



Victoria Government Gazette

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Livestock Disease Control Act 1994

ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA FOR THE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF TRANSMISSIBLE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHIES IN RUMINANTS

I, Mary-Anne Thomas, Minister for Agriculture and Minister responsible for the administration of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is reasonably necessary to prevent, control and eradicate transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants, make the following Order under section 29 of that Act.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are to –

- (a) declare the whole of the State of Victoria to be a control area for the purpose of preventing, controlling or eradicating the exotic disease transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants; and
- (b) specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements which are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

This Order comes into operation on its publication in the Government Gazette and has effect for 12 months from the date of publication.

4. Revocation

The Order declaring a control area for the purposes of prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants and published in Victoria Government Gazette S244 on 25 May 2021 at pages 15–18, is **revoked**.

5. Definitions

In this Order –

approved NLIS device means a NLIS device approved by the Secretary under section 9A(1)(c) of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

approved NLIS ear tag means a NLIS ear tag approved by the Secretary under section 9A(1)(c) of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

Chief Veterinary Officer means the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions;

DAWE means the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth);

domestic RAM means RAM that originates from Australia or New Zealand;

domestic slaughter means slaughter at an abattoir other than one registered for export by the DAWE;

export registered establishment means an establishment registered for export by the DAWE;

livestock identification numbers means the numbers and or letters that can be read visually on the ear tag or the numbers and or letters that can be retrieved electronically from the microchip contained in an NLIS device;

NLIS means National Livestock Identification System;

non-domestic RAM means RAM imported into Australia from a country other than New Zealand, or RAM of unknown origin;

SPECIAL

PrimeSafe means the Authority named PrimeSafe established under section 43 of the **Meat Industry Act 1993**;

RAM has the same meaning as ‘restricted animal material’ has in regulation 5 of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) (Ruminant Feed) Regulations 2015;

ruminant has the same meaning as in the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) (Ruminant Feed) Regulations 2015;

transmissible spongiform encephalopathies means the group of exotic diseases which affect the structure or functions of the brain (including bovine spongiform encephalopathies, chronic wasting disease of deer, feline spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie).

6. Control area

The whole of the State of Victoria is declared to be a control area for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants. The prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in Clauses 8, 9 and 10 of this Order apply in the control area.

7. Class of livestock affected by this Order

The class of livestock affected by this Order is all ruminants.

8. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to all ruminants

The owner of any ruminants that have or are suspected to have consumed RAM must submit the animals for inspection by an inspector in accordance with any directions that may be issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

9. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to cattle

- 1) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the cattle are permanently identified with approved NLIS devices prior to sale or movement of the cattle from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one animal, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to the approved NLIS device applied to the animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one animal, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to each approved NLIS device applied to the cattle.
- 2) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, if selling the cattle, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice that the cattle have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM.
- 3) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer–
 - a) ensure that the cattle are permanently identified with an approved NLIS device prior to sale or movement of the cattle from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) advise an inspector of the earliest date of known, possible or suspected consumption of non-domestic RAM; and
 - c) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one animal, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to the approved NLIS device applied to the animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one animal, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to each approved NLIS device applied to the cattle.

- 4) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, if selling the cattle, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice that—
 - a) the cattle have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 5) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must ensure that the cattle are slaughtered within 30 months of the date that it is determined that the cattle have consumed non-domestic RAM or is suspected of having consumed non-domestic RAM.

10. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to ruminants, other than cattle

- 1) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the ruminants are permanently identified in a manner approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to sale or movement of the ruminants from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one ruminant, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. the approved NLIS ear tag or the approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies an individual animal and which is applied to that animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one ruminant, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. each approved NLIS ear tag or approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each animal and which is applied to each animal.
- 2) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, if selling the ruminants, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice –
 - a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 3) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must within 7 days of sale of the ruminants, provide the following written advice to an inspector, that identifies each individual animal and which is applied to each animal—
 - a) the name, address and telephone contact details of the purchaser; and
 - b) the livestock identification numbers of the approved NLIS ear tags or the approved NLIS devices or any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- 4) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must prior to or at the time of a sale, if the ruminants are sold or are

to be sold for slaughter at an export registered establishment, provide the following written advice to an officer of the DAWE –

- a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 5) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are to be or are sold for domestic slaughter, provide the following written advice to an officer of PrimeSafe –
- a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 6) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
- a) ensure that the ruminants are permanently identified in a manner approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to sale or movement of the ruminants from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected to have occurred; and
 - b) advise an inspector of the earliest date of known, possible or suspected consumption of non-domestic RAM; and
 - c) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one ruminant, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. the approved NLIS ear tag or the approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identify an individual animal and which is applied to that animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one ruminant, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. each approved NLIS ear tag or approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each animal and which is applied to each animal.
- 7) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, if selling the animal, provide written advice –
- a) to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known); and
 - b) to an inspector, within 7 days of sale, of the name, address and telephone contact details of the purchaser, and a list of the livestock identification numbers of the approved NLIS ear tags or the approved NLIS devices or any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each individual animal and which is applied to each animal; and
 - c) to an officer of the DAWE, prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for slaughter at an export registered establishment, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known); and

- d) to an officer of PrimeSafe, prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for domestic slaughter, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 8) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have consumed non-domestic RAM that contains RAM derived from a ruminant, must ensure that the ruminants are slaughtered within 30 months of the earliest date of consumption, or possible or suspected consumption of the non-domestic RAM.

