a prescribed class of livestock for the purposes of section 17 of the Act.
- (2) A person who keeps bees is not required to be registered under section 17 of the Act if—
 - (a) the bees are kept only in hives in respect of which another person is registered as a beekeeper; or
 - (b) the bees are kept in a hive brought into the State from another State or Territory for a period of not more than 90 days in any continuous period of 12 months and the manner in which the person keeps the bees would, if those bees were being kept in that other State or Territory, comply with the requirements of the corresponding laws of that State or Territory.
- (3) Pursuant to section 6A of the Act, the following categories of offences are prescribed for the purposes of section 17 of the Act in respect of a person who keeps bees for which a hive is kept (and accordingly the corresponding penalties or expiation fees set out in section 17(1) apply):
 - (a) a category 1 offence is an offence committed or alleged to have been committed in connection with the keeping of more than 99 hives;
 - (b) a category 2 offence is an offence committed or alleged to have been committed in connection with the keeping of 5 or more hives but not more than 99 hives;
 - (c) a category 3 offence is committed or alleged to have been committed in connection with the keeping of less than 5 hives.

7—Term of registration and renewal

- (1) Registration as a beekeeper is for a term of 12 months.
- (2) Registration as a beekeeper may be renewed from time to time for a further term of 12 months.
- (3) An application for renewal of registration as a beekeeper must—
 - (a) be made to the Chief Inspector; and

- (b) be in the form and contain or be accompanied by the information required by the Chief Inspector; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee set out in Schedule 3.
- (4) The Chief Inspector may, at his or her discretion and on payment of the late application fee set out in Schedule 3, renew registration on a late application despite the fact that the registration has expired and, in that event, the renewal has effect from the end of the term for which the registration was previously granted or renewed.

8—Change of address

A registered beekeeper must within 14 days after changing his or her postal address notify the Chief Inspector of the change in writing.

Maximum penalty: \$250.

Expiation fee: \$80.

Division 2—Hive identification

9—Hive identification

- (1) A registered beekeeper must ensure that each hive in which bees are kept by the beekeeper is marked in accordance with this regulation with a hive identification code allocated to the beekeeper in writing by the Chief Inspector.
- Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) Unless otherwise directed by the Chief Inspector, the hive identification code must be marked on a hive in the following manner:
- (a) subject to subregulation (3), the code must be placed in the centre of an external vertical face of the hive; and
 - (b) the code may be burned, stencilled, embossed, carved or etched directly onto the face of the hive, or it may be inscribed on a metal plate secured to the face of the hive; and
 - (c) each character of the code must be 30 millimetres in height.
- (3) If the face of a hive has previously been marked with a hive identification code (or a brand under the *Apiaries Act 1931*), any subsequent hive identification codes allocated to the hive must be marked on the same vertical face, the first such code being placed in the top left hand corner of that face and each subsequent code being placed in the next corner proceeding clockwise.
- (4) A registered beekeeper must ensure that any swarm catch box kept by the beekeeper other than at the beekeeper's usual place of residence is marked on the outside with the beekeeper's name and telephone number in characters that are at least 25 millimetres in height.
- Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- Expiation fee: \$315.

Division 3—Health and management of bees

10—Annual honey testing for American Foul Brood

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, by notice in writing, require a beekeeper to provide the Chief Inspector, within a period specified in the notice, with a copy of the results of an AFB test carried out on a composite sample of honey collected following the notice, or within the preceding 6 months, from hives kept by the beekeeper.
- (2) The Chief Inspector may not make a requirement under subregulation (1) of the same beekeeper more than once in each registration period.
- (3) If a beekeeper refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under subregulation (1), the Chief Inspector may—
 - (a) cause a composite sample of honey to be collected by an inspector from hives kept by the beekeeper and to be subjected to an AFB test; and
 - (b) recover costs and expenses reasonably incurred in doing so as a debt owed by the person of whom the requirement was made.
- (4) A beekeeper who does not comply with a requirement made under subregulation (1) is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$1 250.
Expiation fee: \$160.
- (5) This regulation does not derogate from other powers of an inspector to take samples of honey or to require honey to be tested.
- (6) For the purposes of this regulation, a composite sample of honey must be collected from hives kept by a beekeeper as follows:
 - (a) if the number of hives kept is 20 or less—a sample of at least 10 millilitres of honey must be collected from each of the hives;
 - (b) if the number of hives kept is more than 20 but less than 100—a sample of at least 10 millilitres of honey must be collected from each of 20 different hives chosen randomly;
 - (c) if the number of hives kept is more than 100—a sample of at least 10 millilitres of honey must be collected from each of a number of different hives chosen randomly, that number being 20 per cent of the total number of hives kept (ignoring any resulting fraction).

11—Bees must be kept in hives of an approved kind

A person must not keep bees except in a hive of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

12—Exposure of hive or bee products

A beekeeper must not without reasonable excuse, leave a hive, part of a hive (including frames, combs, honey, foundation or beeswax) or an appliance (including any article, apparatus or implement used in connection with the keeping of bees or the extraction or storage of honey) exposed in a manner or under conditions likely to attract robber bees.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

12A—Provision of water suitable to sustain bees

A beekeeper must ensure that water suitable to sustain bees under the beekeeper's care is available to the bees at a distance of not more than 200 metres from any hive.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

13—Abandonment and neglect of hives

- (1) A beekeeper must not, without reasonable excuse—
- (a) abandon a hive previously kept by the beekeeper; or
 - (b) neglect the management and care of a hive kept by the beekeeper to the extent that the hive is likely to become infected with disease or to attract robber bees; or
 - (c) fail to destroy or properly dispose of any unwanted bees or part of a hive (including frames, combs, honey, foundation or beeswax).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: In the case of an offence against paragraph (b) in the circumstances set out in subregulation (2)(b)—\$315.

- (2) Without limiting paragraph (b) of subregulation (1), a beekeeper will be taken to neglect the management and care of a hive to the extent referred to in that paragraph if—
- (a) the hive is not examined for the presence of disease at least once in each 6 month period; or
 - (b) the hive is 1 of a number of hives comprising an apiary and at least 3 of the following conditions apply to the apiary:
 - (i) there is no source of water accessible to bees within 200 metres of a hive in the apiary;
 - (ii) the prescribed number of hives in the apiary are, or exhibit signs of having been, infested with wax moth;
 - (iii) the prescribed number of hives in the apiary are dead;
 - (iv) a hive or part of a hive in the apiary has been left exposed in a manner or under conditions likely to attract robber bees.
- (3) In proceedings for an offence against this regulation, hives located on the same holding will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be taken to comprise an apiary.

- (4) In this regulation—
apiary means a number of hives managed together;
prescribed number of hives in an apiary means—
- (a) if the number of hives comprising the apiary is less than 10—1;
 - (b) if the number of hives comprising the apiary is 10 or more—the number that is 10 per cent of the total number of hives comprising the apiary (ignoring any resulting fraction).
- (5) For the purposes of this regulation, a hive is *dead* if a substantial number of the bees in the hive are dead.

Division 4—Miscellaneous

13A—Certain beekeepers to complete course in bee pest and disease management

A beekeeper who keeps 50 or more hives must, within the beekeeper's first period of registration commencing after the commencement of this regulation, successfully complete a course in bee pest and disease management approved by the Chief Inspector.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

13B—Records to be kept by beekeepers

- (1) A beekeeper must make a record, in a manner and form determined by the Chief Inspector, of such information as is determined by the Chief Inspector.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
Expiation fee: \$210.
- (2) A beekeeper must—
- (a) keep records made for the purposes of subregulation (1) for a period of at least 2 years from the date of the making of the records; and
 - (b) keep the records readily accessible for inspection on request by an inspector.
- Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
Expiation fee: \$210.
- (3) The Chief Inspector may make a determination for the purposes of this regulation.
- (4) If the Chief Inspector makes a determination for the purposes of this regulation, notice of the determination—
- (a) must be published on the Department's website; and
 - (b) may also be published in the Gazette.
- (5) As soon as practicable after a determination of the Chief Inspector is made, a notice in writing setting out the date on which notice of the determination is published and the terms of the determination must be given to the persons bound by the determination in a manner and form that, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, will bring the determination to the attention of those persons.

- (6) The Chief Inspector may, by further determination, vary or revoke a determination.
- (7) In this regulation—

Department means the administrative unit of the Public Service responsible for assisting a Minister in the administration of the Act.

Part 3—Registration of deer keepers

14—Registration of deer keepers

Deer are a prescribed class of livestock for the purposes of section 17 of the Act.

15—Term of registration and renewal

- (1) The term fixed for the purposes of section 23(1) and (2) of the Act is 2 years.
- (2) However, the Chief Inspector may fix a term that is shorter or longer than 2 years if that is necessary in order for the term to expire at the same time as the term of a PIC for land on which the deer are or are to be kept.
- (3) An application for renewal of registration under section 17 of the Act must—
 - (a) be made to the Chief Inspector; and
 - (b) be in the form and contain or be accompanied by the information required by the Chief Inspector; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee set out in Schedule 3.
- (4) The Chief Inspector may, at his or her discretion and on payment of the late application fee set out in Schedule 3, renew registration on a late application despite the fact that the registration has expired and, in that event, the renewal has effect from the end of the term for which the registration was previously granted or renewed.

Part 4—Artificial breeding

16—Prescribed class of livestock

The following are prescribed classes of livestock for the purposes of the definition of *artificial breeding centre* in section 3 of the Act and for the purposes of section 19(1) of the Act:

- (a) cattle;
- (b) sheep;
- (c) goats;
- (d) pigs;
- (e) horses.

18—Conditions of registration of artificial breeding centre

The following are conditions of registration under section 18 of the Act to operate an artificial breeding centre:

- (a) there must be compliance in relation to artificial breeding procedures performed by the centre with—

- (i) the *Code of Practice for Australian Livestock Artificial Breeding Centres* published by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, as in force from time to time; and
 - (ii) the *Minimum Health Standards for Stock Standing at Licensed or Approved Artificial Breeding Centres in Australia* published by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, as in force from time to time;
- (b) the premises to which registration of an artificial breeding centre relates must not, without the approval of the Chief Inspector, be used to carry out artificial breeding procedures not authorised by the registration;
- (c) the following records must be kept:
 - (i) records that ensure that the animal from which any semen or embryos have been collected and the place and date of collection can, at all times, be readily determined;
 - (ii) accurate records of all artificial breeding procedures carried out pursuant to the registration;
 - (iii) accurate records relating to the health of an animal from which semen or embryos have been collected pursuant to the registration.

20—Conditions of registration—artificial breeding procedures

- (1) The following categories of registration under section 19 of the Act may be granted:
 - (a) insemination of livestock—authorising the holder to carry out artificial insemination of livestock;
 - (b) semen collection and processing—authorising the holder to collect semen from livestock and process it;
 - (c) embryo collection and processing—authorising the holder to collect ova or embryos from livestock and process them.
- (2) The following are conditions of registration under section 19 of the Act:
 - (a) artificial breeding procedures not authorised by the registration must not be performed;
 - (b) the following records must be kept:
 - (i) records that ensure that the animal from which any semen or embryos have been collected and the place and date of collection can, at all times, be readily determined;
 - (ii) accurate records of all artificial breeding procedures carried out pursuant to the registration;
 - (iii) accurate records relating to the health of an animal from which semen or embryos have been collected pursuant to the registration.

21—Term of registration and renewal

- (1) The term of registration of an artificial breeding centre or a person authorised to perform artificial breeding procedures is until 30 June in the fifth year after its grant.
- (2) Renewal of registration is for 5 years.

Part 5—Veterinary diagnostic laboratories

22—Eligibility requirements

- (1) In determining whether to grant registration under section 20 of the Act to operate a veterinary diagnostic laboratory, the Chief Inspector must have regard to—
 - (a) the suitability of the applicant to be granted registration; and
 - (b) the arrangements that the applicant has made to fulfil the obligations that may arise under these regulations; and
 - (c) the suitability of the premises for their purpose; and
 - (d) the standard of construction of the premises and the standard of the facilities and equipment on the premises; and
 - (e) the nature of the examinations and tests to be carried out at the laboratory; and
 - (f) any other relevant matter.
- (2) If an application is made in respect of proposed premises, the Chief Inspector—
 - (a) must determine whether he or she will grant registration if the premises are completed substantially in accordance with the proposal and, if so, the conditions (if any) he or she will impose on the registration; and
 - (b) if he or she determines that registration will be granted in those circumstances, is bound by that decision.

23—Conditions of registration

Registration under section 20 of the Act of a veterinary diagnostic laboratory is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the laboratory must be supervised by a person or persons approved by the Chief Inspector;
 - In respect of the supervision of animal disease diagnosis carried out at the laboratory, the person must be a veterinary surgeon.
 - In respect of the supervision of residue analysis carried out at the laboratory, the person must hold appropriate qualifications.
- (b) the methods used at the laboratory for animal disease diagnosis must conform to the *Australian Standard Techniques for Animal Diseases* published for the Australian Agricultural Council (Standing Committee on Agriculture) by CSIRO Australia, as in force from time to time;
- (c) if a result from any test or analysis carried out at the laboratory indicates that any livestock or livestock product or other property is, or is likely to be, affected with a notifiable condition the result must be reported to the Chief Inspector by the quickest practicable means, together with such further information as the Chief Inspector may reasonably require;
- (d) records of results from each test or analysis carried out at the laboratory must be kept for a period of at least 7 years;

- (e) a laboratory sample or specimen affected or reasonably suspected of being affected with a notifiable condition must not, without the approval of the Chief Inspector—
 - (i) be brought into the laboratory from interstate or overseas; or
 - (ii) be sent from the laboratory out of the State;
- (f) laboratory samples or specimens or records of results from a test or analysis carried out at the laboratory, must, at the request of the Chief Inspector, be provided to the Chief Inspector or a person nominated by the Chief;
- (g) the laboratory must participate in a quality assurance program approved by the Chief Inspector.

24—Term of registration and renewal

- (1) The term of registration of a veterinary diagnostic laboratory is until 30 June in the third year after registration is granted.
- (2) Renewal of registration is for 3 years.

