

Stock Medicines Regulation 2005

[2005-504]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 4 December 2006 to 31 August 2010 (accessed 26 November 2024 at 3:27)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Regulation was repealed by sec 10 (2) of the [Subordinate Legislation Act 1989 No 146](#) with effect from 1.9.2010.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 1 September 2010

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Stock Medicines Regulation 2005



New South Wales

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Stock Medicines Regulation 2005*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2005.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Stock Medicines Regulation 1995* which is repealed on 1 September 2005 under section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

In this Regulation:

stock food has the same meaning as in the *Stock Foods Act 1940*.

the Act means the *Stock Medicines Act 1989*.

4 Advertising

(1) This clause applies to any stock medicine containing a substance included in Schedule One, Three, Four or Eight of the Poisons List proclaimed under section 8 of the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966*.

(2) A person must not advertise a stock medicine to which this clause applies otherwise than in a journal whose circulation is generally limited to, or in a document intended for distribution exclusively to, veterinary practitioners, pharmacists or wholesalers of stock medicines.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

5 Directions for use of stock food that has been treated with stock medicine

(1) A person who supplies stock food to another person, knowing that the food has been treated with a stock medicine:

(a) must ensure that the person supplied is aware that the food has been so treated,
and

(b) must provide the person supplied with such written details concerning the use of the stock medicine as were obtained by the supplier when the supplier obtained the food or when the supplier obtained the stock medicine with which the food has been treated.

(2) The written details must include details of the relevant withholding period (within the meaning of Part 5 of the Act) for the stock medicine.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

6 Major food producing species

The following types of stock are prescribed for the purposes of the definition of **major food producing species** in section 3 (1) of the Act:

- (a) turkeys,
- (b) ducks,
- (c) geese,
- (d) bees,
- (e) goats,
- (f) farmed fish, farmed crustaceans and farmed molluscs.

7 Records to be kept by veterinary practitioners

(1) The following particulars are to be recorded by veterinary practitioners for the purposes of section 39E of the Act:

- (a) the date on which the use, supply or prescription of the stock medicine occurred,
- (b) details to identify the particular stock on which the stock medicine was used,
- (c) the name of the owner of the stock or the person in charge of the stock,
- (d) particulars to identify the stock medicine,
- (e) the name of the active constituent of the stock medicine,
- (f) the type of stock for which the stock medicine is intended,
- (g) the withholding period (including that there was no withholding period if the veterinary practitioner considered none was required),
- (h) the dosage rate,
- (i) the frequency of treatment,

- (j) the length of treatment,
- (k) the manner of administration.

(2) The records required by section 39E of the Act must be retained by the veterinary practitioner for a period of not less than 2 years from the date on which the use, supply or prescription of the stock medicine occurred.

Note—

Section 39E of the Act requires certain records to be kept by a veterinary practitioner in accordance with the regulations. The maximum penalty for a failure to keep records in accordance with the regulations is 100 penalty units.

8 Penalty notices

For the purposes of section 60A of the Act:

- (a) each offence arising under a provision specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 is prescribed as a penalty notice offence, and
- (b) the prescribed penalty for such an offence is:
 - (i) in the case of a penalty payable by an individual—the amount specified in relation to the offence in Column 2 of Schedule 1, and
 - (ii) in the case of a penalty payable by a corporation—the amount specified in relation to the offence in Column 3 of Schedule 1.

9 Savings

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Stock Medicines Regulation 1995*, had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.

Schedule 1 Penalty notices

(Clause 8)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provision	Penalty for an individual	Penalty for a corporation
Offence under the Act		
Section 37	\$1100	\$2200
Section 38 (1)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 39 (1)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 39C (1)	\$550	\$1100

Section 39C (2)	\$550	\$1100
Section 39C (3)	\$550	\$1100
Section 39D (1)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 39E	\$550	\$1100
Section 39F	\$550	\$1100
Section 40 (2)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 40A (1)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 40A (1A)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 40A (2)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 40B (1)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 46 (6)	\$1100	\$2200
Section 54 (2)	\$550	\$1100
Offence under this Regulation		
Clause 4 (2)	\$550	\$1100
Clause 5 (1)	\$550	\$1100