



Victoria Government Gazette

No. G 2 Thursday 16 January 1997

GENERAL

GENERAL AND PERIODICAL GAZETTE

All copy to be sent to:

Government Gazette Officer
AGPS Victorian Operations
PO Box 263
60 Fallon Street, Brunswick 3056
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Fax (03) 9387 3404

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**PUBLICATION OF THE
"VICTORIA GOVERNMENT
GAZETTE" (GENERAL)
AUSTRALIA DAY—PUBLIC
HOLIDAY**

Please Note:

The Victoria Government Gazette for Australia Day week will be published on Thursday, 30 January 1997. All copy for Private Advertisements must reach the Government Gazette Office by no later than 9.30 a.m. on Friday 24 January 1997. The deadline for advertisements for Government and Outer Budget Sector Agencies advertisements remains unchanged, ie: Tuesday 28 January 1997.

Where urgent gazettal is required arrangements should be made with Julia Saad on 014 693 550, or Ann White on 0412 243 123.

JULIA SAAD
Gazette Officer

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

MONA SARA GOLDSMITH, late of 14 Pohlman Avenue, Rushall Park, North Fitzroy

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased who died on 11 October 1996 are required by the trustees Robin Maurice Westmore of Lot 18 Killara Road, Gruyere and Martin John Leddra of 17 Cheviot Avenue, Coldstream to send particulars to them by 24 March 1997, after which date the trustees may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

Dated 6 January 1997

LEDDRA, WESTMORE & CO., 5A Station Street, Mooroolbark, solicitors for the trustees

DANIEL PATRICK KENNY, late of 17 Parry Drive, Mooroolbark

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased who died on 13 March 1995 are required by the trustees David John Fenwick of 52 Belvedere Drive, Montrose and Leon James Lisson of 15-17 Opal Drive, Blackmans Bay, Tasmania to send particulars to them by 21 March 1997, after which date the trustees may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

Dated 8 January 1997

LEDDRA, WESTMORE & CO., 5A Station Street, Mooroolbark, solicitors for the trustees

SHEILA MAY BERENICE SUTTON, deceased

Creditors, next of kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of Sheila May Berenice Sutton late of 14 Gillies Street North, Ballarat, deceased who died on 7 April 1989 are to send particulars of their claims to the executors care of the undermentioned solicitors two months from the publication hereof, after which date the executors will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the executors then have notice.

SEPTIMUS JONES & LEE, solicitors, 257 Collins Street, Melbourne

WALLACE SYDNEY EYLES, deceased

Creditors, next of kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of Wallace Sydney Eyles late of 13 O'Connor Street, Nyah West, Victoria, retired labourer, deceased who died on 20 September 1996 are to send particulars of their claims to the executors Peter Wallace Eyles and Raymond Gary Eyles care of the undermentioned solicitors by 10 March 1997, after which date the executors will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

GARDEN & GREEN, solicitors, 4 McCallum Street, Swan Hill

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Kathleen Veronica Robson late of 196-198 Main Road, Epsom, Victoria, home duties, deceased who died on 11 November 1996 are required by the trustee to send particulars of their claims to the trustee care of the undermentioned solicitors by 1 March 1997, after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the trustee then has notice.

BECK SHEAHAN QUINN & KIRKHAM, 110 Pall Mall, Bendigo

Creditors, next of kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of the Giuseppa Audiore late of 21 Railway Parade, Murrumbena, Victoria, but formerly of 42 Willansby Avenue, North Brighton, Victoria, pensioner, deceased who died on 30 November 1996 are to send particulars of their claims to the executor care of the undermentioned solicitors by 31 March 1997, after which date the executor will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the executor then has notice.

EALES & MACKENZIE, solicitors, 395 Collins Street, Melbourne

MYRA FALCONER ALKEMADE, late of Unit 1, 7 Hedgeley Avenue, East Malvern, widow, deceased

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased who died on 30 August 1996 are required by

The Equity Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited of 472 Bourke Street, Melbourne the applicant for Grant of Probate of the deceased's Will to send particulars to The Equity Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited, 472 Bourke Street, Melbourne by 17 March 1997, after which date the applicant as personal representative of the deceased may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

F. R. E. DAWSON & SON, solicitors, 83 William Street, Melbourne

ALLAN MANN CAMERON, deceased

Creditors, next of kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of Allan Mann Cameron late of 16 Meering Road, Quambatook, retired farmer, deceased who died on 15 September 1996 are to send particulars of their claims to the executors care of the undermentioned solicitors by 13 March 1997, after which date the executors will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the executors then have notice.

DWYER MAHON & ROBERTSON, barristers & solicitors, 194-208 Beveridge Street, Swan Hill

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Mary Elder Lethborg late of 10 Morrison Street, Traralgon, Victoria, retired, deceased who died on 31 December 1996 are to send their claims to the executors Betty Lorraine Bayley of 14 Nautilus Way, Lakes Entrance, Victoria, retired and Isobel Dyer of 3 Monash Street, Morwell, Victoria, retired care of the below mentioned solicitors by 23 March 1997, after which date they will distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

LITTLETON HACKFORD, solicitors, "Law Chambers", 94 Buckley Street, Morwell

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Elsie Joyce Downing late of 440 Station Street, Carrum, Victoria, deceased who died on 10 August 1996 are required to send particulars of their claims to the executors George Mayall Downing of 3 Murawa Street, Frankston, Victoria, and Susan Valerie James of 26 Scott

Road, Cranbourne South, Victoria, on or before 16 March 1997, after which date they will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then had notice.

WHITE CLELAND PTY, solicitors, 454 Nepean Highway, Frankston

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Nellie Elizabeth Kincaid late of 25A The Ridge, Frankston, deceased who died on 30 August 1996 are required to send particulars of their claims to the executor Claire Estelle Tye of 5 Eyre Court, Frankston, Victoria, on or before 16 March 1997, after which date she will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she then had notice.