Part 6—Sheep lice

25—Offence if lice-infested sheep at market

- (1) If lice-infested sheep are present at a market—
 - (a) the owner of the sheep; and
 - (b) any other person who consigned the sheep to the market,are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subregulation (1) if it is proved—
 - (a) that the sheep (or an appropriate number of the sheep selected on an appropriate basis) had been properly inspected for the presence of lice by a person with suitable experience or training within 14 days before the sheep were taken to the market and no live lice were found in the course of the inspection; and
 - (b) that after the inspection and before being taken to the market the sheep were kept separate from sheep other than sheep similarly inspected during that period and found to be free of live lice.

- (3) In this regulation—

market means a market, fair, sale, show, parade or other gathering or competition at which sheep from different holdings are present (but does not include an abattoir).

26—Offence if lice-infested sheep stray

If lice-infested sheep stray, the owner of the sheep and any other person responsible for control of the sheep are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Part 7—Prescribed vaccines**27—Sale or supply of prescribed vaccines**

A person must not sell or supply a prescribed vaccine for use on livestock unless—

- (a) the sale or supply is to a veterinary surgeon, or to some other person approved by the Chief Inspector, for use by that person; and
- (b) the sale or supply has been approved by the Chief Inspector.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

30—Prohibition on use of diagnostic reagents and diagnostic assay

A person must not, without the approval of the Chief Inspector, use a diagnostic reagent or a diagnostic assay for an exotic disease.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Part 8—Hormonal growth promotants**32—HGP earmarks**

- (1) If cattle or buffalo are not, immediately after treatment with a hormonal growth promotant, each marked with an earmark consisting of an equilateral triangle with sides 20 millimetres in length, punched through the centre of the left or right ear of the animal (an *HGP earmark*)—
 - (a) the owner of the cattle or buffalo; and
 - (b) any other person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle or buffalo who treated the cattle or buffalo with the hormonal growth promotant, or caused or permitted the cattle or buffalo to be so treated,

are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in respect of an animal that already has an HGP earmark at the time of treatment with a hormonal growth promotant.

33—HGP records

The owner (or former owner) of cattle or buffalo that are treated with hormonal growth promotants must ensure that records are made, and retained for a period of not less than 2 years after the cattle or buffalo cease to be in his or her ownership, containing the following information:

- (a) in respect of each type of hormonal growth promotant obtained or used to treat cattle or buffalo—
 - (i) the date on which it was obtained; and
 - (ii) a description of its type; and
 - (iii) the name and address of the person from whom it was obtained; and
 - (iv) the number of doses obtained;
- (b) in respect of each treatment of cattle or buffalo with each type of hormonal growth promotant—
 - (i) the date of the treatment; and
 - (ii) the breed or other description of each animal treated; and
 - (iii) the number of animals treated; and
 - (iv) a description of the type of hormonal growth promotant used for the treatment; and
 - (v) the number of doses of hormonal growth promotant used, lost or wasted in the course of the treatment;
- (c) in respect of the disposal to some other person of cattle or buffalo treated with hormonal growth promotants—
 - (i) the number of animals disposed of; and
 - (ii) the breed or other description of each animal; and
 - (iii) the fact that the animals have been treated with hormonal growth promotants; and
 - (iv) the date of the disposal; and
 - (v) the name of that other person.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Expiation fee: \$210.

34—HGP free declarations

- (1) A person must not make an HGP free declaration in respect of cattle or buffalo unless the person is—
 - (a) the owner of the cattle or buffalo; or
 - (b) a person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle or buffalo authorised by the owner to do so.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in an HGP free declaration.

Maximum penalty/expiation fee:

- (a) If the person made the statement knowing that it was false or misleading:
- (i) Maximum penalty—\$10 000.
 - (b) In any other case:
 - (i) Maximum penalty—\$5 000.
 - (ii) Expiation fee—\$315.
- (3) For the purposes of subregulation (2), the statement in an HGP declaration that the cattle or buffalo have not been treated with hormonal growth promotants will be taken to be false if the cattle or buffalo have HGP earmarks.
- (4) A person must not make an HGP free declaration in respect of cattle or buffalo that have not been continuously in the same ownership since birth unless the current owner of the cattle or buffalo received an HGP free declaration in respect of the cattle or buffalo when they came into his or her ownership.
- Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (5) In proceedings for an offence against subregulation (4), the burden of proving that the current owner received an HGP free declaration in respect of the cattle or buffalo when they came into his or her ownership lies on the defendant.

Part 9—Stock foods

Division 1—Feeding of livestock

37—Feeding of restricted animal material to ruminants

A person must not—

- (a) feed to ruminants, or permit ruminants to feed on, restricted animal material (whether or not the material has been rendered suitable for animal consumption); or
- (b) dispose of restricted animal material (whether or not the material has been rendered suitable for animal consumption) in a manner that ruminants may gain access to it.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

38—Feeding of restricted animal material from placental mammals to non-ruminants

- (1) A person must not—
- (a) feed to livestock, or permit livestock to feed on, restricted animal material from a placental mammal unless the material has been rendered suitable for animal consumption by means of a process approved by the Chief Inspector; or

- (b) dispose of restricted animal material from a placental mammal that has not been rendered suitable for animal consumption as referred to in paragraph (a) in a manner that livestock may gain access to it.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (2) In this regulation—

livestock does not include cats, dogs or ruminants.

39—Feeding of stock foods containing faeces

A person must not feed to livestock, or permit livestock to feed on, a stock food that consists wholly or partly of faeces.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

40—Feeding of stock foods containing registered veterinary products

A person must not feed to livestock, or permit livestock to feed on, a stock food that contains a registered veterinary product unless—

- (a) —
 - (i) the product is registered for use on the species of animal to which the livestock belongs; and
 - (ii) the stock food is being used to treat the livestock for a disease or condition of the livestock, or infestation of the livestock by a pest, specified on the approved label (within the meaning of the Agvet Code of South Australia) for containers of that product; or
- (b) the person does so in accordance with a permit (within the meaning of the Agvet Code of South Australia) or the instructions of a veterinary surgeon responsible for treating the livestock.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

Division 2—Standards for stock foods

41—Offence

- (1) A person must not supply stock food unless the stock food complies with the standards prescribed by this Division.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (2) This regulation does not apply in relation to stock food supplied for consumption by cats, dogs, caged birds (other than poultry) or aquarium fish.
- (3) In this regulation—

supply means supply through sale, gift, loan, exchange or hire and includes offer to supply.

42—Restricted animal material in stock foods

- (1) A stock food supplied for consumption by ruminants must not contain restricted animal material.

- (2) A stock food supplied for consumption by non-ruminant livestock must not contain restricted animal material from a placental mammal unless the material has been rendered suitable for animal consumption by means of a process approved by the Chief Inspector.

43—Substances prohibited in stock foods

A stock food must not contain a substance specified in Schedule 2 Part 1 except as provided in that Part.

44—Organochlorine pesticides in stock foods

A substance specified in Schedule 2 Part 2 must not be present in stock food in a level that is more than the maximum level prescribed by that Part for that substance.

45—Antioxidants in stock foods

A substance specified in Schedule 2 Part 3 must not be present in stock food in a level that is more than the maximum level prescribed by that Part for that substance.

46—Registered veterinary products in stock foods

- (1) A stock food must not contain a registered veterinary product unless—
- (a) the stock food is supplied for consumption by a species of animal for which the product is registered for use on; and
 - (b) the stock food is supplied for the purpose of treating such an animal for a disease or condition of the animal, or infestation of the animal by a pest, specified on the approved label (within the meaning of the Agvet Code of South Australia) for containers of that product; and
 - (c) the proportion or amount of the product in the stock food is a proportion or amount determined in accordance with the directions for use of the product specified on the approved label (within the meaning of the Agvet Code of South Australia) for containers of the product.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not prevent stock food containing a registered veterinary product being supplied to a veterinary surgeon for use in the treatment of livestock or to a person holding a permit (within the meaning of the Agvet Code of South Australia) authorising the supply or use of the registered veterinary product in stock food.

Division 3—Labelling of manufactured stock foods

47—Offences

- (1) A person must not supply manufactured stock food unless the stock food is labelled, or information is provided to the person to whom the stock food is supplied, in accordance with this Division.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse—
- (a) deface, alter or obscure a label for a package of stock food containing information required by this Division; or

- (b) remove from a package of stock food containing restricted animal material a label for the food containing information required by this Division.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Expiation fee: \$210.

- (3) This regulation does not apply in relation to stock food supplied for consumption by cats, dogs, caged birds (other than poultry) or aquarium fish.

- (4) In this regulation—

supply means supply through sale, gift, loan, exchange or hire and includes offer to supply.

48—Requirement for label or advice note

- (1) A stock food must—

- (a) if supplied in a package—have affixed to, or printed or stencilled on, the package a label that complies with this Division; or
- (b) if supplied without a package—be supplied in accordance with this regulation with an advice note that complies with this Division.

- (2) If stock food supplied without a package is delivered to a person, the advice note for the stock food must be handed to the person or an agent of the person.

- (3) If stock food supplied without a package is delivered to premises where no person is in attendance to accept delivery of the advice note for the stock food, the advice note must, within 7 days of the delivery, be given or sent to the person to whom the stock food was supplied.

49—General information to be included on label or advice note

A label or advice note for a stock food must state—

- (a) the distinctive name of the stock food; and
- (b) the name and principal place of business of the manufacturer, producer or supplier of the stock food.

50—Information about restricted animal material content

A label or advice note for a stock food must contain the following statements that are clearly legible and prominently displayed on the label or advice note:

- (a) if the stock food contains restricted animal material:

This product contains restricted animal material—DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS.;

- (b) if the stock food does not contain restricted animal material:

This product does not contain restricted animal material.

Part 10—Identification codes

Division 1—PICs

51—Requirement to have current PIC

- (1) For the purposes of section 26A(3) of the Act—
- (a) the following persons are each guilty of an offence if the land on which 1 or more prescribed animals are kept does not have a current PIC:
 - (i) the owner of the land;
 - (ii) the occupier of the land;
 - (iii) the owner of the animals;
 - (iv) the person responsible for the management of the animals; and
 - (b) a person who—
 - (i) keeps poultry (within the meaning of the *Primary Produce (Food Safety Schemes) (Meat Industry) Regulations 2006*) on land; and
 - (ii) is an accredited poultry grower (within the meaning of those regulations) or is required to hold such an accreditation for the poultry,is guilty of an offence if the land does not have a current PIC; and
 - (c) a person who—
 - (i) keeps birds on land for the purpose of engaging in an egg production business (within the meaning of the *Primary Produce (Food Safety Schemes) (Egg) Regulations 2012*); and
 - (ii) is, under those regulations, accredited to engage in the egg production business or is required to hold such an accreditation to engage in the business,is guilty of an offence if the land does not have a current PIC.
- (2) Pursuant to section 6A of the Act, the following categories of offences are prescribed for the purposes of section 26A(3) of the Act (and accordingly the corresponding penalties or expiation fees set out in section 26A(3) apply):
- (a) a category 1 offence is—
 - (i) an offence against subregulation (1)(a) committed, or alleged to have been committed, in connection with the keeping of more than 250 animals other than birds; or
 - (ii) an offence against subregulation (1)(b) or (c) committed, or alleged to have been committed, in connection with the keeping of more than 1 000 birds;
 - (b) a category 2 offence is—

- (i) an offence against subregulation (1)(a) committed, or alleged to have been committed, in connection with the keeping of 21 to 250 (inclusive) animals other than birds; or
 - (ii) an offence against subregulation (1)(b) or (c) committed, or alleged to have been committed, in connection with the keeping of 101 to 1 000 (inclusive) birds;
 - (c) a category 3 offence is—
 - (i) an offence against subregulation (1)(a) committed, or alleged to have been committed, in connection with the keeping of 1 to 20 (inclusive) animals other than birds; or
 - (ii) an offence against subregulation (1)(b) or (c) committed, or alleged to have been committed, in connection with the keeping of 1 to 100 (inclusive) birds.
- (3) In this regulation—
- prescribed animals*** means—
- (a) buffalo;
 - (b) camels;
 - (c) cattle;
 - (d) deer;
 - (e) equines (including horses, donkeys and mules);
 - (f) goats;
 - (g) pigs;
 - (h) sheep;
 - (i) South American camelids (including alpaca, llama, vicuna and guanaco).

52—Allocation and renewal of PICs

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, on application or on his or her own initiative, allocate or renew a PIC identifying a particular place where livestock or livestock of a specified class may be kept or handled.
- (2) An application for the allocation or renewal of a PIC for a place may be made by—
 - (a) a person who is required to have a current PIC for the place under regulation 51; or
 - (b) if the place is a livestock saleyard, abattoir, prescribed premises or port for live export—the owner or operator of the place; or
 - (c) if the place is a place where a special event is held—the organiser of the special event; or
 - (d) a person who proposes to become such a person or who otherwise satisfies the Chief Inspector that he or she has a proper interest in the allocation of a PIC to a place.
- (3) The boundaries of a place identified by a PIC are to be determined at the absolute discretion of the Chief Inspector.

- (4) Subject to this Division, a PIC remains current in relation to a place for the period specified in the instrument of allocation or renewal or, if no period is so specified, 2 years.
- (5) The Chief Inspector may, at his or her discretion and on payment of the late application fee set out in Schedule 3, renew a PIC on a late application despite the fact that the term for which the PIC was current has expired and, in that event, the renewal has effect from the end of the term for which the PIC was previously current.

53—Substitution of responsible person, variation of boundaries and cancellation of PIC

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, on application by the responsible person for a PIC or on his or her own initiative—
 - (a) substitute the person who is the responsible person for the PIC; or
 - (b) vary the boundaries of the place identified by the PIC; or
 - (c) cancel the PIC.
- (2) Before taking action in relation to a PIC on his or her own initiative, the Chief Inspector must give the responsible person for the PIC a reasonable opportunity to make submissions.
- (3) Whether a substitution, variation or cancellation should be made under this regulation is to be determined at the absolute discretion of the Chief Inspector.