Dated 25 May 2022

MARY-ANNE THOMAS MP
Minister for Agriculture

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA FOR THE PREVENTION,
CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF VARROOSIS IN BEES**

I, Mary-Anne Thomas, Minister for Agriculture and Minister responsible for the administration of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is reasonably necessary to prevent, control and eradicate varroosis in bees, make the following Order under section 29 of that Act.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are –

- (a) to declare the whole of the State of Victoria to be a control area to prevent, control or eradicate the exotic disease varroosis in bees; and
- (b) to specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements which are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

This Order comes into operation on its publication in the Government Gazette and has effect for 12 months from the date of publication.

4. Revocation

The Order declaring a control area for the purposes of prevention, control and eradication of varroosis in honey bees and published in Victoria Government Gazette S244 on 25 May 2021 at pages 7–14 is **revoked**.

5. Definition

In this Order –

bee vector means –

- (a) a black dwarf honey bee, *Apis andreniformis*; and
- (b) a red dwarf honey bee, *Apis florea*; and
- (c) a giant Philippine honey bee, *Apis breviligula*; and
- (d) an Asian honey bee, *Apis cerana*; and
- (e) a giant honey bee, *Apis dorsata*; and
- (f) a Cape honey bee, *Apis mellifera capensis*; and
- (g) an African honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*; and its hybrids and
- (h) a bumblebee, *Bombus* spp.; and
- (i) a hornet, *Versa* spp.

6. Control area

The whole of the State of Victoria is declared to be a control area for varroosis in bees. The prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in Clause 8 of this Order apply in the control area.

7. Class of livestock affected by this Order

The class of livestock affected by this Order is bees.

8. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements in the control area

- (1) A person within the control area must notify an inspector in accordance with subclause (2), if the person knows or has reason to suspect that –
 - (a) they own, possess, control or are in charge of a bee vector; or
 - (b) they sight a bee vector; or
 - (c) a bee vector is present on land owned or occupied by that person.

- (2) The person must notify an inspector by providing the following information to the inspector –
- (a) the property identification code identifying the property at which the bee vector is present (if known);
 - (b) the bee vector suspected to be present;
 - (c) the date of the suspicion of the presence of the bee vector;
 - (d) the number of bee vectors;
 - (e) whether or not an apiarist has been consulted for the purposes of determining if the bee vectors are infected with any disease;
 - (f) anyone who has been consulted in accordance with paragraph (e), and the name and contact details of that person;
 - (g) the address or description of the location at which the bee vectors were observed;
 - (h) whether or not any specimens have been submitted to a laboratory for the purpose of identifying the bee vector and determining if the bee vectors are infected with any disease;
 - (i) the name and address of the laboratory to which any specimen has been sent;
 - (j) the name and address of the owner of the affected bees, bee product or hive (if known);
 - (k) the name, address and telephone number of the person providing the notice;
 - (l) the date of the notice.
- (3) In addition to complying with subclauses (1) and (2), a person must comply with subclause (4) if that person –
- a) owns, is in possession or is in charge of bees or a hive, or is undertaking the collection, destruction or removal of the bees or hive; and
 - b) knows or suspects that bee or hive collection, destruction or removal is being conducted in the following parts of the control area–
 - i) the Port of Melbourne, as depicted in the attached map (Appendix 1 – Port of Melbourne);
 - ii) the Port of Hastings, as depicted in the attached map (Appendix 2 – Port of Hastings);
 - iii) the Port of Geelong, as depicted in the attached map (Appendix 3 – Port of Geelong);
 - iv) the Port of Portland, as depicted in the attached map (Appendix 4 – Port of Portland);
 - v) Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine), as depicted in the attached map (Appendix 5 – Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine)).
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (3), the person must contact Agriculture Victoria by means of an email to honeybee.biosecurity@agriculture.vic.gov.au, and provide the following information –
- a) the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, the possessor or person in charge of the bees or hive;
 - b) the location and date that the bees or hive were collected, destroyed or removed;
 - c) the name, address and telephone number of the person who collected, destroyed or removed the bees or hive;
 - d) a notice of disposal of hives completed in accordance with Schedule 8 of the Livestock Disease Control Regulations 2017 if the bees or hive are provided to another person.

Appendix 1 - Port of Melbourne



Area in which prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clause 8(3) and 8(4) of this Order apply

Aerial photography captured February 2019 at resolution of 10cm x 10cm pixels.