WHITE CLELAND PTY, solicitors, 454 Nepean Highway, Frankston

DOUGLAS MCKENZIE HENRY, late of 30 Hawthorn Glen, Hawthorn, Victoria, retired, deceased

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased who died on 9 November 1996 are required by Perpetual Trustees Victoria Limited A.C.N. 004 027 258 of 50 Queen Street, Melbourne and Michael Bernhard Hellstrom of 33 Prospect Hill Road, Camberwell, Victoria, accountant the applicants for a grant of administration to send particulars of their claims to the said applicants in the care of the said company by 19 March 1997, after which date they will convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

BOOTHBY & BOOTHBY, solicitors, 883 Dandenong Road, Caulfield East

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of A Gweneth Blanche Laby late of Unit 394, Baxter Village, 8 Robinsons Road, Baxter, who died on 2 November 1996 are to send particulars of their claim to The Equity Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited of 472 Bourke Street, Melbourne by 18 March 1997, after which date it will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

HUNT & HUNT, solicitors, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne

KARL ANTON LAJS (also known as Karl Lajs), deceased

Creditors, next of kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of Karl Anton Lajs late of 196 Parer Road, Airport West, retired machine operator, deceased who died on 6 November 1996 are to send particulars of their claims to the executor care of the undermentioned solicitors by 23 March 1997, after which date the executor will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the executor then has notice.

E. P. JOHNSON & DAVIES, solicitors, 30 Collins Street, Melbourne

NANCY LOIS MASKELL, deceased

Creditors, next of kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of Nancy Lois Maskell late of Flat 2, 8 Stawell Street, Mentone, retired stenographer, deceased who died on 6 September 1996 are to send particulars of their claims to the executor care of the undermentioned solicitors by 23 March 1997, after which date the executor will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the executor then has notice.

E. P. JOHNSON & DAVIES, solicitors, 30 Collins Street, Melbourne

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS

MARGARET ISABELLE MASON (in the Will called Margaret Isobel Mason) late of 104 Wimbledon Avenue, Mount Eliza, Victoria, retired draughtswoman, deceased

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased (who died on 2 November 1996) are required by the Perpetual Trustees Victoria Limited (A.C.N. 004 027 258) of 50 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, to send particulars of their claims to the said company by 24 March 1997, after which date it will convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the company then has notice.

CORRS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH, solicitors, Bourke Place, 600 Bourke Street, Melbourne

Creditors, next of kin and other persons having claims against the estate of Bette Hartkopf formerly of Unit 5, 1 Lowther Street, Fairfield, Victoria, but late of Lonsdale House Private Nursing Home, 88 Cunningham

Street, Northcote, Victoria, retired nurse who died on 12 October 1996 are required by the executor of her estate the Equity Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited (A.C.N. 004 031 298) of 472 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, to send particulars of their claims to it care of the undersigned by 16 March 1997, after which date it may convey or distribute the estate having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

JOHN D. MUSTOW & CO., solicitors, 105 Queen Street, Melbourne

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Norman William Lindsay late of 28 Linton Avenue, Lower Templestowe in the State of Victoria, retired bank clerk, deceased who died on 30 October 1996 are required to send particulars of such claims to the executor National Mutual Trustees Limited at its registered office, 65 Southbank Boulevard, Southbank, by 17 March 1997, after which date the executor will distribute the estate having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Alma Rentle late of Glandore Private Nursing Home, 194 Alma Road, East St Kilda in the State of Victoria, retired dressmaker, deceased who died on 19 October 1996 are required to send particulars of such claims to the executor National Mutual Trustees Limited at its registered office, 65 Southbank Boulevard, Southbank, by 17 March 1997, after which date the executor will distribute the estate having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of Ida Cookson late of Unit 119, Summerhill Residential Park, 2 Gremel Road, Reservoir, Victoria, retired factory worker, deceased who died on 17 June 1996 are to send particulars of their claims to Kevin John Winward the executor appointed by the Will care of the undersigned by 16 March 1997, after which date he will commence to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice.

RENNICK & GAYNOR, solicitors, 431 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn East

In the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria
SALE BY THE SHERIFF

On 20 February 1997 at 2.30 p.m. at The Sheriff's Office, 8-20 King Street, Oakleigh 3166 (unless process be stayed or satisfied).

All the estate and interest (if any) of Lina Manitta of 75 Oriole Drive, Werribee, joint proprietor with Giuseppe Manitta of an estate in fee simple in the land described on Certificate of Title Volume 9865, Folio 505 upon which is erected a dwelling known as 75 Oriole Drive, Werribee.

Registered Mortgage No. T593043U, Caveat No. T625669Q and Covenant No. P484174W affect the said estate and interest.

Terms—Cash Only

R. MARTIN
Sheriff's Officer

In the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria
SALE BY THE SHERIFF

On 20 February 1997 at 2.30 p.m. at The Sheriff's Office, 8-20 King Street, Oakleigh 3166 (unless process be stayed or satisfied).

All the estate and interest (if any) of Gary Robert Riddoch and Beryl Riddoch of 13 Rhodes Parade, Pascoe Vale, joint proprietors of an estate in fee simple in the land described on Certificate of Title Volume 9340, Folio 667 upon which is erected a residential dwelling known as 13 Rhodes Parade, Pascoe Vale.

Registered Mortgage No. T111487B affects the said estate and interest.

Terms—Cash Only

R. MARTIN
Sheriff's Officer



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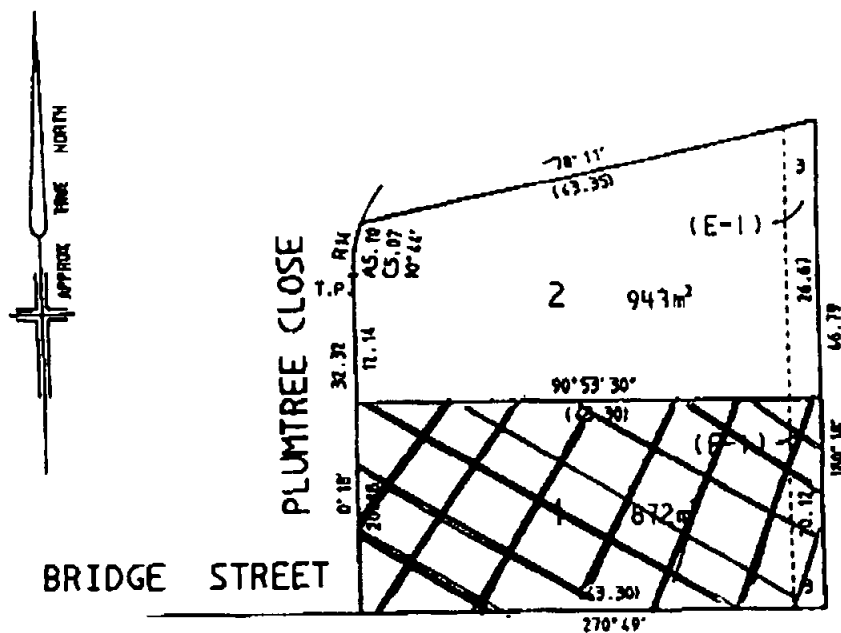
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**GOVERNMENT AND OUTER BUDGET SECTOR
AGENCIES NOTICES**