Division 2—Pig tattoo codes

54—Allocation of pig tattoo code

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, on application by a person who keeps pigs or a responsible person for a PIC for land on which pigs are or are proposed to be kept or on his or her own initiative, allocate a pig tattoo code and associate the pig tattoo code with a PIC for the land.
- (2) Subject to this Division, a pig tattoo code remains current for so long as the PIC to which it is associated remains current.
- (3) More than 1 pig tattoo code may be associated with the same PIC.

55—Cancellation of pig tattoo code

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, on application by the responsible person for a PIC to which a pig tattoo code is associated or on his or her own initiative, cancel the pig tattoo code.
- (2) Before taking action in relation to a pig tattoo code on his or her own initiative, the Chief Inspector must give the responsible person for the PIC to which the pig tattoo code is associated a reasonable opportunity to make submissions.
- (3) Whether a pig tattoo code should be cancelled under this regulation is to be determined at the absolute discretion of the Chief Inspector.

Division 3—Stock agent identification codes

56—Allocation and cancellation of stock agent identification code

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, on application or on his or her own initiative, allocate an identification code to a stock agent.
- (2) The Chief Inspector may, on application or on his or her own initiative, cancel the identification code of a stock agent.
- (3) Before taking action in relation to an identification code on his or her own initiative, the Chief Inspector must give the person to whom the code is allocated a reasonable opportunity to make submissions.
- (4) Whether an identification code should be cancelled under this regulation is to be determined at the absolute discretion of the Chief Inspector.

Division 4—General

57—Applications under this Part

- (1) An application under this Part must—
 - (a) be made to the Chief Inspector; and
 - (b) be in the form and contain or be accompanied by the information required by the Chief Inspector; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee (if any) set out in Schedule 3.
- (2) An application under this Part may be combined with an application for registration or renewal of registration under section 17 of the Act or with any other application under this Part.

58—Register of PICs and pig tattoo codes

- (1) The Chief Inspector must maintain a register of PICs including, for each PIC—
 - (a) details of the name and address of the responsible person for the PIC; and
 - (b) details of the land identified by the PIC; and
 - (c) details of any associated pig tattoo code.
- (2) The register may contain other information that the Chief Inspector considers appropriate, such as further contact details of the responsible person or the identity and contact details of the registered proprietor of the land or the species or number of livestock kept on the land.
- (3) The operator of a livestock saleyard or abattoir, a stock agent or other person who has, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, a legitimate interest in information as to the PIC applying to particular land and any associated pig tattoo code may, on payment of the fee set out in Schedule 3, obtain an extract from the register of the PIC, associated pig tattoo code and land details.
- (4) The Chief Inspector may make information in the register available—
 - (a) to the NLIS database manager for the purposes of the database; or

- (b) to South Australia Police, South Australian Country Fire Service or South Australian State Emergency Service; or
- (c) to a regional landscape board for the purposes of the performance of functions under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* relating to the containment of livestock; or
- (d) to an agency or instrumentality of another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth for the purposes of the administration of a corresponding law; or
- (e) otherwise for the purposes of the administration of the Act or these regulations.

59—Change of address

A responsible person for an identification code must, within 14 days after changing his or her postal address, notify the Chief Inspector of the change in writing.

Maximum penalty: \$250.

Expiation fee: \$80.

Part 11—Livestock identification

Division 1—Identification of cattle

60—Application of Division

This Division applies only in relation to cattle.

Note—

This Division, as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Livestock (Electronic Identification of Sheep and Goats) Amendment Regulations 2024*, may continue to apply to certain sheep and goats born before 1 January 2025—see regulation 71B.

61—PIDs

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, an animal will not be taken to be identified with a PID unless—
 - (a) in the case of cattle—
 - (i) a PID is attached to the off-side ear of the animal, with the component of the PID containing the electronic microchip placed on the inside of the ear; or
 - (ii) a PID is inserted in the animal and a tag, indicating that the animal has such a PID inserted in it, attached to the off-side ear of the animal.
- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of an animal must not bring the animal into the State or remove the animal from land on which it has been pastured unless the animal is identified with a PID.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

62—Movement documentation

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, movement documentation, in relation to animals being moved, must comprise—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a copy of the vendor declaration completed in relation to the animals; or
 - (ii) a document containing—
 - (A) the prescribed details (see subregulation (6)) in relation to the animals; and
 - (B) the name and signature of the person completing the document.
- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of animals that are brought into this State or removed from land on which they have been pastured (the *consignor*), is guilty of an offence unless movement documentation that complies with subregulation (1) in relation to the animals—
 - (a) accompanies the animals during their movement; and
 - (b) is provided to a person (the *consignee*) as follows:
 - (i) if the animals are brought into the State or removed for the purposes of sale by a stock agent—to the stock agent;
 - (ii) if the animals are brought into the State or removed for the purposes of direct sale to a purchaser—to the purchaser or the person responsible for the management of the animals following the sale;
 - (iii) if the animals are brought into the State or removed for the purposes of their movement to an abattoir or prescribed premises—
 - (A) to the person responsible for the management of the animals following their movement; and
 - (B) to the operator of the abattoir or prescribed premises;
 - (iv) in any other case—to the person responsible for the management of the animals following their movement.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) If animals at a livestock saleyard are sold by a stock agent, a copy of the movement documentation, or a document containing the prescribed movement details, relating to the movement of the animals to the saleyard must be provided by the agent to a person (the *consignee*) as follows:
 - (a) if the animals are to be consigned direct to an abattoir for slaughter—
 - (i) to the person responsible for the management of the animals at the abattoir; and
 - (ii) to the operator of the abattoir,
by the end of the day of sale;

- (b) in any other case—to the purchaser or the person responsible for the management of the animals following the sale within 2 working days after the sale.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) Without limitation, a stock agent will be taken to have complied with subregulation (3) if, within the period specified, the agent has—
- (a) uploaded the copy of the documentation to the NLIS database; and
 - (b) notified the consignee of that upload.
- (5) Records of documentation under this regulation must be kept as follows:
- (a) a consignor must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 7 years;
 - (b) a consignee (other than the operator of an abattoir or the person in charge of a special event) must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 7 years;
 - (c) a consignee who is the operator of an abattoir or the person in charge of a special event must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (6) In this regulation—

prescribed details, in relation to animals being moved, means the following:

- (a) the number of animals and the type of animals being moved;
- (b) the breed, gender and approximate age of the animals;
- (c) the date on which the animals are being moved;
- (d) the identification code of the land of dispatch;
- (e) the identification code of the destination land (or the address or a description of the location of that land);
- (f) in addition—
 - (iii) in the case of bobby calves—
 - (A) the date and time movement commenced; and
 - (B) the name and signature of the person responsible for the management of the animals during their movement.

63—NLIS notification before removal of animals from land of pasture

If an animal is pastured on land (other than land on which it was bred), the owner or person responsible for the management of the animal must not remove the animal from that land unless the NLIS database manager has been notified of—

- (a) the number or code on the animal's PID; and

- (b) the identification code of the land.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

64—NLIS notification after animals moved to different land of pasture

- (1) Subject to this regulation, if an animal is removed from land on which it has been pastured (the *land of dispatch*) and pastured on other land (the *destination land*), the following provisions apply:
- (a) if the land of dispatch is land or premises other than prescribed premises or a port for live export, the owner or person responsible for the management of the animal after its arrival at the destination land must notify the NLIS database manager of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the destination land—
- (i) in the case of cattle—within 2 working days after the arrival of the animal at the destination land, or before the animal is removed from the destination land, whichever occurs earlier;
- (b) if the destination land is prescribed premises, the operator of the prescribed premises must notify the NLIS database manager, by the end of the next working day after the arrival of the animal at the premises, of—
- (i) in the case of the movement of cattle to premises on which a special event of 3 days or less is held before their direct return to the land of dispatch—
- (A) the number or code on each animal's PID; and
- (B) the date on which each animal's electronic PID is scanned at the special event; and
- (C) the identification code of the premises of the special event; and
- (ii) in the case of prescribed premises comprised of a pound—
- (A) the date of impoundment; and
- (B) the identification code of the pound; and
- (C) the identification code of the land on which the animal was last pastured, or, if that code is not known, the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default code; and
- (D) the number or code on each of the animal's PIDs including, in the case of an animal that arrived at the pound without being identified with a PID, the number or code of the replacement PID attached to the animal at the pound; and
- (iii) in any other case—
- (A) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the prescribed premises; and
- (B) the date of arrival of the animal at the prescribed premises;

- (c) if the land of dispatch is prescribed premises other than an animal feedlot and the destination land is land or premises other than a port for live export, the operator of the prescribed premises must notify the NLIS database manager, by the end of the next working day after the removal of the animal from the prescribed premises, of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the destination land;
- (d) if the land of dispatch is a live export depot and the destination land is a port for live export, the operator of the depot must, by the end of the next working day after the removal of the animal from the depot, notify the NLIS database manager of—
 - (i) the date of removal of the animal; and
 - (ii) the identification code of the depot; and
 - (iii) the identification code of the port; and
 - (iv) in addition—
 - (B) in the case of cattle—the number or code on each animal's PID.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of an animal after its arrival at prescribed premises must provide the operator of the premises with information necessary for that person to comply with subregulation (1)(b).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of an animal after its removal from prescribed premises must provide the operator of the premises with information necessary for that person to comply with subregulation (1)(c) or (1)(d).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) If the owner or person responsible for the management of an animal becomes aware that information provided to the operator of prescribed premises or the NLIS database manager in respect of the animal under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that the animal was not moved direct to the destination contemplated at the time the information was provided, the person must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (5) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence under this regulation comprised of a failure to notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of destination land to establish that an identification code had not previously been allotted to the land.

- (6) For the purposes of this regulation, if an animal is removed from land of dispatch and unloaded at any other land or premises (including a livestock saleyard) during transit, that other land or premises will be taken to be the destination land.

65—Animals at livestock saleyards must have PID and movement documentation

- (1) If an animal at a livestock saleyard is not identified with a PID, the owner and the person responsible for the management of the animal immediately before its movement to the saleyard are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) If, at a livestock saleyard, an animal—
 - (a) that is not identified with a PID; or
 - (b) in respect of which movement documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard has not been provided as required under regulation 62, is sold, the saleyard operator, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor and the person responsible for the management of the animal at the saleyard are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (3) If an animal bears a non-functioning PID, the operator of the saleyard or a stock agent may cause the animal to be identified with a replacement PID bearing the identification code of the saleyard.
- (4) Before an animal that is not identified with a PID, or bears a non-functioning PID, is removed from a livestock saleyard—
 - (a) the operator of the saleyard or a stock agent must, if the animal is not identified with a PID, cause the animal to be identified with a replacement PID bearing the identification code of the saleyard; and
 - (b) the operator of the saleyard must notify the NLIS database manager of—
 - (i) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard (including, in the case of a non-functioning PID, the number or code on that PID); and
 - (ii) the number or code on any replacement PID.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (5) If an animal is identified with a replacement PID under subregulation (3) or (4), the saleyard operator or stock agent must make, and keep for at least 2 years, a written record of—
 - (a) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard; and
 - (b) the name of the person responsible for causing the animal to be identified with the replacement PID; and
 - (c) the date on which the PID was attached or inserted; and

- (d) the name of the vendor of the animal.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

66—NLIS notification of animals consigned to livestock saleyard for sale

- (1) The following provisions apply in relation to animals consigned to a livestock saleyard for sale:
- (a) by the end of each day on which animals are offered for sale at the saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must notify the NLIS database manager—
 - (i) for each animal that arrives at the saleyard and is sold at the saleyard on that day, of—
 - (A) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard; and
 - (B) the date of the sale; and
 - (ii) for each animal that arrives at the saleyard but is not sold at the saleyard on that day, of—
 - (A) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard; and
 - (B) the date of the arrival; and
 - (C) in addition, in the case of an animal that was dead on arrival—the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default deceased code;
 - (b) the operator of the saleyard must, for each animal sold at the saleyard, update the entry in the database for the animal with details as follows:
 - (i) if, by the end of the day of sale of the animal, the operator is aware of the destination land for the animal, the operator must—
 - (A) if the destination land is an abattoir—by the end of that day; or
 - (B) in any other case—within 2 working days after the sale, update the entry with the identification code of that land and, in the case of sheep or goats, the total number of animals in the consignment (including the animal) that are to be or have been moved direct to that land;
 - (ii) if, by the end of the day of sale of the animal, the operator is not aware of the destination land for the animal, the operator must, within 2 working days after the sale, update the entry with—
 - (A) the identification code of the stock agent acting on behalf of the purchaser of the animal, or, if no such agent was used, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor of the animal;

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- (c) if the operator of the saleyard updates the entry in the database for an animal with the identification code of a stock agent under paragraph (b)(ii)(A), the operator must ensure that the stock agent is aware that his or her identification code has been used for that purpose;
- (d) before, or as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 working days) after, an animal that has not been sold at the saleyard is removed from the saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must update the entry in the database for that animal with the identification code of the destination land for the animal;
- (e) before, or as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 working days) after an animal that has died at the saleyard is disposed of at the saleyard or removed from the saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must update the entry in the database for that animal with the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default deceased code;
- (f) if the operator of the saleyard becomes aware that information provided to the NLIS database manager is inaccurate or incomplete through an omission or error made by the operator, the operator must, as soon as practicable, provide the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) A person (whether or not a stock agent) who offers an animal for sale at a livestock saleyard must provide the operator of the saleyard with information necessary for the operator to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) A person (whether or not a stock agent) who purchases an animal at a livestock saleyard must comply with the following provisions:
 - (a) if the destination land for the animal has been determined before the end of the day of the purchase, the person must, on that day, notify the operator of the saleyard of the identification code of that land;
 - (b) if the destination land for the animal has not been determined before the end of the day of the purchase, the person must, on that day, notify the operator of the saleyard of the identification code of the stock agent acting on behalf of the purchaser, or, if no such agent was used, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) If a person notifies the saleyard operator of the identification code of destination land under subregulation (3)(a), the agent must, as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 working days) after that notification, give written notice to the purchaser of the animal setting out details of the identification code provided.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Note—

The notice may be included on an invoice.