0 2 km

Date produced: 21 Apr 2022
Author: bm03

Biosecurity and Agriculture Services Branch

Appendix 2 - Port of Hastings



Appendix 3 - Port of Geelong



Area in which prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clause 8(3) and 8(4) of this Order apply

Aerial photography captured February 2019 at resolution of 10cm x 10cm pixels.

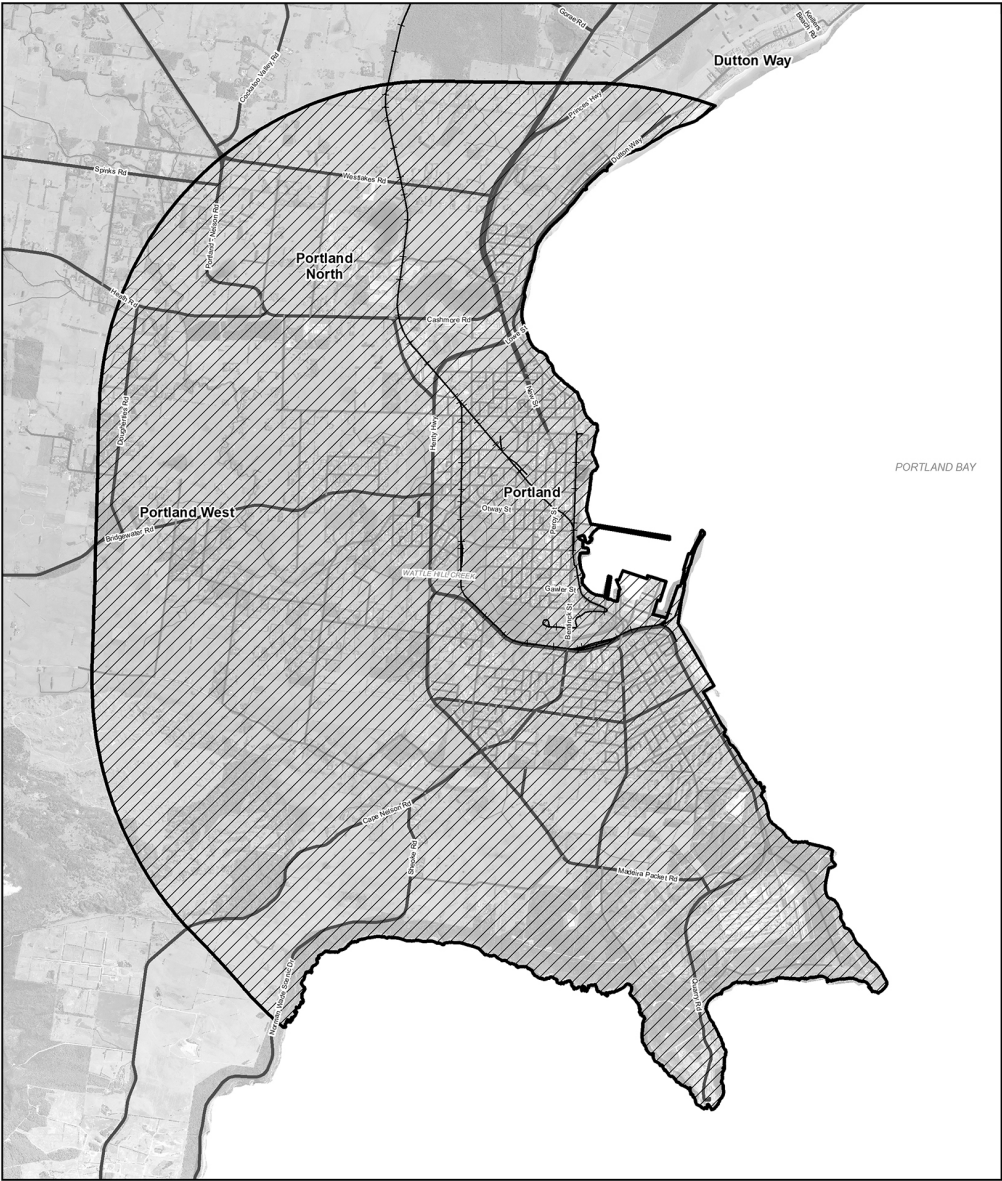
0 2 km

Date produced: 21 Apr 2022
Author: am03

Biosecurity and Agriculture Services Branch

AGRICULTURE VICTORIA

Appendix 4 - Port of Portland



Appendix 5 - Melbourne Airport



Dated 25 May 2022

MARY-ANNE THOMAS MP
Minister for Agriculture

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Level 2, 1 Macarthur Street

Melbourne 3002

Victoria Australia

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Ground Floor, Building 8,
658 Church Street,
Richmond 3121

DX 106 Melbourne

**Telephone
email**

(03) 8523 4601

gazette@ivegroup.com.au

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