NILLUMBİK SHIRE COUNCIL
Road Discontinuance

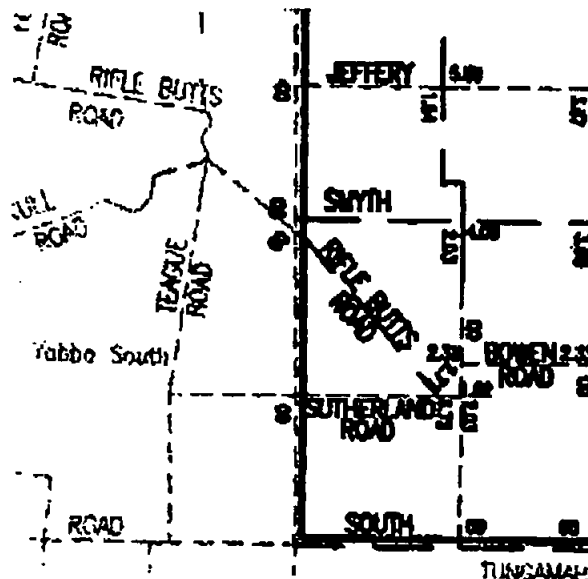
Pursuant to Section 206 and Schedule 10, Clause 3 of the **Local Government Act 1989** the Nillumbik Shire Council, at its ordinary meeting held on 18 December 1996 having formed the opinion that the section of "road" shown on plan below is not reasonably required as a "road" for public use, resolved to discontinue that section of the "road" subject to any right, power or interest held by the Nillumbik Shire Council in that part of the land shown hatched and cross-hatched in connection with any drains under its control in or near the "road" and subject to any right, power or interest held by the Melbourne Water Corporation in that part of the land shown cross-hatched in connection with any sewers under its control in or near the "road".



STEPHEN PLATER
Acting Chief Executive Officer

MOIRA SHIRE COUNCIL
Change of a Road Name

Notice is given in accordance with Clause 5 of Schedule 10 of the **Local Government Act 1989** that the Moira Shire Council at its ordinary Council meeting of 16 September 1996, approved the change of name of the section of Sutherland Road, between Teague Road and Yabba South Road, located within the Moira Shire to Maidstone Road.



R. L. JAMES
Chief Executive Officer



**PROPOSAL TO MAKE A LOCAL LAW
MEETING AND COMMON SEAL
LOCAL LAW NO 3**

Notice is hereby given that Council intends to make Local Law No 3 Meeting Procedures and Common Seal Local Law, pursuant to part 5 and Schedule 1 of the Local Government Act 1989.

The purpose and the general purport of this Local Law is to:

- provide a formal meeting procedure to ensure effective and efficient Council decisions;
- to regulate and control the election of Mayor, and the chairperson of any Special Committees;
- to regulate and control the use of the Council's seal;
- to provide for the administration of the Council's powers and functions.

A copy of the draft Local Law can be obtained from the Council Service Centres 275 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe, 44 Turnham Avenue, Rosanna, 9 Flintoff Street, Greensborough during office hours or by telephoning 9490 4222.

Any person affected by this local law may, by 31 January 1997, make a submission which will be considered in accordance with section 223 of the Local Government Act 1989. Persons who make submissions are entitled to be heard by Council at its meeting on Monday 3 February at 7.30pm at Bundoora Bowling Club, Bent Street. Submissions in writing must be lodged at any Council Service Centre or posted to PO BOX 51, Ivanhoe 3079

14486

**MOONEE VALLEY CITY COUNCIL
Roads and Streets Local Law 1996**

Notice is hereby given that Moonee Valley City Council has made the following Local Law under Section 111 (1) of the Local Government Act 1989.

Title:

Roads and Streets Local Law 1996 (Local Law No. 3 of 1996).

Purpose:

The principle objectives of the Local Law are:

- Provide for the peace, order and good government of the municipal district.
- Promote a physical and social environment free from hazards to health, in which the residents of the municipal district can enjoy a quality of life that meets the general expectations of the community.
- Prevent and suppress nuisances which may adversely affect the enjoyment of life within the municipal district or the health, safety and welfare of persons within the municipal district.

- Prohibit, regulate and control activities which may be dangerous or unsafe or detrimental to the quality of life and the environment of the municipal district.
- Amend the Environment Local Law (Local Law No. 2 of 1996) in relation to drains and other assets.

General Purport:

Part 1—Introductory

The Local Law will come into operation on the day after which it is made and will apply and operate throughout the whole of the municipal district. The Environment Local Law (Local Law No. 2 of 1996) is amended.

Part 2—Traffic Hazards

- Prohibits on an allotment situated at the intersection of two or more roads, a tree, shrub or hedge to grow, or a structure to be placed so that there is an obstruction to visibility.
- Regulates the overhanging of vegetation from an allotment onto an adjacent road.
- Prohibits vegetation from an allotment to encroach upon an adjacent road or Council land.
- Regulates the placing of a bulk rubbish container or other thing or material which obstructs the free use of a road.
- Regulates and controls the fencing of vacant land.

Part 3—Vehicle Crossings

- Regulates and controls the construction and maintenance of permanent vehicle crossings and the construction of temporary vehicle crossings to protect Council infrastructure.

Part 4—Behaviour on Roads and Council Land

- Prohibits, regulates and controls toy vehicles, shopping trolleys, street parties, dogs, camping and busking on roads and Council land.

Part 5—Protection of Roads

- Prohibits, regulates and controls the occupation of roads for works.
- Prohibits, regulates and controls any activity which may interfere, damage or destroy any asset vested in or under the control of the Council.

Part 6—Direction of Traffic

- Regulates and controls the direction of traffic for the purpose of protecting works being undertaken and the safe use of roads.

Part 7—Signs, Goods and Street Furniture

- Prohibits, regulates and controls signs, goods, street furniture and bunting on or overhanging roads or Council land.

Part 8—Sale of Goods, Street Collections, Unsolicited Material and Spruiking

- Prohibits, regulates and controls the sale of goods, street collections, unsolicited material and spruiking on a road or Council land.

Part 9—Numbering of Allotments

- Regulates and controls the numbering of allotments.

Part 10—Spoil on Roads

- Prohibits the fall or escape of spoil onto roads from any vehicle in the course of any trade, industry or commercial undertaking.

Part 11—Parking

- Regulates and controls meter, ticket and fee parking in designated parking areas.