- (5) If a person notifies the saleyard operator of the identification code of a stock agent under subregulation (3)(b), the person must ensure that the stock agent is aware that his or her identification code has been used for that purpose.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (6) A stock agent whose identification code has been provided to the saleyard operator under subregulation (3)(b) must, before, or as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 7 working days) after, the animal is removed from the saleyard, notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of the destination land for the animal.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (7) If a stock agent notifies the NLIS database manager of the identification code of destination land under subregulation (6), the agent must, as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 working days) after that notification, give written notice to the purchaser of the animal setting out details of the identification code provided.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Note—

The notice may be included on an invoice.

- (8) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence against subregulation (3) to establish that an identification code had not previously been allocated in respect of the land or person concerned.

- (9) A person selling or purchasing an animal through a stock agent must provide the stock agent with information necessary for the stock agent to comply with this regulation.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (10) If the purchaser of an animal becomes aware that information provided to the operator of a livestock saleyard or the NLIS database manager in respect of the animal under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that an animal was not moved direct to the destination land contemplated at the time the information was provided, the purchaser must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

67—NLIS notification of movement of bobby calves from land of pasture to abattoir

The person responsible for transporting bobby calves from land on which they have been pastured to an abattoir must—

- (a) ensure that the PID attached to each calf is scanned and the electronic information recorded before removal of the calves from the land; and

- (b) notify the NLIS database manager, before the end of the day of arrival of the calves at the abattoir or before their slaughter (whichever occurs first), of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the calves to the abattoir.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

68—Animals at abattoirs must have PID and movement documentation

- (1) If an animal at an abattoir is not identified with a PID, the owner and the person responsible for the management of the animal immediately before its movement to the abattoir are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) If, at an abattoir, an animal—
 - (a) that is not identified with a PID; or
 - (b) in respect of which—
 - (i) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from land on which it was pastured—movement documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir has not been provided as required under regulation 62(2); or
 - (ii) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from a livestock saleyard to which it was consigned for sale and kept for a period not exceeding 7 days—documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard has not been provided as required under regulation 62(3),

is slaughtered, the operator of the abattoir and the person responsible for the management or slaughter of the animal are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) No offence is committed under subregulation (2) if the operator of the abattoir notifies an inspector, before the slaughter, of the omission and of as many prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir as may be reasonably ascertained in the circumstances.

69—NLIS notification when animals slaughtered

- (1) The operator of an abattoir must, within 2 working days after slaughtering an animal, notify the NLIS database manager of—
 - (a) the date of slaughter of the animal; and
 - (b) in addition—
 - (i) in the case of cattle—
 - (A) if the animal was moved direct to the abattoir from land on which it was pastured—the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir; or

- (B) if the animal was moved direct to the abattoir from a livestock saleyard to which it had been consigned for sale and at which it had been kept for a period not exceeding 7 days—

- the number or code on the animal's PID; and
- the identification code of the land on which the animal was last pastured.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The operator of an abattoir must keep a written record of the details referred to in subregulation (1) (other than those details required to be kept by the operator under regulation 62(5)) for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of an animal at an abattoir must provide the operator of the abattoir with information necessary for the operator to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

70—Identification of animal at abattoir must be possible until fitness for human consumption assessed

The operator of an abattoir must ensure that the abattoir has in place post-slaughter procedures approved by the Chief Inspector that will enable the determination, at any time until an assessment is made of the fitness for human consumption of the carcass of an animal, of—

- (a) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from land on which it was pastured—the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir; or
- (b) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from a livestock saleyard to which it had been consigned for sale and at which it was kept for a period not exceeding 7 days—the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

71—False or misleading statements under this Division

A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in any details required to be provided under this Division.

Maximum penalty/expiation fee:

- (a) If the person made the statement knowing that it was false or misleading:

Maximum penalty—\$10 000.

(b) In any other case:

Maximum penalty—\$5 000.

Expiation fee—\$315.

Division 1A—Electronic identification of sheep and farmed goats

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

71A—Application of Division

Except where a provision expressly provides otherwise, this Division applies only to sheep and farmed goats.

71B—Interpretation

In this Division—

prescribed movement details means—

- (a) in relation to sheep or farmed goats—
 - (i) the number of animals and the type of animals (that is, sheep or farmed goats) being moved; and
 - (ii) the number or code of each animal's eID; and
 - (iii) the serial number of the national vendor declaration (if any) accompanying the animals during their movement; and
 - (iv) the date on which the animals are being moved; and
 - (v) the identification code of the land of dispatch; and
 - (vi) the identification code of the destination land;
- (b) in relation to harvested rangeland goats—
 - (i) the number of animals being moved; and
 - (ii) the serial number of the national vendor declaration accompanying the animals during their movement; and
 - (iii) the identification code of the land of dispatch; and
 - (iv) the identification code of the destination land; and
 - (v) —
 - (A) in the case where the animals are moved to a goat depot—the date on which the animals are being moved; or
 - (B) in the case where the animals are moved to an abattoir—the date on which the animals are slaughtered.

71C—Movements of animals to be recorded etc in respect of each animal

Except where a particular provision of this Division provides otherwise, the movements of sheep and farmed goats are, for the purposes of this Division, to be recorded and provided on the basis of the movements of each individual animal.

Note—

Previously, movements were recorded on a visual, or flock, basis.

Subdivision 2—Electronic identification devices

71D—Sheep and farmed goats born before 1 January 2025 to continue to comply with existing provisions

- (1) This regulation applies to—
- (a) sheep and farmed goats born before 1 January 2025; and
 - (b) in the case of farmed goats that were harvested rangeland goats—goats captured from a wild state before 1 January 2025.

Note—

See regulation 3A(3) for when harvested rangeland goats become farmed goats.

- (2) Subject to this regulation, each sheep or farmed goat to which this regulation applies must either—
- (a) be identified with a PID in accordance with Part 11 Division 1 (as in force immediately before the commencement of this regulation); or
 - (b) be identified with an eID in accordance with regulation 71E.
- (3) Subject to subregulation (4), in the case where a sheep or farmed goat to which this regulation applies is identified with a PID, Part 11 Division 1 (as in force immediately before the commencement of this regulation) will be taken to continue to apply in relation to the sheep or farmed goat as if it had not been amended by the *Livestock (Electronic Identification) Amendment Regulations 2024*.

Note—

Consequently, this Division does not apply in relation to those animals.

- (4) In the case where a sheep or farmed goat to which this regulation applies is identified with an eID (including an animal to which both a PID and an eID is attached)—
- (a) subregulation (3) will cease to apply in relation to the sheep or farmed goat; and
 - (b) this Division will apply in relation to the sheep or farmed goat.

71E—Sheep and farmed goats born on or after 1 January 2025 to be identified with eID

- (1) This regulation applies to—
- (a) sheep and farmed goats born on or after 1 January 2025; and
 - (b) in the case of farmed goats that were harvested rangeland goats—goats captured from a wild state on or after 1 January 2025.

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Part 11—Livestock identification

Division 1A—Electronic identification of sheep and farmed goats

Note—

See regulation 3A(3) for when harvested rangeland goats become farmed goats.

- (2) Each sheep or farmed goat to which this regulation applies must be identified with an eID in accordance with this regulation.
- (3) For the purposes of this Division, a sheep or farmed goat will not be taken to be identified with an eID unless—
 - (a) in the case of a sheep—an eID is attached to an ear of the sheep in accordance with any instructions of the manufacturer of the eID; or
 - (b) in the case of a farmed goat—
 - (i) an eID is attached to an ear of the goat in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the eID; or
 - (ii) an eID consisting of a hock band is attached to a hock of the goat in accordance with any instructions of the manufacturer of the eID.
- (4) The owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat to which this regulation applies must not bring the animal into the State or remove the animal from land on which it has been pastured unless the animal is identified with an eID.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (5) To avoid doubt, nothing in this regulation prevents—
 - (a) a sheep or farmed goat born before 1 January 2025 from being identified with an eID; or
 - (b) a visual management tag from being applied to a sheep or farmed goat to which this regulation applies.

71F—All sheep and farmed goats to be identified with eID before leaving property from 1 January 2027

From 1 January 2027 onwards, the owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat must not bring the animal into the State or remove the animal from land on which it has been pastured unless the animal is identified with an eID.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

71G—Animals at livestock saleyards and abattoirs must have eID

- (1) If a sheep or farmed goat at a livestock saleyard or abattoir is not identified with an eID, the owner and the person responsible for the management of the animal immediately before its movement to the saleyard or abattoir are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) If, at a livestock saleyard, a sheep or farmed goat that is not identified with an eID is sold, the saleyard operator, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor and the person responsible for the management of the animal at the saleyard are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) If, at an abattoir, a sheep or farmed goat that is not identified with an eID is slaughtered, the operator of the abattoir and the person responsible for the management or slaughter of the animal are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) However, no offence is committed under subregulation (3) if the operator of the abattoir notifies an inspector, before the slaughter, of the omission and of as many prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the sheep or farmed goat to the abattoir as may be reasonably ascertained in the circumstances.

- (5) If a sheep or farmed goat at a livestock saleyard bears a non-functioning eID, the operator of the saleyard or a stock agent may cause the animal to be identified with a replacement eID bearing the identification code of the saleyard.

- (6) Before a sheep or farmed goat that is not identified with an eID, or bears a non-functioning eID, is removed from a livestock saleyard—

(a) the operator of the saleyard or a stock agent must, if the animal is not identified with an eID, cause the animal to be identified with a replacement eID bearing the identification code of the saleyard; and

(b) the operator of the saleyard must notify the NLIS database manager of—

(i) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard (including, in the case of a non-functioning eID, the number or code on that eID); and

(ii) the number or code on any replacement eID.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (7) If an animal is identified with a replacement eID under subregulation (5) or (6), the saleyard operator or stock agent must make, and keep for at least 2 years, a written record of—

(a) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard; and

(b) the name of the person responsible for causing the animal to be identified with the replacement eID; and

(c) the date on which the eID was attached or inserted; and

(d) the name of the vendor of the animal.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Subdivision 3—Movement documentation

71H—Movement documentation

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, movement documentation, in relation to sheep or farmed goats being moved, must, subject to this regulation, comprise—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a copy of the vendor declaration completed in relation to the animals; or
 - (ii) a document containing—
 - (A) the prescribed details in relation to the animals; and
 - (B) the name and signature of the person completing the document; and
 - (b) in the case of sheep other than sheep consigned direct from a livestock saleyard outside the State to an abattoir in the State for slaughter—a sheep health statement.
- (2) In the case where sheep or farmed goats arrive at an animal holding area, the vendor declaration, or the documents referred to in subregulation (1)(a)(ii), (as the case requires) in relation to the animals must also include the PIC of the animal holding area.
- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of sheep or farmed goats that are brought into this State or removed from land on which they have been pastured (the *consignor*), is guilty of an offence unless movement documentation that complies with this regulation in relation to the animals—
 - (a) accompanies the animals during their movement; and
 - (b) is provided to a person (the *consignee*) as follows:
 - (i) if the animals are brought into the State or removed for the purposes of sale by a stock agent—to the stock agent;
 - (ii) if the animals are brought into the State or removed for the purposes of direct sale to a purchaser—to the purchaser or the person responsible for the management of the animals following the sale;
 - (iii) if the animals are brought into the State or removed for the purposes of their movement to an abattoir or prescribed premises—
 - (A) to the person responsible for the management of the animals following their movement; and
 - (B) to the operator of the abattoir or prescribed premises;
 - (iv) in any other case—to the person responsible for the management of the animals following their movement.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) If animals at a livestock saleyard are sold by a stock agent, a copy of the movement documentation, or a document containing the prescribed movement details, relating to the movement of the animals to the saleyard must be provided by the agent to a person (the *consignee*) as follows:
- (a) if the animals are to be consigned direct to an abattoir for slaughter—
 - (i) to the person responsible for the management of the animals at the abattoir; and
 - (ii) to the operator of the abattoir,by the end of the day of sale;
 - (b) in any other case—to the purchaser or the person responsible for the management of the animals following the sale within 2 days after the sale.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (5) Without limitation, a stock agent will be taken to have complied with subregulation (4) if, within the period specified, the agent has—
- (a) uploaded the copy of the documentation to the NLIS database; and
 - (b) notified the consignee of that upload.
- (6) Records of documentation under this regulation must be kept as follows:
- (a) a consignor must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 7 years;
 - (b) a consignee (other than the operator of an abattoir or the person in charge of a special event) must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 7 years;
 - (c) a consignee who is the operator of an abattoir or the person in charge of a special event must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (7) In this regulation—
- prescribed details***, in relation to animals being moved, means—
- (a) the number and type of animals (that is, sheep or farmed goats) being moved; and
 - (b) the breed, gender and approximate age of the animals; and
 - (c) the date on which the animals are being moved; and
 - (d) the identification code of the land of dispatch; and
 - (e) the identification code of the destination land (or the address or a description of the location of that land); and
 - (f) the serial number of the national vendor declaration (if any) accompanying the animals during their movement; and
 - (g) the date on which the documentation is completed.

71I—Animals at livestock saleyards and abattoirs must have movement documentation

- (1) If, at a livestock saleyard, a sheep or farmed goat in respect of which movement documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard has not been provided as required under regulation 71H is sold, the saleyard operator, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor and the person responsible for the management of the animal at the saleyard are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) If, at an abattoir, a sheep or farmed goat in respect of which—
- (a) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from land on which it was pastured—movement documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir has not been provided as required under regulation 71H(3); or
 - (b) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from a livestock saleyard to which it was consigned for sale and kept for a period not exceeding 7 days—documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard has not been provided as required under regulation 71H(4),

is slaughtered, the operator of the abattoir and the person responsible for the management or slaughter of the animal are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) However, no offence is committed under subregulation (2) if the operator of the abattoir notifies an inspector, before the slaughter, of the omission and of as many prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the sheep or farmed goat to the abattoir as may be reasonably ascertained in the circumstances.