Part 12—Motor Vehicles

- Prohibits, regulates and controls the use of roads by vehicles over a specified size or weight and the loading and unloading to or from a vehicle on specified roads or sections of roads.
- Prohibits, regulates and controls noisy vehicles and the repair, displaying for sale or cleaning of vehicles on a road.

Part 13—Administration and Enforcement

- Provides for impounding of items, consideration of applications for, issuing, correction and cancellation of permits, notices to comply, authority to act in urgent circumstances, offences, infringement notices, payment of penalties and withdrawal/waiver of notices.

Part 14—Amendment to the Environment Local Law

- Amends the Environment Local Law (Local Law No. 2 of 1996) in relation to drains and other assets.

A copy of the Local Law may be inspected or purchased from the Moonee Valley Civic Centre, Kellaway Avenue, Moonee Ponds 3039.

LINDSAY A. MERRITT
Chief Executive

**CENTRAL GIPPSLAND REGION
WATER AUTHORITY**

**Extension and Excision to the Morwell
Sewerage District**

Notice is hereby given that under Section 96 (7) of the **Water Act 1989** the Central Gippsland Region Water Authority, trading as Gippsland Water intends forwarding to the Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, a proposal for the extension and excision to the Morwell Sewerage District.

The Authority proposes the changes for the construction of a reticulated sewerage system for the township of Boolarra.

In accordance with Section 96 (8) of the **Water Act 1989**, written submissions on the proposal are invited. Submissions should set out the grounds for any objection raised and be forwarded to the Marketing Services Manager, Gippsland Water, P.O. Box 348, Traralgon 3844.

The closing date for submissions is one month after the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette.

The proposal is available for inspection free of charge at Gippsland Water's Traralgon office in Hazelwood Road during office hours. Further information on the proposal can be obtained from the Authority on (03) 5177 4600.

BILL SUNDERMANN
Chief Executive Officer

**Planning and Environment Act 1987
GREATER BENDIGO PLANNING
SCHEME**

**Notice of Amendment to a Planning Scheme
Amendment L59**

The City of Greater Bendigo has prepared Amendment L59 to Chapter 2 of the Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme. The amendment applies to land at 1-3 Wade Street, Bendigo, and is described as Crown Allotment 7, Section 30B, Parish of Sandhurst.

The amendment proposes to change Map 7 of the Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme Chapter 2 by rezoning the land described above from Public Open Space 1—Public Park to Special Use 6 (Private Recreation).

The amendment can be inspected at Department of Planning and Development, Ground Floor, The Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000; 426 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo 3550 and the City of Greater Bendigo, Planning and Building Business Unit, 34 Mundy Street, Bendigo 3550.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to Mr Hadley Sides, The Chief Executive Officer, City of Greater Bendigo, P.O. Box 733, Bendigo 3550, by Monday, 17 February 1997.

Dated 9 January 1997

PHIL HANNA
Manager—Planning

**Planning and Environment Act 1987
WARRNAMBOOL PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Amendment to a Planning Scheme
Amendment L24**

The Warrnambool City Council has prepared Amendment L24 to the Warrnambool Planning Scheme.

The amendment affects land within Hider Street between the existing Hospital uses on either side of the street.

The amendment proposes to:

- (a) rezone that section of Hider Street from Residential 1 to Public Purposes 7 (Warrnambool Base Hospital); and
- (b) close Hider Street.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during Office hours at City of Warrnambool, Municipal Offices, 25 Liebig Street, Warrnambool 3280; Office of Planning and Heritage, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000 and the Office of Planning and Heritage, Regional Office, Corner Fenwick and Little Malop Streets, Geelong 3220.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to the Town Planning Department, Warrnambool City Council, P.O. Box 198, Warrnambool 3280, by 5.00 p.m. on Monday, 17 February 1997.

Dated 16 January 1997

RUSSELL GUEST
Town Planner

Planning and Environment Act 1987
WOORAYL PLANNING SCHEME, LOCAL SECTION
 Notice of Amendment
 Amendment L56

The Planning Authority for this amendment is the Bass Coast Shire Council.

The amendment affects land at No. 4-10 (Lots 13-16 of LP5734) Reilly Street, Inverloch.

The amendment proposes to change the Woorayl Planning Scheme by:

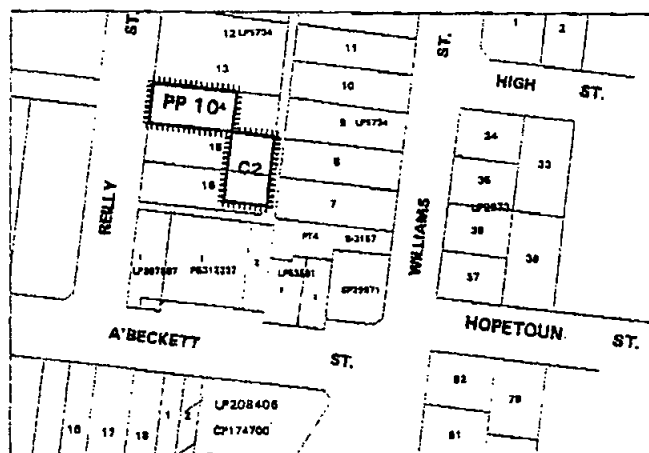
- Introducing a site specific control over the whole land such that a permit is not required for use and development of shops, if the following conditions are met:
 - The use and development is in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Scheme; and
 - The owner of the land entering into an Agreement under Section 173 of the Act with the Responsible Authority, and the agreement being registered on title in accordance with Section 181 of the Act.
- After Schedule 1—"Definitions" inserting Schedule 2—"Use and Development of Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 on Lodged Plan 5734 Reilly Street, Inverloch for Shops" as shown on Attachment A forming part of this amendment.
- Planning Scheme Map No. 20 is amended as shown on the separate map forming part of this amendment.

The amendment essentially provides for an "L" shaped shopping complex with a Council public car park situated in the centre.

EXHIBITION AND SUBMISSIONS

The amendment is available for public inspection free of charge during office hours at the following places: Bass Coast Shire Council, Wonthaggi Service Centre, 67-69 McBride Avenue, Wonthaggi 3995; Inverloch Service Centre, A'Beckett Street, Inverloch 3996; Department of Infrastructure, Local Government, Planning and Market Information Services Division, Ground Floor, The Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000 and the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government, Planning and Market Information Services Division, Gippsland Regional Office, Suite 4, 29 Breed Street, Traralgon 3844.

Submissions about the amendment must be in writing and sent to Manager—Planning and Development, Bass Coast Shire Council, P.O. Box 118, Wonthaggi 3995, by 17 February 1997.



JEFF BENNETT
 Manager—Planning and Development

Planning and Environment Act 1987
MORELAND PLANNING SCHEME
 Notice of Amendment
 Amendment L35

The Moreland City Council has prepared Amendment L35 to the Moreland Planning Scheme.

The amendment affects land described as part of Crown Allotment 15, Section 2, Township of Coburg, Parish of Jika Jika, Volume 10269, Folio 571. The subject site comprises an area of 7,271 square metres in two rectangular land parcels with a direct frontage onto Urquhart Street and sideage onto the RMIT Campus access road.

The amendment proposes to change the Local Section of the Moreland Planning Scheme by rezoning the land from Public Purpose Reservation—Primary/Secondary school to an Urban Residential 1 Zone.

The purpose of this amendment is to facilitate the provision of future residential development of the site.

The amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the following locations: Town Planning Unit, Moreland City Council, Coburg Offices, 90 Bell Street, Coburg 3058 and the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to Town Planning Unit, Moreland City Council, Locked Bag No. 10, Moreland 3058, by 20 February 1997.

Dated 16 January 1997

MARK MARSDEN
 Manager Development and Approvals

Planning and Environment Act 1987
WERRIBEE PLANNING SCHEME
 Notice of Amendment
 Amendment L108

The City of Wyndham has prepared Amendment L108 to the Werribee Planning Scheme.

The amendment proposes to amend the Local Section of the Werribee Planning Scheme by inserting a new clause that will provide for road closures. The amendment closes part of an existing government road at Werribee South near the foreshore. Parts of

an existing reserve commonly known as Price Reserve will be included in a number of zones and reservations to correctly reflect the current and future use of the land.

The amendment can be inspected free of charge at Wyndham City Council, Civic Centre, 45 Princes Highway, Werribee, Victoria and the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000.

Submissions about the amendment must be received by 21 February 1997 and must be in writing addressed to Mr Phillip Steer, Manager Planning, Wyndham City Council, P.O. Box 197, Werribee, Victoria 3030.

PHILLIP STEER
 Manager Planning

Planning and Environment Act 1987
SHERBROOKE PLANNING SCHEME
 Notice of Amendment
 Amendment L107

The Cardinia Shire Council has prepared Amendment L107 to the Local Section of the Sherbrooke Planning Scheme.

The amendment affects the land described as Lot 1, Lots 5–8 and Lots 10–11, LP 26129, (No. 1) Mary Street, Emerald. The land has an area of 8.6 hectares and has frontages to Alexander Street, Mary Street, Bottomley Drive and Dallas Street.

The amendment proposes to rezone Lots 1 and 5 and part of Lot 7 from a Landscape Protection Zone to Landscape Living Zone.

Restructure Plan No. RS95 will also be amended. The amended restructure plan will allow the subdivision of the land into five (5) lots subject to the granting of a permit.

The amendment also proposes to insert a site specific control into Clause 139–4 of the Sherbrooke Planning Scheme. This clause will restrict house construction within 100 metres of the poultry farm sheds until such time as that use ceases.

The amendment can be inspected at Cardinia Shire Council, Municipal Office, Henty Way, Pakenham 3810 and the Department of Infrastructure, Plan Inspection Section, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000.

Any person who is affected by the amendment may make a submission.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to Cardinia Shire Council, P.O. Box 7, Pakenham 3810.

Submissions must be received by 17 February 1997.

PHILIP WALTON
Manager Development

Planning and Environment Act 1987
SURF COAST PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Amendment
Amendment RL47

The Surf Coast Shire has prepared Amendment No. RL47 to the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.

The amendment proposes to change the Local and Regional Sections of Book 1 and the Local Section of Book 2 of the Planning Scheme by:

- A. Rezoning the Residential A, Residential C, Reserved Residential, Coastal Residential and Township Residential Zones with the nearest equivalent State standard residential zone from the State Section of the Planning Scheme.
- B. Introducing seven new issue specific overlay controls over all or parts of the State standard residential zones to provide for specific controls that are not otherwise provided for by the standard zones. The overlay controls are designed to protect the environmental and scenic character of the Great Ocean Road; and the residential amenity and unique character of the coastal towns in particular.

The land affected by the amendment is all residentially zoned land in the townships of Torquay, Jan Juc, Anglesea, Aireys Inlet, Fairhaven, Moggs Creek, Lorne, Bellbrae and Moriac.

The amendment can be inspected at Surf Coast Shire Municipal Offices, 25 Grossmans Road, Torquay 3228; Department of Infrastructure, Office of Planning and Heritage, 5th Floor, State Offices, Corner Little Malop and Fenwick Streets, Geelong 3220 and the Department of Infrastructure, Office of Planning and Heritage, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000.

Owners and occupiers of land that may be materially affected by the amendment are entitled to make a submission. Submissions should clearly state all of the grounds on which the amendment is supported or opposed and indicate whether the submitter wishes to be heard in respect of the submission at any subsequent panel hearing.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to the Manager Planning and Development, Surf Coast Shire, P.O. Box 350, Torquay 3228, by 17 February 1997.

RAEWYN HANSEN
Manager Planning and Development

Planning and Environment Act 1987
GREATER GEELONG PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Amendment
Amendment RL121

The City of Greater Geelong has prepared Amendment RL121 to the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme.

The amendment applies to the Anco site situated on the south side of Balcombe Road, west of Windsor Road, Newtown and proposes to:

1. rezone part of the land from Rural Floodland Zone to Public Open Space Reservation (Existing) B;
2. provide for the development of 9 residential allotments;
3. enable the construction of a licensed restaurant boathouse; and
4. provide for future commercial recreational and/or sporting facilities.

The amendment can be inspected at City of Greater Geelong, 2nd Floor, 103 Corio Street, Geelong; Department of Infrastructure, Office of Planning and Heritage, 5th Floor, State Government Offices, Corner Little Malop and Fenwick Streets, Geelong 3220 and the Department of Infrastructure, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to the Integrated Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong, P.O. Box 104, Geelong 3220, by Monday, 17 February 1997.

IAN McCARTNEY
Acting Co-ordinator Urban and
Environmental Planning

Planning and Environment Act 1987
YARRA RANGES PLANNING SCHEME—
LOCAL SECTION
 Chapter 5 (Upper Yarra District)
 Notice of Amendment
 Amendment L56

The Council of the Shire of Yarra Ranges has prepared an amendment, Amendment L56, to the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme—Local Section—Chapter 5 (Upper Yarra District).