Subdivision 4—NLIS notification of movements of sheep and farmed goats

71J—NLIS notification before removal of animals from land of pasture

If a sheep or farmed goat is pastured on land (other than land on which it was bred), the owner or person responsible for the management of the animal must not remove the animal from that land unless the NLIS database manager has been notified of—

- (a) the number or code on the animal's eID; and
- (b) the identification code of the land.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

71K—NLIS notification after animals moved to different land of pasture

- (1) Subject to this regulation, if a sheep or farmed goat is removed from land on which it has been pastured (the *land of dispatch*) and pastured on other land (the *destination land*), the following provisions apply:
- (a) if the land of dispatch is land or premises other than prescribed premises or a port for live export, the owner or person responsible for the management of the animal after its arrival at the destination land must notify the NLIS database manager of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the destination land within 2 days after the arrival of the animal at the destination land, or before the animal is removed from the destination land, whichever occurs earlier;
 - (b) if the destination land is prescribed premises (other than prescribed premises of a kind contemplated by regulation 71M or 71N), the operator of the prescribed premises must notify the NLIS database manager, within 2 days after the arrival of the animal at the premises, of—
 - (i) in the case of prescribed premises comprised of a pound—
 - (A) the date of impoundment; and
 - (B) the identification code of the pound; and
 - (C) the identification code of the land on which the animal was last pastured, or, if that code is not known, the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default code; and
 - (D) the number or code on each animal's eID including, in the case of an animal that arrived at the pound without being identified with an eID, the number or code of the replacement eID attached to the animal at the pound; and
 - (E) the total number of animals in the consignment (including the animal); and
 - (ii) in any other case—
 - (A) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the prescribed premises; and
 - (B) the date of arrival of the animal at the prescribed premises;
 - (c) if the land of dispatch is prescribed premises other than an animal feedlot and the destination land is land or premises other than a port for live export, the operator of the prescribed premises must notify the NLIS database manager, within 2 days after the removal of the animal from the prescribed premises, of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the destination land;
 - (d) if the land of dispatch is a live export depot and the destination land is a port for live export, the operator of the depot must, within 2 days after the removal of the animal from the depot, notify the NLIS database manager of—
 - (i) the date of removal of the animal; and
 - (ii) the identification code of the depot; and

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- (iii) the identification code of the port; and
- (iv) the number or code on each animal's eID.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of an animal after its arrival at prescribed premises must provide the operator of the premises with information necessary for that person to comply with subregulation (1)(b).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of an animal after its removal from prescribed premises must provide the operator of the premises with information necessary for that person to comply with subregulation (1)(c) or (1)(d).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) If the owner or person responsible for the management of an animal becomes aware that information provided to the operator of prescribed premises or the NLIS database manager in respect of the animal under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that the animal was not moved direct to the destination contemplated at the time the information was provided, the person must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (5) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence under this regulation comprised of a failure to notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of destination land to establish that an identification code had not previously been allotted to the land.

- (6) For the purposes of this regulation, if an animal is removed from land of dispatch and unloaded at any other land or premises (including a livestock saleyard) during transit, that other land or premises will be taken to be the destination land.

71L—NLIS notification of animals consigned to livestock saleyard for sale

- (1) The following provisions apply in relation to sheep and farmed goats consigned to a livestock saleyard for sale:

- (a) by the end of each day on which animals are offered for sale at the saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must notify the NLIS database manager—

- (i) for each animal that arrives at the saleyard and is sold at the saleyard on that day, of—

- (A) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard; and

- (B) the date of the sale; and

- (ii) for each animal that arrives at the saleyard but is not sold at the saleyard on that day, of—

- (A) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard; and
 - (B) the date of the arrival; and
 - (C) in addition, in the case of an animal that was dead on arrival—the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default deceased code;
- (b) the operator of the saleyard must, for each animal sold at the saleyard, update the entry in the database for the animal with details as follows:
- (i) if, by the end of the day of sale of the animal, the operator is aware of the destination land for the animal, the operator must—
 - (A) if the destination land is an abattoir—by the end of that day; or
 - (B) in any other case—within 2 days after the sale,update the entry with the identification code of that land and the total number of animals in the consignment (including the animal) that are to be or have been moved direct to that land;
 - (ii) if, by the end of the day of sale of the animal, the operator is not aware of the destination land for the animal, the operator must, within 2 days after the sale, update the entry with—
 - (A) the identification code of the stock agent acting on behalf of the purchaser of the animal, or, if no such agent was used, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor of the animal; and
 - (B) the total number of animals in the consignment (including the animal) that are to be or have been moved direct to the destination land;
- (c) if the operator of the saleyard updates the entry in the database for an animal with the identification code of a stock agent under paragraph (b)(ii)(A), the operator must ensure that the stock agent is aware that their identification code has been used for that purpose;
- (d) before, or as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) after, an animal that has not been sold at the saleyard is removed from the saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must update the entry in the database for that animal with the identification code of the destination land for the animal;
- (e) before, or as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) after an animal that has died at the saleyard is disposed of at the saleyard or removed from the saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must update the entry in the database for that animal with the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default deceased code;

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- (f) if the operator of the saleyard becomes aware that information provided to the NLIS database manager is inaccurate or incomplete through an omission or error made by the operator, the operator must, as soon as practicable, provide the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) A person (whether or not a stock agent) who offers a sheep or farmed goat for sale at a livestock saleyard must provide the operator of the saleyard with information necessary for the operator to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) A person (whether or not a stock agent) who purchases a sheep or farmed goat at a livestock saleyard must comply with the following provisions:

- (a) if the destination land for the animal has been determined before the end of the day of the purchase, the person must, on that day, notify the operator of the saleyard of the identification code of that land;
- (b) if the destination land for the animal has not been determined before the end of the day of the purchase, the person must, on that day, notify the operator of the saleyard of the identification code of the stock agent acting on behalf of the purchaser, or, if no such agent was used, the stock agent acting on behalf of the vendor.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) If a person notifies the saleyard operator of the identification code of destination land under subregulation (3)(a), the agent must, as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) after that notification, give written notice to the purchaser of the animal setting out details of the identification code provided.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Note—

The notice may be included on an invoice.

- (5) If a person notifies the saleyard operator of the identification code of a stock agent under subregulation (3)(b), the person must ensure that the stock agent is aware that their identification code has been used for that purpose.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (6) A stock agent whose identification code has been provided to the saleyard operator under subregulation (3)(b) must, before, or as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) after, the sheep or farmed goat is removed from the saleyard, notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of the destination land for the animal.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (7) If a stock agent notifies the NLIS database manager of the identification code of destination land under subregulation (6), the agent must, as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) after that notification, give written notice to the purchaser of the sheep or farmed goat setting out details of the identification code provided.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Note—

The notice may be included on an invoice.

- (8) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence against subregulation (3) to establish that an identification code had not previously been allocated in respect of the land or person concerned.
- (9) A person selling or purchasing a sheep or farmed goat through a stock agent must provide the stock agent with information necessary for the stock agent to comply with this regulation.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (10) If the purchaser of a sheep or farmed goat becomes aware that information provided to the operator of a livestock saleyard or the NLIS database manager in respect of the animal under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that an animal was not moved direct to the destination land contemplated at the time the information was provided, the purchaser must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (11) *For the purposes of this regulation, until 30 June 2025—*

- (a) *a reference in this regulation to the prescribed movement details in relation to an animal will be taken to be a reference to the prescribed movement details of the animal within the meaning of regulation 3(2) (as in force immediately before the commencement of this regulation); and*
- (b) *a reference in this regulation to "2 days" (other than in subregulation (6)) will be taken to be a reference to 2 working days; and*
- (c) *a reference in subregulation (6) to "2 days" will be taken to be a reference to 7 working days,*

and this subregulation expires on 1 July 2025.

Editorial note—

Regulation 71L(11) has expired.

71M—NLIS notification after animals moved for special event

- (1) Subject to this regulation, if a sheep or farmed goat is removed from land on which it has been pastured (the *land of dispatch*) and held on prescribed premises for the purposes of a special event before their direct return to the land of dispatch, the operator of the prescribed premises must notify the NLIS database manager, within 2 days after the arrival of the animal at the premises, of—
 - (a) the date of the animal's arrival at the prescribed premises; and
 - (b) the date or dates on which the animals are present at the special event; and
 - (c) the number and type of animals (that is, sheep or farmed goats) being moved; and
 - (d) the number or code on each animal's eID; and
 - (e) the identification code of the prescribed premises.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat after its arrival at prescribed premises must provide the operator of the premises with information necessary for that person to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.
- (3) If the owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat becomes aware that information provided to the operator of prescribed premises or the NLIS database manager in respect of the animal under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that the animal was not moved direct to the destination contemplated at the time the information was provided, the person must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.
- (4) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence under this regulation comprised of a failure to notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of prescribed premises to establish that an identification code had not previously been allotted to the relevant land.
- (5) For the purposes of this regulation, if a sheep or farmed goat is removed from land of dispatch and unloaded at any other land or premises (including a livestock saleyard) during transit, that other land or premises will be taken to be the destination land.
- (6) However, subregulation (5) does not apply to the unloading of sheep or farmed goats at an animal holding area in accordance with regulation 71N.

71N—NLIS notification where animals moved to animal holding area

- (1) Subject to this regulation, if a sheep or farmed goat is removed from land on which it has been pastured (the *land of dispatch*) and held in an animal holding area, the operator of the animal holding area must notify the NLIS database manager, within 2 days after the arrival of the animal at the animal holding area, of—
 - (a) the date of the animal's arrival at the animal holding area; and

- (b) the number and type of animals (that is, sheep or farmed goats) being moved; and
- (c) the number or code on each animal's eID; and
- (d) the identification code of the animal holding area; and
- (e) in the case of an animal that was dead on arrival—the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default deceased code.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat after its arrival at an animal holding area must provide the operator of the premises with information necessary for that person to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) If a sheep or farmed goat dies at an animal holding area, the operator of the animal holding area must as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) update the entry in the database for that animal with—

- (a) the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the animal holding area; and
- (b) the identification code approved by the Chief Inspector for use in the circumstances as a default deceased code.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) If—

- (a) a sheep or farmed goat remains at an animal holding area for a period of more than 7 days; or
- (b) there is a change in the sheep or farmed goats comprising the consignment,

then—

- (c) the operator of the animal holding area must as soon as practicable (and, in any event, within 2 days) notify the NLIS database manager of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the animal holding area; and
- (d) the animal holding area will be taken to be the destination land.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (5) If the owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat becomes aware that information provided to the operator of an animal holding area or the NLIS database manager in respect of the animal under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that the animal was not moved direct to the destination contemplated at the time the information was provided, the person must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (6) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence under this regulation comprised of a failure to notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of an animal holding area to establish that an identification code had not previously been allotted to the animal holding area.
- (7) For the purposes of this regulation, if an animal is removed from land of dispatch and unloaded at any other land or premises (including a livestock saleyard) during transit, that other land or premises will be taken to be the destination land.

71O—NLIS notification when animals slaughtered

- (1) The operator of an abattoir must, within 2 days after slaughtering a sheep or farmed goat, notify the NLIS database manager of—
- (a) the date of slaughter of the animal; and
 - (b) —
 - (i) if the animal was moved direct to the abattoir from land on which it was pastured—the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir; or
 - (ii) if the animal was moved direct to the abattoir from a livestock saleyard to which it had been consigned for sale and at which it had been kept for a period not exceeding 7 days—
 - (A) the type of animal; and
 - (B) the total number of animals in the consignment to the abattoir (including the animal); and
 - (C) the identification code of the saleyard.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The operator of an abattoir must keep a written record of the details referred to in subregulation (1) (other than those details required to be kept by the operator under regulation 71H(6)) for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat at an abattoir must provide the operator of the abattoir with information necessary for the operator to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Subdivision 5—Harvested rangeland goats

71P—Chief Inspector may authorise person to operate goat depot

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, on application, authorise a person to operate a goat depot.
- (2) An application under subregulation (1) must—
 - (a) be made to the Chief Inspector; and
 - (b) be in the form and contain or be accompanied by the information required by the Chief Inspector.
- (3) A person must not contravene or fail to comply with a condition of an authorisation.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

71Q—Offence to operate goat depot unless authorised

A person must not operate a goat depot unless the person is authorised to do so by the Chief Inspector.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

71R—Movement documentation

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, movement documentation, in relation to harvested rangeland goats being moved, must comprise a copy of the vendor declaration completed in relation to the animals.
- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of harvested rangeland goats that are captured from a wild state and moved to a goat depot (the *consignor*) is guilty of an offence unless movement documentation that complies with subregulation (1) in relation to the animals—
 - (a) accompanies the animals during their movement; and
 - (b) is provided to the operator of the goat depot (the *consignee*).Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of harvested rangeland goats that are captured from a wild state and moved to an abattoir (the *consignor*) is guilty of an offence unless movement documentation that complies with subregulation (1) in relation to the animals—
 - (a) accompanies the animals during their movement; and
 - (b) is provided to the operator of the abattoir (the *consignee*).Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) The owner or person responsible for the management of harvested rangeland goats that are brought into this State or removed from a goat depot and moved to an abattoir (the *consignor*) is guilty of an offence unless movement documentation that complies with subregulation (1) in relation to the animals—

- (a) accompanies the animals during their movement; and
- (b) is provided to the operator of the abattoir (the *consignee*).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (5) Records of documentation under this regulation must be kept as follows:

- (a) a consignor must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 7 years;
- (b) a consignee must keep a copy of the movement documentation relating to the consignment for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

71S—Harvested rangeland goats at abattoirs must have movement documentation

- (1) If, at an abattoir, a harvested rangeland goat that was moved to the abattoir from the place at which the goat was captured from a wild state or a goat depot is slaughtered and the movement documentation relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir has not been provided as required under regulation 71R(3) or (4) (as the case requires), the operator of the abattoir and the person responsible for the management or slaughter of the animal are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) However, no offence is committed under subregulation (1) if the operator of the abattoir notifies an inspector, before the slaughter, of the omission and of as many prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the harvested rangeland goat to the abattoir as may be reasonably ascertained in the circumstances.