The amendment has one part and proposes to rezone Lots 8 and 9 LP 4348 Little Yarra Road, Yarra Junction, from an Urban Zone to a Commercial Zone.

SUBMISSIONS

The amendment can be inspected free of charge during normal office hours at the following Yarra Ranges Service Centres: Lilydale, Anderson Street, Lilydale; Monbulk, 94 Main Street, Monbulk; Healesville, 276 Maroondah Highway, Healesville; Upwey, 40 Main Street, Upwey; Yarra Junction, Warburton Highway/Hoddle Street, Yarra Junction and at the Department of Infrastructure, Office of Planning and Heritage, Ground Floor, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Any submissions about the amendment must:

- Be made in writing, giving the submitter's name, address and, if practicable, a phone number for contact during office hours.
- Set out the views on the amendment, that the submitter wishes to put before Council and indicate what changes (if any) the submitter wishes made to the amendment.
- State whether the person/s making the submissions wishes to be heard in support of their submission.

Submissions must be sent to Mr Eric Howard, Chief Executive Officer, Shire of Yarra Ranges, P.O. Box 105, Lilydale 3140, and must reach the Shire at the above address by 24 February 1997.

Enquiries about the amendment can either be made by calling at the Land Use Strategy Unit, Lilydale Office, Anderson Street, Lilydale, during normal office hours or by

telephoning Mr Gerard Gilfedder of Council's Land Use Strategy Unit, on either 1300 368 333 or directly on (03) 9735 8396.

Dated 18 December 1996

GRAHAM WHITT
 Manager Land Use Strategy

Planning and Environment Act 1987
YARRA RANGES PLANNING SCHEME—
LOCAL SECTION
 Chapter 3 (Healesville District)
 Notice of Amendment
 Amendment L60

The Council of the Shire of Yarra Ranges has prepared an amendment, Amendment L60, to the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme—Local Section—Chapter 3 (Healesville District).

The amendment proposes to rezone Part Lot 38, LP 4971, Mt Riddell Road from a Public Purposes 13 (VicRoads) Reservation to an Industrial Zone.

SUBMISSIONS

The amendment can be inspected free of charge during normal office hours at the following Yarra Ranges Service Centres: Lilydale, Anderson Street, Lilydale; Monbulk, 94 Main Street, Monbulk; Healesville, 276 Maroondah Highway, Healesville; Upwey, 40 Main Street, Upwey; Yarra Junction, Warburton Highway/Hoddle Street, Yarra Junction and at the Department of Infrastructure, Office of Planning and Heritage, Ground Floor, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Any submissions about the amendment must:

- Be made in writing, giving the submitter's name, address and, if practicable, a phone number for contact during office hours.
- Set out the views on the amendment, that the submitter wishes to put before Council and indicate what changes (if any) the submitter wishes made to the amendment.
- State whether the person/s making the submissions wishes to be heard in support of their submission.

Submissions must be sent to Mr Eric Howard, Chief Executive Officer, Shire of Yarra Ranges, P.O. Box 105, Lilydale 3140, and must reach the Shire at the above address by 24 February 1997.

Enquiries about the amendment can either be made by calling at the Land Use Strategy Unit, Lilydale Office, Anderson Street, Lilydale, during normal office hours or by telephoning Mr Gerard Gilfedder on either 1300 368 333 or directly on (03) 9735 8396.

Dated 13 January 1997

GRAHAM WHITT
Manager Land Use Strategy

Planning and Environment Act 1987
YARRA RANGES PLANNING SCHEME—
LOCAL SECTION
Chapter 4 (Sherbrooke District)
Notice of Amendment
Amendment L55

The Council of the Shire of Yarra Ranges has prepared an amendment, Amendment L55, to the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme—Local Section—Chapter 4 (Sherbrooke District).

The intention of the amendment is to provide Council with the discretion to permit a house to be constructed at Lot 37, LP 15085, 12 Grantulla Road, Kallista. The amendment proposes to achieve this by amending the Restructure Overlay which currently applies to the land, so that Lot 37, LP 15085 becomes a separate restructure lot and Lots 38, 39 and 40 LP 15085 become one restructure lot.

SUBMISSIONS

The amendment can be inspected free of charge during normal office hours at the following Yarra Ranges Service Centres: Lilydale, Anderson Street, Lilydale; Monbulk, 94 Main Street, Monbulk; Healesville, 276 Maroondah Highway, Healesville; Upwey, 40 Main Street, Upwey; Yarra Junction, Warburton Highway/Hoddle Street, Yarra Junction and at the Department of Infrastructure, Office of Planning and Heritage, Ground Floor, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Any submissions about the amendment must:

- Be made in writing, giving the submitter's name, address and, if practicable, a phone number for contact during office hours.
- Set out the views on the amendment, that the submitter wishes to put before Council and indicate what changes (if any) the submitter wishes made to the amendment.

- State whether the person/s making the submissions wishes to be heard in support of their submission.

Submissions must be sent to Mr Eric Howard, Chief Executive Officer, Shire of Yarra Ranges, P.O. Box 105, Lilydale 3140, and must reach the Shire at the above address by 17 February 1997.

Enquiries about the amendment can either be made by calling at the Land Use Strategy Unit, Lilydale Office, Anderson Street, Lilydale, during normal office hours or by telephoning Emma Wakeham on either 1300 368 333 or directly on (03) 9735 8378.

Dated 4 December 1996

GRAHAM WHITT
Manager Land Use Strategy

Planning and Environment Act 1987
KINGSTON PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Amendment
Amendment L25

The City of Kingston has prepared Amendment L25 to the Local Section of the Kingston Planning Scheme.

The amendment proposes to rezone part of the Council owned land at 95–103 Collins Street, Mentone, from a part Light Industrial Zone and part Public Purposes Local Government Reservation to a Residential "C" Zone. The balance of the land will remain reserved for Local Government purposes.

The purpose of the amendment is to enable the establishment of residential uses on part of the site, compatible with the surrounding area. The balance of the land shall continue to be used for local government purposes.

The amendment can be inspected at City of Kingston, Mentone Office, Corner Brindisi Street and Mentone Parade, Mentone 3194 and the Department of Planning and Development, Ground Floor, Olderfleet Buildings, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to Chief Executive Officer, City of Kingston, P.O. Box 21, Moorabbin 3189, Attention: Ian Nice, Team Leader—Statutory Approvals, by 16 January 1997.

IAN NICE
Team Leader Statutory Approvals

Planning and Environment Act 1987
PORT PHILLIP PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Amendment to a Planning Scheme
Amendment L42

The City of Port Phillip has prepared Amendment L42 to the Port Phillip Planning Scheme.

The amendment affects land known as 492 St Kilda Road, South Melbourne, which is currently developed and used for an eleven storey office building with basement carparking.

The amendment proposes to change the Planning Scheme by inserting two site specific controls into the Port Phillip Planning Scheme. These controls will:

- Allow the construction of additions to the existing building which will exceed the plot ratio of 4 which applies in this area.
- Allow the construction of additions to the building without the need for a town planning permit provided that detailed development plans are provided to the satisfaction of Council which are in accordance with Plans exhibited as part of this amendment prepared by Taro Design Pty Ltd numbered TP01-TP09 and dated October 1996, and the landscape concept plan numbered TP1 prepared by Pelham Design Studio Pty Ltd dated 21 October 1996 and which will be included as an incorporated document into the Planning Scheme.
- Allow the use of land for a 155 seat restaurant without the need for a town planning permit subject to conditions contained included as part of an incorporated Document into the Planning Scheme, and for a dispensation to allow the number of car spaces to be provided on site for this use to be reduced from 47 to zero.

The zoning of the land will not change.

A copy of the amendment may be inspected at the following locations during office hours: City of Port Phillip, Urban Planning Section, South Melbourne Town Hall, Bank Street, South Melbourne and the Department of Planning and Development, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to The Manager, Planning and Building Services, City of Port Phillip, Private Bag No. 3, P.O. St Kilda 3182, by Monday, 17 February 1997.

Dated 15 January 1997

DAVID GRAHAM
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Planning and Environment Act 1987
PORT PHILLIP PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Amendment to a Planning Scheme
Amendment L40

The City of Port Phillip has prepared Amendment L40 to the Port Phillip Planning Scheme.

The amendment affects land known as 69-71 Stead Street, South Melbourne, which is currently developed and used for a three storey office building.

The amendment proposes to change the Planning Scheme by inserting two site specific controls into the Port Phillip Planning Scheme. These controls will:

- Allow the construction of a building which will exceed the plot ratio of 2.5 which applies in this area.
- Allow the construction and use of a ten storey building, 30 metres in height for offices and residential apartments without the need for a Town Planning Permit provided that they are in accordance with Plans exhibited as part of this amendment prepared by Leigh & Orange Consultants numbered Pages 1 to 26 and dated 7 October 1996 which will be included as an incorporated document into the Planning Scheme.

The zoning of the land will not change and a planning permit will be required for subdivision. The existing building will be demolished and, in summary, the development proposed by the amendment will include:

- Two levels of carparking with a minimum of 37 spaces provided.
- Two levels of office with a floor space of 774 square metres.
- Six levels of apartments with a total of 6 one bedroom and 18 two bedroom apartments.

A copy of the amendment may be inspected free of charge at the following locations during office hours: City of Port Phillip, Urban Planning Section, South Melbourne Town Hall, Bank Street, South Melbourne and the Department of Planning and Development, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Submissions about the amendment must be sent to The Manager, Planning and Building Services, City of Port Phillip, Private Bag No. 3, P.O. St Kilda 3182, by Monday, 17 February 1997.

Dated 15 January 1997

DAVID GRAHAM
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims against the estate of any of the under-mentioned deceased persons are required to send particulars of their claims to State Trustees Limited A.C.N. 064 593 148, 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, the personal representative, on or before 18 March 1997, after which date State Trustees Limited may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which State Trustees Limited then has notice.

Dennis, David, late of Brimbank Nursing Home, Cumberland Road, Sunshine, pensioner, who died 21 October 1996.

Jardine, Alan George, late of 2/10 Cook Street, West Brunswick, pensioner, who died 4 October 1996.

Meiklejohn, David Verdun, late of 2 Tilley Street, Cheltenham, retired, who died 23 September 1996.

Moon, Dorothy Jane, late of St Theresa's Private Nursing Home, 10 Geelong Road, Footscray, pensioner, who died 21 November 1996.

Neilson, Veronica Jean, late of Flat 1, 10 Charnwood Road, St Kilda, pensioner, who died 19 September 1996.

Parker, Brenda, late of 10 A'Beckett Street, Kew, widow, who died 3 October 1996.

Sheback, Clara, late of Colanda Centre, Colac, pensioner, who died 17 September 1996.

Small, Charles Albert, late of 9A Morley Crescent, Highett, retired, who died 2 September 1996.

Uglov, Florence May, late of 27 Roderick Street, Doncaster, married woman, who died 20 October 1996.

Dated at Melbourne 7 January 1997

J. L. OWEN
Manager, Estate Management
State Trustees Limited

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims against the estate of any of the under-mentioned deceased persons are required to send particulars of their claims to State Trustees Limited A.C.N. 064 593 148, 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, the personal representative, on or before 17 March 1997, after which date State Trustees Limited may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which State Trustees Limited then has notice.

Burke, Alice Louisa, late of 16/1 Whitehall Court, Caulfield North, widow, who died 19 September 1996.

Campbell, Florence Thelma, late of Hanslope Private Nursing Home, 12 Hanslope Avenue, Alphington, widow, who died 1 August 1996.

Connelly, Alice, late of 114 Dow Street, Port Melbourne, retired, who died 21 July 1996.

Enderlein, Ivan Alfons, late of 16/10 Acland Street, St Kilda, pensioner, who died 15 September 1996.

Goldstein, Marcel, late of Colaba Private Nursing Home, 68 Orrong Road, Elsternwick, retired, who died 23 June 1996.

Goodison, Patricia Mary, late of 56 Elliot Street, Reservoir, pensioner, who died 14 July 1996.

Green, Robert George, late of 6 Fairview Street, Springvale, manager, who died 2 September 1996.

Matthews, Agnes Grace, also known as Anges Grace Matthews, late of Macleod Nursing Home, 118 Somers Avenue, Macleod, pensioner, who died 3 October 1996.

Meuleman, Johanna, late of Coburg Private Nursing Home, 867 Sydney Road, Coburg, retired, who died 30 August 1996.

Dated at Melbourne 13 January 1997

J. L. OWEN
Manager, Estate Management
State Trustees Limited

Creditors, next of kin and others having claims against these following estates:

Ford, Raymond, late of Preston and District Private Nursing Home, 36 Benambra Street, Preston, Victoria, pensioner, deceased, who died 15 November 1996.