71T—NLIS notification before removal of harvested rangeland goats from goat depot

If a harvested rangeland goat is held at a goat depot, the owner or person responsible for the management of the animal must not remove the animal from that goat depot unless the NLIS database manager has been notified of the identification code of the goat depot.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

71V—NLIS notification after harvested rangeland goats moved to goat depot or abattoir

- (1) Subject to this regulation, if a harvested rangeland goat is captured from a wild state and moved to a goat depot, the operator of the goat depot must notify the NLIS database manager of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal within 2 days after the arrival of the animal at the goat depot.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) Subject to this regulation, if a harvested rangeland goat is captured from a wild state, or removed from a goat depot, and moved to an abattoir, the operator of the abattoir must notify the NLIS database manager of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir within 2 days after the arrival of the animal at the abattoir.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (3) If the operator of a goat depot or abattoir (as the case requires) becomes aware that information provided under this regulation is inaccurate or incomplete or that the animal was not moved direct to the abattoir contemplated at the time the information was provided, the person must, as soon as practicable, notify the NLIS database manager of the correct or complete information.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (4) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence under this regulation comprised of a failure to notify the NLIS database manager of the identification code of a goat depot or abattoir to establish that an identification code had not previously been allotted to the goat depot or abattoir.
- (5) For the purposes of this regulation, if a harvested rangeland goat is removed from a goat depot and unloaded at any other land or premises (including a livestock saleyard) during transit, that other land or premises will be taken to be the destination land.

71W—NLIS notification when harvested rangeland goats slaughtered

- (1) The operator of an abattoir must, within 2 days after slaughtering a harvested rangeland goat, notify the NLIS database manager of the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) The operator of an abattoir must keep a written record of the details referred to in subregulation (1) (other than those details required to be kept by the operator under regulation 71R(5)) for at least 2 years.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of a harvested rangeland goat at an abattoir must provide the operator of the abattoir with information necessary for the operator to comply with subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Subdivision 6—Miscellaneous

71X—Identification of animal at abattoir must be possible until fitness for human consumption assessed

The operator of an abattoir must ensure that the abattoir has in place post-slaughter procedures approved by the Chief Inspector that will enable the determination, at any time until an assessment is made of the fitness for human consumption of the carcass of a sheep, farmed goat or harvested rangeland goat, of—

- (a) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from land on which it was pastured—the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the abattoir; or
- (b) in the case of an animal that was moved direct to the abattoir from a livestock saleyard to which it had been consigned for sale and at which it was kept for a period not exceeding 7 days—the prescribed movement details relating to the movement of the animal to the saleyard.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

71Y—False or misleading statements under this Division

A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in any details required to be provided under this Division.

Maximum penalty/expiation fee:

- (a) If the person made the statement knowing that it was false or misleading:

Maximum penalty—\$10 000.

- (b) In any other case:

Maximum penalty—\$5 000.

Expiation fee—\$315.

Division 2—Identification and tracking of pigs

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

72—Application of Division

This Division applies only in relation to pigs.

72A—Interpretation

- (1) In this Division, unless the contrary intention appears—
- business day* means a day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday;
- default deceased PIC*, in relation to a saleyard, means the PIC allocated to the saleyard for the purpose of registering dead pigs at the saleyard;
- default export PIC*, in relation to a port for live export, means the PIC allocated to the port for the purpose of registering the export of pigs from the port;
- land of pasture*, in relation to a pig, means the land on which the pig is being pastured, or if it is not being pastured on land, the land on which it was most recently pastured;
- movement documentation*, in relation to the movement of pigs—see regulation 72B;
- pig database* means the database approved by the Chief Inspector that contains information relating to the identification and tracking of pigs;
- pig database manager* means the person designated for the time being by the Chief Inspector by notice in the Gazette as the pig database manager for the purposes of this Division;
- prescribed movement details*, in relation to the movement of pigs—see regulation 72C;
- responsible stock agent*—see regulation 72G(1)(a)(iii)(C).
- (2) In this Division, a reference to the movement of a pig from its land of pasture includes a reference to the movement of the pig from interstate.

72B—Movement documentation

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, *movement documentation* in relation to the movement of pigs must comprise—
- (a) in the case of the movement of pigs for the purposes of their sale—
- (i) a copy of the completed national vendor declaration in relation to the pigs; or
- (ii) a document containing the following details:
- (A) the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement of the pigs;
- (B) the breed or other description (eg gender or age) of the pigs;
- (C) the time of the movement (dispatch and arrival);
- (D) the address of the land of dispatch;
- (E) the name (including any trading name) of the owner of the pigs;
- (F) the name, address, telephone number and signature of the person completing the document; or
- (b) in any other case—a document containing the details required under paragraph (a)(ii).

- (2) If, under this Division, a person is required to provide movement documentation—
- (a) that person; and
 - (b) the person to whom the movement documentation is required to be provided,
- must keep a copy of the documentation for at least 3 years.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

72C—Prescribed movement details

For the purposes of this Division, the *prescribed movement details*, in relation to the movement of pigs, are—

- (a) the number of pigs in the consignment being moved; and
- (b) the date of the movement (dispatch and arrival); and
- (c) the PIC of the land of dispatch, and, if the pigs are identified by a tattoo, the pig tattoo code associated with the PIC of that land; and
- (d) the PIC of the destination land (if known); and
- (e) if the pigs were bred on the land of dispatch—that fact; and
- (f) if the pigs were not bred on the land of dispatch—
 - (i) the length of time the pigs were pastured on the land of dispatch; and
 - (ii) the PIC of the land on which they were bred, or, if the pigs are identified by a tattoo, the pig tattoo associated with the PIC of the land on which they were bred.

72D—Uploading information to pig database

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, a requirement to upload information to the pig database will be taken to include—
- (a) a requirement to upload the information in a manner and form approved by the Chief Inspector; and
 - (b) a requirement to keep a record, in a manner and form approved by the Chief Inspector, of a confirmation of the receipt of that information into the pig database; and
 - (c) a requirement to keep a record of the details so uploaded for at least 3 years.
- (2) A person who uploads information to the pig database under this Division must, as soon as practicable after discovering an error or omission in information in the database—
- (a) if the error or omission was caused by the person—upload the correct or complete information to the database; or
 - (b) in any other case—notify the pig database manager of the error or omission.
- Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

72E—False or misleading statements under this Division

A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in any details required to be provided under this Division.

Maximum penalty/expiation fee:

- (a) if the person made the statement knowing that it was false or misleading:

Maximum penalty—\$10 000.

- (b) in any other case:

Maximum penalty—\$5 000.

Expiation fee—\$315.

Subdivision 2—Identification and tracking of pigs

72F—Identification of pigs

- (1) For the purposes of this Division (but subject to this regulation), a pig will not be taken to be identified in accordance with this regulation unless it can be associated with its land of pasture as follows:
- (a) if the pig was bred on that land—
- (i) it has a tattoo on its left shoulder, displaying, in clearly legible characters (in paste or ink approved by the Chief Inspector), the pig tattoo code associated with a current PIC of the land; or
- (ii) it has, in its left ear, an NLIS breeder identification tag of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector;
- (b) in any other case—
- (i) it has a tattoo on its right shoulder (or, if there is no available space on its right shoulder due to previous tattoos, on such space as is available first on the right rump of the pig followed by the left rump) displaying, in clearly legible characters (in paste or ink approved by the Chief Inspector), the pig tattoo code associated with a current PIC of the land; or
- (ii) it has, in its right ear, an NLIS post-breeder identification tag of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector.
- (2) A person must not—
- (a) mark the shoulder of a pig with a tattoo except for the purposes of its identification in accordance with this regulation; or
- (b) apply a tattoo to a piglet that is not weaned; or
- (c) apply a tattoo to a weaned piglet weighing under 25kg except by means of a tattoo applicator approved by the Chief Inspector; or
- (d) remove a tattoo from the shoulder of a pig except in accordance with an authorisation by the Chief Inspector under regulation 5.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) The owner or person responsible for the management of a pig must not move the animal from land on which it is being pastured unless the animal is identified in accordance with this regulation.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) Subregulation (3) does not apply—
- (a) in relation to a piglet that has not been weaned and is removed from its land of pasture with its mother; or
 - (b) in circumstances of an emergency (for example, a bushfire or other emergency) where there is insufficient time to tag or tattoo the pig, provided that—
 - (i) the owner or person responsible for the management of the pig, within 7 days of its movement, provides the Chief Inspector with a document containing the prescribed movement details in relation to the pig and the name, address, telephone number and signature of the person who completed the document; and
 - (ii) if the pig is not returned to its land of pasture (or land with the same PIC as the land of pasture) within 7 days after the emergency, the pig is identified in accordance with this regulation.
- (5) The following requirements apply in relation to a pig that is normally identified with a tag in accordance with this regulation but whose tag is subsequently lost, damaged or found to be incorrectly marked:
- (a) in the case of a pig at a livestock saleyard—the person responsible for the management of the pig at the saleyard must—
 - (i) ensure that, before the pig is sold at the saleyard—
 - (A) a tattoo allocated to the saleyard is applied to the pig in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector; or
 - (B) an emergency NLIS post-breeder identification tag of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector is attached to its right ear; and
 - (ii) upload the details of the action taken under subparagraph (i) to the pig database within 2 business days;
 - (b) in the case of a pig at an abattoir—the operator of the abattoir and the person responsible for the management, slaughter or processing of the pig must ensure that the pig is not slaughtered or processed unless satisfied that the pig has been identified (by movement documentation or in some other manner approved by the Chief Inspector).

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

72G—Tracking requirements

- (1) The following requirements (*tracking requirements*) apply in relation to the movement of pigs in the following circumstances:
 - (a) *movement of pigs from land of pasture to a saleyard for sale by a stock agent*—
 - (i) the owner or person responsible for the management of the pigs must ensure that movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during the movement and is given to the stock agent for the vendor; and
 - (ii) the stock agent for the vendor must give a copy of the movement documentation to the operator of the saleyard on arrival of the pigs at the saleyard; and
 - (iii) the operator of the saleyard must, for each consignment of pigs sold at the saleyard, update the pig database as follows:
 - (A) for consignments going direct to an abattoir—the PIC of the abattoir and the number of pigs in the consignment must be uploaded before the end of the day of sale;
 - (B) for consignments going direct to any other destination land (other than their return to the previous land of pasture)—
 - the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement to the saleyard; and
 - the PIC of the destination land (if known),must be uploaded within 2 business days of the sale;
 - (C) for consignments where the PIC of the destination land is not known—
 - the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement to the saleyard; and
 - the PIC of the *responsible stock agent* (being the stock agent acting for the purchaser or, if no such person is acting for the purchaser, the stock agent acting for the vendor),must be uploaded within 2 business days of the sale of the pigs or their movement from the saleyard (whichever occurs sooner);
 - (D) for pigs not sold at the saleyard and returning to their previous land of pasture—the number of pigs being returned and the PIC of the land of pasture must be uploaded within 2 business days of the movement of the pigs from the saleyard; and
 - (iv) if a stock agent's PIC is uploaded under subparagraph (iii)(C), the operator of the saleyard must notify the stock agent of that fact as soon as reasonably practicable; and

- (v) if the PIC of a stock agent for a purchaser was uploaded under subparagraph (iii)(C), the stock agent for the purchaser must—
 - (A) upload the prescribed movement details for the pigs to the pig database within 7 business days of their movement to the destination land, or, in the case of their movement to an abattoir, before their slaughter; and
 - (B) at the same time, notify the purchaser of the pigs in writing of the PIC of the destination land; and
 - (vi) if the PIC of a stock agent for a vendor was uploaded under subparagraph (iii)(C) (because no stock agent was acting for the purchaser), the stock agent for the vendor must upload the prescribed movement details for the pigs to the pig database within 2 business days of the movement of the pigs to the destination land, or, in the case of their movement to an abattoir, before their slaughter; and
 - (vii) if a pig is dead on arrival at a saleyard or dies at a saleyard, the operator of the saleyard must upload the saleyard's default deceased PIC in relation to the pig to the pig database within 2 business days of the pig's disposal at, or removal from, the saleyard;
- (b) ***movement of pigs from a saleyard direct to an abattoir***—the responsible stock agent must ensure that—
- (i) movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to the person responsible for the management of the pigs at the abattoir, and the operator of the abattoir, by the end of the day of sale; or
 - (ii) movement documentation in relation to the movement is received by the persons referred to in paragraph (i) before the arrival of the pigs at the abattoir;
- (c) ***movement of pigs from a saleyard direct to land of pasture or other destination land***—the responsible stock agent must ensure that—
- (i) movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to the purchaser or the person responsible for the management of the pigs following their movement, within 2 business days of the sale; or
 - (ii) movement documentation in relation to the movement is sent separately to the persons referred to in paragraph (i), provided that the documentation arrives before the pigs; or
 - (iii) within 2 business days of the movement—
 - (A) movement documentation in relation to the movement is uploaded to the pig database; and
 - (B) the purchaser or the person responsible for the management of the pigs following their movement is notified of that upload;

- (d) ***movement of pigs from land of pasture direct to an abattoir***—the owner or person responsible for the management of the pigs must ensure that movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to—
 - (i) the purchaser or person responsible for the management of the pigs following their movement; and
 - (ii) the operator of the abattoir;
- (e) ***movement of pigs from land of pasture direct to land of pasture with different PIC but no change of ownership of pigs***—the owner or person responsible for the management of the pigs must, within 2 business days of their movement, upload to the pig database the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement;
- (f) ***movement of pigs from land of pasture direct to land of pasture with different PIC following their sale***—
 - (i) the owner or person responsible for the management of the pigs must ensure that movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to the purchaser or person responsible for the management of the pigs following their movement; and
 - (ii) the purchaser or person responsible for the management of pigs following their arrival at the land of pasture must, within 2 business days after their arrival, upload to the pig database the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement;
- (g) ***movement of pigs from land of pasture direct to prescribed premises***—
 - (i) the owner or person responsible for the management of the pigs must ensure that movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to the operator of the prescribed premises; and
 - (ii) the operator of the prescribed premises must upload the prescribed movement details in relation to the pigs to the pig database within 2 business days after their arrival at the premises;
- (h) ***movement (including return) of pigs from prescribed premises or any other land of dispatch (other than saleyard or land of pasture) direct to land of pasture***—
 - (i) the person responsible for the management of the pigs at the prescribed premises must ensure that movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to the person responsible for the management of the pigs following their movement; and
 - (ii) the person responsible for the management of pigs following their arrival at the land of pasture must, within 2 business days, upload to the pig database the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement;

- (i) ***movement of pigs from prescribed premises direct to prescribed premises with different PIC***—
 - (i) the person responsible for the management of the pigs at the prescribed premises (first-mentioned) must ensure that movement documentation in relation to the movement accompanies the pigs during their movement and is given to—
 - (A) the person responsible for the management of the pigs following their movement; and
 - (B) the operator of the prescribed premises (second-mentioned); and
 - (ii) the person responsible for the management of pigs following their arrival at the prescribed premises (second-mentioned) must, within 2 business days after their arrival, upload the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement;
- (j) ***movement of pigs from live export depot to port for live export***—the operator of the live export depot must, within 2 business days of the movement, upload to the pig database—
 - (i) the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement; and
 - (ii) the port's default export PIC in relation to the pigs;
- (k) ***after pigs are moved to an abattoir***—
 - (i) the operator of the abattoir or the person responsible for the management of the pigs at the abattoir must ensure that, while at the abattoir, the pigs are kept in the same group as that in which they were consigned to the abattoir; and
 - (ii) the operator of the abattoir must—
 - (A) within 2 business days after the slaughter of the pigs—upload to the pig database the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement and the date of slaughter of the pigs; and
 - (B) ensure that all the prescribed movement details in relation to the movement of the pigs from their land of pasture to the abattoir (including any movement via a saleyard or other intermediary destination land) are kept available for inspection until an assessment is made of the fitness for human consumption of the carcass of the pigs.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) The following provisions apply for the purposes of enabling compliance by a person with a tracking requirement under subregulation (1):
 - (a) a person selling or purchasing an animal through a stock agent must provide the stock agent with sufficient information for the stock agent to be able to comply with the tracking requirement;

- (b) any other person who is involved in the management of a pig before, during or after its movement must provide a person who is subject to a tracking requirement in respect of that movement with sufficient information for that person to be able to comply with the tracking requirement;
- (c) a person to whom paragraph (a) or (b) applies must not, without good reason, refuse a reasonable request for information by a person who is subject to a tracking requirement.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (3) It is not a defence to a charge of an offence against this regulation of failing to provide a PIC to establish that a PIC had not previously been allocated in respect of the land or person concerned.

Division 3—Identification of deer

73—Identification of deer

A person who keeps deer must ensure that deer are not removed from land on which they are kept unless attached to the ear of each animal is an identification tag that bears the identification code of the land from which it is removed.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

Division 4—General

74—Removal of livestock in contravention of this Part

- (1) If an inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has removed, or is about to remove, livestock from property in contravention of this Part, the inspector may—
 - (a) require the owner or person in charge of the animals to—
 - (i) muster them at or take them to a specified place convenient for inspecting or attaching identification tags to the animals;
 - (ii) attach PIDs or eIDs (as the case requires) or identification tags to animals found not to be tagged or otherwise identified in accordance with this Part;
 - (iii) detain the animals at a specified place, or return the animals to the place from which they have been removed, until they are tagged or otherwise identified in accordance with this Part; and
 - (b) if the owner or person in charge refuses or fails to comply with such a requirement, take the action required to be taken, with or without assistance.
- (2) The Minister may recover costs and expenses reasonably incurred by an inspector under subregulation (1)(b) by action in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt owed by the person of whom the requirement was made.

75—Types of devices

A person must only attach to, or insert in, an animal a PID or eID (as the case requires) of the following kind:

- (a) if the device is to be attached to or inserted in the animal on the property on which the animal was born—a device of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector as a breeder device; or
- (b) in any other case—a device of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector as a post-breeder device.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

76—Authorisation of manufacturers and recyclers

The Chief Inspector may, in accordance with regulation 5, authorise a person—

- (a) to manufacture identification tags, PIDs or eIDs for the purposes of this Part; or
- (b) to recycle PIDs or eIDs for the purposes of this Part.

77—Supply of tags and devices

An authorised manufacturer or authorised recycler—

- (a) may only supply identification tags, PIDs or eIDs to persons on receipt of an order form validated in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector; and
- (b) must keep records of the persons to whom the tags or devices are supplied and the number and type of tags or devices supplied in respect of each identification code.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

78—Animal must not have more than 1 PID or eID

- (1) A person must not attach to or insert in an animal a PID if the animal already has a PID attached to or inserted in it.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Expiation fee: \$210.

- (1a) A person must not attach to or insert in a sheep or farmed goat an eID if the animal already has an eID attached to it.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Expiation fee: \$210.

- (2) This regulation does not apply to the attachment of a PID that is a post-breeder device to an animal—

- (a) in accordance with regulation 75(b); or
- (b) as a replacement for any non-functioning PID.

- (3) This regulation does not apply to the attachment of an eID (whether a breeder or post-breeder device) to an animal as a replacement for any non-functioning eID.

78A—No other form of electronic identification to be fitted to sheep or farmed goats

- (1) The owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat that is identified with an eID must, before removing the animal from land on which it is pastured, remove any other device (not being an eID) containing a microchip that is attached to or inserted in the animal.
- (2) The owner or person responsible for the management of a sheep or farmed goat that is identified with an eID must not attach to or insert in the animal any other device containing a microchip.
- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (4) Subregulations (1) and (2) apply in relation to a device whether the device is functioning or non-functioning.

79—PIDs, eIDs and tags must bear correct information

- (1) If a person attaches to or inserts in an animal a PID, eID, or a tag, that bears an identification code of land other than—
 - (a) the land on which the animal is then pastured; or
 - (b) a livestock saleyard to which the animal has been consigned for sale and is then kept,the owner of the animal and any person who caused the PID, eID or tag to be so attached or inserted are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) If a person attaches a tag to an animal indicating that the animal has a PID or eID inserted in it and the animal does not have a PID or eID inserted in it, the owner of the animal and any person who caused the tag to be so attached are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.

80—Removal and disposal of PIDs and eIDs

- (1) A person must not remove a PID or eID from an animal.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
Expiation fee: \$315.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply—
 - (a) to an inspector or a person acting in the course of his or her duties at an abattoir; or
 - (b) to the removal of a non-functioning PID or eID before its replacement with a functioning PID or eID; or
 - (c) to the removal of a PID in accordance with regulation 78A(1).

- (3) The operator of an abattoir must ensure that all PIDs and eIDs removed from animals at the abattoir are, on a regular basis and in any event at least monthly—

- (a) destroyed; or
- (b) sent to an authorised recycler.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (4) Any other person who has possession of a PID or eID in circumstances in which the person is not entitled to use the PID or eID for the purposes of this Part must deal with or dispose of the PID or eID in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

81—Replacement of lost devices other than at livestock saleyards

- (1) If—

- (a) an animal has a PID or eID attached to or inserted in it; and
- (b) the device is subsequently lost; and
- (c) a replacement PID or eID is then attached to or inserted in the animal,

the person who attaches or inserts the replacement device must keep records which will enable the replacement device to be identified.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Expiation fee: \$210.

- (2) A person must keep records required under subregulation (1) in relation to an animal for not less than 2 years after the date on which the animal dies or is otherwise disposed of by the person.

- (3) This regulation does not apply in relation to a replacement PID or eID attached to an animal at a livestock saleyard under regulation 65.

82—Offence to alter or deface tags and devices

A person must not alter or deface an identification tag, PID or eID that is attached to or inserted in an animal.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

83—Signing of vendor declarations

- (1) A person must not sign a vendor declaration in connection with the sale or proposed sale of livestock unless the person is, or was immediately before the sale or consignment of the livestock for sale—

- (a) the owner of the livestock; or
- (b) a person responsible for the husbandry of the livestock authorised by the owner to do so.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Expiation fee: \$315.

- (2) However, subregulation (1) does not apply in relation to a vendor declaration relating to harvested rangeland goats.

84—False or misleading vendor declarations

A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in a vendor declaration.

Maximum penalty/expiation fee:

- (a) If the person made the statement knowing that it was false or misleading:

Maximum penalty—\$10 000.

- (b) In any other case:

Maximum penalty—\$5 000.

Expiation fee—\$315.

85—Chief Inspector may authorise acts otherwise prohibited under this Part

The Chief Inspector may authorise (in accordance with regulation 5) an act or activity that would otherwise be prohibited under this Part.

86—Records kept under this Part

A person who is required to keep a record under this Part must, at the request of an inspector or other person authorised in writing by the Chief Inspector, produce the record for inspection.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Expiation fee: \$210.

Part 12—Fees

87—Waiver and reduction of fees

- (1) The Chief Inspector may, if the Chief Inspector considers it appropriate in the circumstances, waive or reduce a fee prescribed by fee notice for the purposes of the Act or these regulations.

- (2) In this regulation—

fee notice has the same meaning as in the *Legislation (Fees) Act 2019*.

Schedule 2—Stock foods

Part 1—Prohibited substances

Hormones (whether a natural or synthetic product)

Hydroquinone

Phenothiazine

Phthalysulfacetamide

Piperazine and related compounds

Promazines

Reserpine

Sulfacetamide

Sulfacetamide sodium
 Sulfachloropyridazine
 Sulfafurazole
 Sulfamethoxydiazine
 Sulfamonomethoxine
 Sulfanilimide
 Sulfanitran
 Sulfapyridine
 Sulfathiazole
 Thiofurfuran (except in stock food supplied for consumption by pigs)
 Thiouracil

Part 2—Permitted levels of organochlorine pesticides

Substance	Permitted maximum level
Aldrin	0.01 ppm
Chlordane	0.01 ppm
DDT, DDD, DDE combined total	0.05 ppm
Dieldrin	0.01 ppm
Endrin	0.03 ppm
Heptachlor	0.02 ppm
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	0.01 ppm
Lindane (BHC)	0.10 ppm
Any combination of the above	0.10 ppm in aggregate

ppm = parts per million

Part 3—Permitted levels of certain antioxidants

Substance	Permitted maximum level
Butylated hydroxy toluene	100 ppm
Butylated hydroxy anisole	100 ppm
Ethoxyquin	150 ppm
Propyl gallate	100 ppm
Any combination of the above	150 ppm in aggregate

ppm = parts per million

Schedule 4—Transitional provisions

Part 2—Transitional provisions

2—Interpretation

In this Part—

class 1 vaccine has the same respective meaning as in regulation 3(1) of these regulations as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Livestock Variation Regulations 2015*;

revoked regulations means the *Livestock Regulations 1998*.

3—HGP free declaration

An approval by the Chief Inspector of the form of a declaration for the purposes of the definition of *HGP free declaration* under the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector of that matter for the purposes of the definition of *HGP free declaration* under these regulations.

6—National vendor declaration

A notice in the Gazette designating a vendor declaration in relation to animals of a particular type as a national vendor declaration for animals of that type for the purposes of the definition of *national vendor declaration* under the revoked regulations, in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be a notice in the Gazette in relation to that matter for the purposes of the definition of *national vendor declaration* under these regulations.

7—NLIS database manager

A notice in the Gazette designating a person as the NLIS database manager, for the purposes of the definition of *NLIS database manager* under the revoked regulations, in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be a notice in the Gazette in relation to that matter for the purposes of the definition of *NLIS database manager* under these regulations.

8—Sheep health statement

An approval by the Chief Inspector of a form of declaration about the health of sheep for the purposes of the definition of *sheep health statement* under the revoked regulations, in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector of that matter for the purposes of the definition of *sheep health statement* under these regulations.

9—Vendor declaration

An approval by the Chief Inspector of a vendor declaration form, for the purposes of the definition of *vendor declaration* under the revoked regulations, in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector of that matter for the purposes of the definition of *vendor declaration* under these regulations.

10—Authorisations

- (1) An authorisation of the Chief Inspector of a matter under regulation 5A of the revoked regulations and in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an authorisation of the Chief Inspector of that matter under regulation 5 of these regulations.
- (2) The authorisation under these regulations is subject to the same conditions (if any) as the authorisation under the revoked regulations.

10A—Term of registration of beekeepers

Despite regulation 7(1), a registration of a person as a beekeeper in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will expire on 15 May 2016 (and may be renewed from time to time for a further term of 12 months expiring on 15 May in the year following the renewal).

11—Annual honey testing for American Foul Brood

- (1) A notice issued by the Chief Inspector under regulation 5F of the revoked regulations and in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be a notice issued by the Chief Inspector under regulation 10 of these regulations.
- (2) An approval of a laboratory by the Chief Inspector under regulation 5F of the revoked regulations for the purpose of testing for the presence of American Foul Brood and in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector of the laboratory for that purpose under regulation 10 of these regulations.

12—Conditions of registration of artificial breeding centre

An approval by the Chief Inspector under regulation 8(b) of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause in relation to—

- (a) the alteration or extension of premises; or
- (b) the use of the premises for procedures not authorised by the registration,

will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of the Chief Inspector in relation to those respective matters under regulation 18(b) of these regulations.

12A—Term of registration—artificial breeding

Despite regulation 21, a registration of a person to operate an artificial breeding centre or to carry out an artificial breeding procedure in force immediately before the commencement of the *Livestock Variation Regulations 2015* remains in force for the period specified in regulation 21 as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Livestock Variation Regulations 2015*.

13—Conditions of registration of veterinary diagnostic laboratories

- (1) An approval by the Chief Inspector of a person or persons to supervise a laboratory under regulation 13(a) of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector of the person or persons to supervise the laboratory under regulation 23(a) of these regulations.
- (2) An approval by the Chief Inspector in relation to the movement of a laboratory sample or specimen under regulation 13(e) of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector in relation to that matter under regulation 23(e) of these regulations.

- (3) An approval by the Chief Inspector of a quality assurance program under regulation 13(g) of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector of the quality assurance program under regulation 23(g) of these regulations.

14—Sale or supply of vaccines

An approval by the Chief Inspector under regulation 15(1) of the revoked regulations in relation to a class 1 vaccine that—

- (a) was in force immediately before 22 August 2013; and
- (b) was, on that date, taken to be an approval of the Chief Inspector under regulation 27 of these regulations,

will, on the commencement of the *Livestock Variation Regulations 2015*, be taken to be an approval of the Chief Inspector under regulation 27 of these regulations in relation to a prescribed vaccine.

17—Approvals relating to restricted animal material

An approval by the Chief Inspector under regulation 37 or regulation 41 of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause of a process in relation to restricted animal material from a placental mammal will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval by the Chief Inspector in relation to that matter under regulation 38 or regulation 42 of these regulations.

18—PICs

A PIC allocated by the Chief Inspector under regulation 25 of the revoked regulations and active in relation to a place immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement—

- (a) to be a current PIC in relation to that place allocated under regulation 52 of these regulations; and
- (b) to remain current in relation to that place for the remainder of the period for which it would have been active under regulation 25 of the revoked regulations immediately before that commencement.

19—Pig tattoo codes

A pig tattoo code allocated by the Chief Inspector under regulation 25B of the revoked regulations and active in relation to land (by means of an associated PIC for the land) immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be a current pig tattoo code in relation to that land allocated under regulation 54 of these regulations.

20—Stock agent identification codes

An identification code allocated by the Chief Inspector to a stock agent under regulation 25D of the revoked regulations and active immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be a current identification code allocated in relation to that stock agent under regulation 56 of these regulations.

21—Register of PICs and pig tattoo codes

The register of property identification codes maintained under regulation 25F of the revoked regulations immediately before the commencement of this clause continues, on that commencement, as the register of PICs under regulation 58 of these regulations.

22—Approval of default code or default deceased code

- (1) An approval by the Chief Inspector of an identification code as a default code under regulation 27D(1)(b)(ii)(C) of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of that matter under regulation 64(1)(b)(ii)(C) of these regulations.
- (2) An approval by the Chief Inspector under regulation 27EA(1) of the revoked regulations of an identification code as a default deceased code in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of that matter under regulation 66(1) of these regulations.

23—Identification of animal at abattoir must be possible until fitness for human consumption assessed

An approval by the Chief Inspector of a post-slaughter procedure under regulation 27EF of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of that matter under regulation 70 of these regulations.

24—Identification of pigs

An approval by the Chief Inspector of a kind of paste or ink (for a tattoo) under regulation 27FA(2)(c) of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of that matter under regulation 72(2)(c) of these regulations.

25—Breeder and post-breeder devices

An approval by the Chief Inspector of a device as a breeder device or a post-breeder device under regulation 28 of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of that matter under regulation 75 of these regulations.

26—Supply of tags and devices

An approval by the Chief Inspector of a manner of validation of an order form under regulation 29B of the revoked regulations in force immediately before the commencement of this clause will be taken, on that commencement, to be an approval of that matter under regulation 77 of these regulations.

Legislative history

Notes

- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of these regulations (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Legislation revoked by principal regulations

The *Livestock Regulations 2013* revoked the following:

Livestock Regulations 1998

Principal regulations and variations

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Reference	Commencement
2013	197	<i>Gazette 1.8.2013 p3343</i>	22.8.2013: r 2
2014	143	<i>Gazette 19.6.2014 p2672</i>	1.7.2014 except r 4(2), (6), (8) & (9)—1.1.2015: r 2
2015	57	<i>Gazette 4.6.2015 p2514</i>	4.6.2015: r 2
2015	103	<i>Gazette 18.6.2015 p2667</i>	1.7.2015 except r 4(1), (3), (5) & (6)—1.1.2016: r 2
2015	240	<i>Gazette 26.11.2015 p5111</i>	26.11.2015 except rr 5, 7 & 8—15.2.2016: r 2
2016	74	<i>Gazette 23.6.2016 p2189</i>	1.7.2016: r 2
2017	105	<i>Gazette 22.6.2017 p2267</i>	1.7.2017: r 2
2017	341	<i>Gazette 19.12.2017 p5151</i>	19.4.2018: r 2
2018	2	<i>Gazette 23.1.2018 p286</i>	23.1.2018: r 2
2018	95	<i>Gazette 21.6.2018 p2234</i>	1.7.2018: r 2
2019	120	<i>Gazette 13.6.2019 p1988</i>	1.7.2019: r 2
2020	180	<i>Gazette 4.6.2020 p3042</i>	1.7.2020: r 2
2024	118	<i>Gazette 12.12.2024 p4613</i>	1.1.2025: r 2

Provisions varied

New entries appear in bold.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Pt 1		
<i>r 2</i>	<i>omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	<i>1.7.2014</i>

r 3		
r 3(1)	varied by 2/2018 r 4(1)	23.1.2018
AFB test	inserted by 341/2017 r 4(1)	19.4.2018
animal holding area	substituted by 118/2024 r 3(1)	1.1.2025
authorised manufacturer	amended by 118/2024 r 3(2)	1.1.2025
authorised recycler	amended by 118/2024 r 3(3)	1.1.2025
<i>class 1 vaccine</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 4(1)</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
<i>class 2 vaccine</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 4(1)</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
electronic identification device or eID	inserted by 118/2024 r 3(4)	1.1.2025
farmed goat	inserted by 118/2024 r 3(4)	1.1.2025
goat depot	inserted by 118/2024 r 3(5)	1.1.2025
harvested rangeland goat	inserted by 118/2024 r 3(5)	1.1.2025
<i>HGP free invoice</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 4(1)</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
<i>HGP free tag</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 4(1)</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
non-functioning PID	deleted by 118/2024 r 3(6)	1.1.2025
non-functioning PID or non-functioning eID	inserted by 118/2024 r 3(6)	1.1.2025
prescribed movement details	substituted by 2/2018 r 4(2)	23.1.2018
	amended by 118/2024 r 3(7)	1.1.2025
prescribed premises	varied by 2/2018 r 4(3)	23.1.2018
prescribed vaccine	inserted by 57/2015 r 4(2)	4.6.2015
swarm catch box	inserted by 341/2017 r 4(2)	19.4.2018
unmanaged goat vaccine	deleted by 118/2024 r 3(8)	1.1.2025
	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 4(3)</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
r 3(2)	amended by 118/2024 r 3(9)—(11)	1.1.2025
r 3(3)	varied by 2/2018 r 4(4)	23.1.2018
	amended by 118/2024 r 3(12), (13)	1.1.2025
r 3(4)	inserted by 57/2015 r 4(4)	4.6.2015
r 3A	inserted by 118/2024 r 4	1.1.2025
Pt 2		
Pt 2 Div 1		
r 6		
r 6(3)	inserted by 240/2015 r 4	26.11.2015
r 7		
r 7(1)	varied by 240/2015 r 5	15.2.2016

Pt 2 Div 2		
r 9		
r 9(4)	inserted by 341/2017 r 5	19.4.2018
Pt 2 Div 3		
r 10		
r 10(1)	substituted by 240/2015 r 6(1)	26.11.2015
r 10(2)	varied by 240/2015 r 6(2)	26.11.2015
<i>r 10(7)</i>	<i>deleted by 341/2017 r 6</i>	<i>19.4.2018</i>
r 11	substituted by 341/2017 r 7	19.4.2018
r 12A	inserted by 341/2017 r 8	19.4.2018
Pt 2 Div 4	inserted by 341/2017 r 9	19.4.2018
Pt 4		
<i>r 17</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 5</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
r 18	varied by 57/2015 r 6	4.6.2015
<i>r 19</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 7</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
r 21		
r 21(1)	varied by 57/2015 r 8(1)	4.6.2015
r 21(2)	varied by 57/2015 r 8(2)	4.6.2015
Pt 7		
heading	substituted by 57/2015 r 9	4.6.2015
r 27	substituted by 57/2015 r 10	4.6.2015
<i>rr 28 and 29</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 10</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
r 30	varied by 57/2015 r 11	4.6.2015
Pt 8		
<i>r 31</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 12</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
r 34		
r 34(4)	varied by 57/2015 r 13(1)	4.6.2015
r 34(5)	varied by 57/2015 r 13(2)	4.6.2015
<i>rr 35 and 36</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 14</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>
Pt 9		
r 50	substituted by 57/2015 r 15	4.6.2015
Pt 10		
Pt 10 Div 4		
r 58		
r 58(4)	amended by 118/2024 r 5	1.1.2025
Pt 11		
Pt 11 Div 1		
heading	amended by 118/2024 r 6	1.1.2025
r 60	amended by 118/2024 r 7(1)	1.1.2025
Note	inserted by 118/2024 r 7(2)	1.1.2025
r 61		
r 61(1)	(b) deleted by 118/2024 r 8(1)	1.1.2025
<i>r 61(3)</i>	<i>deleted by 118/2024 r 8(2)</i>	<i>1.1.2025</i>

r 62		
r 62(1)	(b) deleted by 118/2024 r 9(1)	1.1.2025
r 62(6)		
prescribed details	amended by 118/2024 r 9(2), (3)	1.1.2025
r 63	(c) deleted by 118/2024 r 10	1.1.2025
r 64		
r 64(1)	(a)(ii) deleted by 118/2024 r 11(1)	1.1.2025
	(b)(ii)(E) deleted by 118/2024 r 11(2)	1.1.2025
	(d)(iv)(A) deleted by 118/2024 r 11(3)	1.1.2025
r 66		
r 66(1)	(b)(ii)(B) deleted by 118/2024 r 12	1.1.2025
r 69		
r 69(1)	(b)(ii) deleted by 118/2024 r 13	1.1.2025
Pt 11 Div 1A	inserted by 118/2024 r 14	1.1.2025
r 71L		
r 71L(11)	expired: r 71L(11)	(1.7.2025)
Pt 11 Div 2	substituted by 2/2018 r 5	23.1.2018
Pt 11 Div 4		
r 74		
r 74(1)	amended by 118/2024 r 15	1.1.2025
r 75	amended by 118/2024 r 16	1.1.2025
r 76	amended by 118/2024 r 17(1), (2)	1.1.2025
r 77	amended by 118/2024 r 18	1.1.2025
r 78		
heading	amended by 118/2024 r 19(1)	1.1.2025
r 78(1a)	inserted by 118/2024 r 19(2)	1.1.2025
r 78(2)	amended by 118/2024 r 19(3)	1.1.2025
r 78(3)	inserted by 118/2024 r 19(4)	1.1.2025
r 78A	inserted by 118/2024 r 20	1.1.2025
r 79		
heading	amended by 118/2024 r 21(1)	1.1.2025
r 79(1)	amended by 118/2024 r 21(2)	1.1.2025
r 79(2)	amended by 118/2024 r 21(3)	1.1.2025
r 80		
heading	heading amended by 118/2024 r 22(1)	1.1.2025
r 80(1)	amended by 118/2024 r 22(2)	1.1.2025
r 80(2)	amended by 118/2024 r 22(3), (4)	1.1.2025
r 80(3)	amended by 118/2024 r 22(5)	1.1.2025
r 80(4)	amended by 118/2024 r 22(6)	1.1.2025
r 81		
r 81(1)	amended by 118/2024 r 23(1), (2)	1.1.2025
r 81(3)	amended by 118/2024 r 23(3)	1.1.2025
r 82	amended by 118/2024 r 24	1.1.2025

r 83		
r 83(1)	r 83 redesignated as r 83(1) by 118/2024 r 25	1.1.2025
r 83(2)	inserted by 118/2024 r 25	1.1.2025
Pt 12		
r 87	substituted by 180/2020 r 4	1.7.2020
<i>Sch 1</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 16</i>	4.6.2015
<i>Sch 3 before substitution by 74/2016</i>		
<i>item 1</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(1)</i>	1.7.2014
	<i>substituted by 240/2015 r 7</i>	15.2.2016
<i>item 2</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(2)</i>	1.1.2015
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(1)</i>	1.1.2016
<i>item 3</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(3)</i>	1.7.2014
	<i>varied by 57/2015 r 17(1)</i>	4.6.2015
<i>item 3a</i>	<i>inserted by 57/2015 r 17(2)</i>	4.6.2015
<i>item 4</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(4)</i>	1.7.2014
	<i>varied by 57/2015 r 17(3)</i>	4.6.2015
<i>item 5</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(5)</i>	1.7.2014
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(2)</i>	1.7.2015
<i>item 6</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(6)</i>	1.1.2015
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(3)</i>	1.1.2016
<i>item 7</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(7)</i>	1.7.2014
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(4)</i>	1.7.2015
<i>item 8</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(8)</i>	1.1.2015
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(5)</i>	1.1.2016
<i>item 9</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(9)</i>	1.1.2015
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(6)</i>	1.1.2016
<i>item 10</i>	<i>varied by 143/2014 r 4(10), (11)</i>	1.7.2014
	<i>varied by 103/2015 r 4(7), (8)</i>	1.7.2015
<i>Sch 3 before substitution by 95/2018</i>	<i>substituted by 74/2016 r 4</i>	1.7.2016
	<i>substituted by 105/2017 r 4</i>	1.7.2017
<i>cl 1</i>	<i>varied by 341/2017 r 10</i>	19.4.2018
<i>Sch 3</i>	<i>substituted by 95/2018 r 4</i>	1.7.2018
	<i>substituted by 120/2019 r 4</i>	1.7.2019
	<i>deleted by 180/2020 r 5</i>	1.7.2020
Sch 4		
<i>Pt 1</i>	<i>omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	1.7.2014
Pt 2		
cl 2		
class 1 vaccine	inserted by 57/2015 r 18(1)	4.6.2015
<i>cll 4 and 5</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 18(2)</i>	4.6.2015
cl 10A	inserted by 240/2015 r 8	15.2.2016

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Legislative history

cl 12A	inserted by 57/2015 r 18(3)	4.6.2015
cl 14	substituted by 57/2015 r 18(4)	4.6.2015
<i>cll 15 and 16</i>	<i>deleted by 57/2015 r 18(4)</i>	<i>4.6.2015</i>

Historical versions

1.7.2014
1.1.2015
4.6.2015
1.7.2015
26.11.2015
1.1.2016
15.2.2016
1.7.2016
1.7.2017
23.1.2018
19.4.2018
1.7.2018
1.7.2019
1.7.2020