Parker, Keith Wilfred Parker, late of 12 Janson Street, Maidstone, Victoria, pensioner, deceased, who died 19 November 1996.

Pavy, James, late of Emily Lenny Private Nursing Home, 46 Victoria Street, Coburg, Victoria, pensioner, deceased, who died 14 November 1996.

Philips, Emily Mary Grace, late of Flat 1, Windsor Court, Windsor Way, Polegate, Sussex, United Kingdom, pensioner, deceased, who died 29 January 1991.

Mitchell, Keith Louis, late of Ringwood Gardens, 1 Lois Street, Ringwood East, Victoria, pensioner, deceased, who died 18 July 1996.

Williams, Jeanie Mary, late of 28 Coronation Street, West Footscray, Victoria, married woman, deceased, who died 16 August 1996.

are required pursuant to Section 33 of the **Trustee Act 1958** to send particulars of their claims against the above-mentioned estates to State Trustees Limited, 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria, on or before 17 March 1997, after which date State Trustees Limited A.C.N. 064 593 148 may convey or distribute the assets of the above-mentioned estates having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

**EXEMPTION FROM NOTIFICATION OF
VACANCY UNDER SECTION 29 (2) OF THE
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT ACT
1992**

Position No. NRE002800, VPS-3, Senior Fisheries and Wildlife Officer—Warrnambool, South West Region, Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Reason for exemption

The position has been reclassified to recognise a demonstrated and significant shift in work value in a specialised area of work. The incumbent is an officer who is recognised as satisfactorily discharging all of the

requirements of the position and it is considered that it is unlikely that advertising the vacancy would attract a more suitable candidate.

Dated 6 January 1997

MICHAEL TAYLOR
Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
and Environment

**EXEMPTION FROM NOTIFICATION OF
VACANCY UNDER SECTION 29 (2) OF THE
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT ACT
1992**

Position No. 35/01/5967/9, Project Officer, Client Services, Local Government, Planning and Market Information Services Division, Department of Infrastructure.

This position has been reclassified to recognise a demonstrated and significant shift in work value in a specialised area of work, the incumbent is an officer who is recognised as satisfactorily discharging all of the requirements of the position and the Department Head considers that it is unlikely that advertising the vacancy would attract more suitable candidates.

SUE JAQUINOT
Deputy Secretary
Department of Infrastructure

**Land Acquisition and Compensation Act
1986**

**NOTICE OF ACQUISITION
Compulsory Acquisition of an Interest in
Land**

GASCOR, trading as Gas and Fuel, hereinafter called Gas and Fuel declares that by this notice it acquires an interest, namely freehold, in the land being Lot 2 on Plan of Subdivision 401322S, Parish of Bulgana being part of the land described in the Folio of the Register, Volume 8269, Folio 955.

The interest acquired is a freehold parcel abutting part of Woodlands-Ararat Road, having a total area of 872 square metres.

Plan of subdivision may be inspected at the Easement Office, Building B, 1136 Nepean Highway, Highett, Victoria.

Published by Authority of Gas and Fuel.

W. L. FITZHERBERT
Secretary

Stock (Seller Liability and Declarations) Act 1993
DECLARATION OF NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (CATTLE)

Under Section 18A of the Stock (Seller Liability and Declarations) Act 1993, I, Michael Taylor, Secretary to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, specify a declaration in the form of the declaration in the Schedule below to be a declaration to which this Section applies and require that a selling agent who receives such a declaration shall retain such declaration for a period of two years.

SCHEDULE

National Vendor Declaration (Cattle)	
PART A	Second Edition. Do not use after 31 December 1997.
Read carefully the Explanatory Notes on the reverse side of this form before completing the Declaration. Please print clearly.	
I trading as of address phone advise that all of the information provided in this Declaration is true and correct.	
Number of Cattle: Male Female Total	
Way Bill/Travel Permit No. (if applicable) 	
Registered tag number applying to this consignment: 	
Tag Colour: (insert No. of cattle with each tag type) Pink 'HGP Free' (Never HGP treated) <input type="radio"/> Colour other than pink <input type="radio"/>	
Signed Date / / 1997 (Only the vendor or a person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle may sign)	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1 Does the property from which these cattle are sourced carry accreditation under an independently audited QA program? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Name of program <input type="checkbox"/> No Program accreditation No. </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> </div> </div> </div>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 2 Were ALL of the cattle bred and raised on the vendor's property? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know </div> If NO, how long ago were the cattle obtained or purchased? (If purchased at different times, tick the box corresponding to the time of the most recent purchase) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>A <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2 months</div> <div>B <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 6 months</div> <div>C <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 24 months</div> <div>D <input type="checkbox"/> More than 24 months</div> </div> </div>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 3 Have any of these cattle been fed by-product stockfeeds in the past 60 days? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know </div> If YES, attach a list of the by-product stockfeeds, date when last fed and a copy of an analyst's report if available. </div>	

4	<p>In the past 6 months, have any of these cattle been on a property which is included on an AQIS Targeted Testing List (TTL) (including the TTL for OCs or CFZ), or managed under grazing restrictions because of chemical residues?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know</p> <p>If YES, and an analyst's report or letter of clearance from state authority is available, attach a copy.</p>																
5	<p>In the past 60 days, have any of these cattle been treated orally, externally or by injection with a veterinary drug or chemical?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <small>CATTLECARE & NFAS accredited producers are not obliged to answer Question 5.</small></p> <p>If YES, list the chemical or chemical product/s, the treatment date/s, the meat withholding period/s (WHP/s) and the Export Slaughter Interval/s (ESI/s) if established (see ESI list on the reverse side).</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Chemical Product</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Treatment Date</th> <th style="text-align: left;">WHP</th> <th style="text-align: left;">ESI (if set)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr> <tr><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr> <tr><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Chemical Product	Treatment Date	WHP	ESI (if set)
Chemical Product	Treatment Date	WHP	ESI (if set)														
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6	<p>In the past 60 days, have any of these cattle grazed or been fed any pasture, crop, stubble or fodder sprayed with an agricultural chemical in the 60 days prior to grazing or harvesting?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <small>If YES, complete the details below:</small></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Product</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Date Sprayed</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Grazing WHP</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Date cut or 1st grazed</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Date feeding/ grazing ceased</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Product	Date Sprayed	Grazing WHP	Date cut or 1st grazed	Date feeding/ grazing ceased						
Product	Date Sprayed	Grazing WHP	Date cut or 1st grazed	Date feeding/ grazing ceased													
.....													
7	<p>Have any of these cattle been mustered using metal shot?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know</p>																
8	<p>Additional information in relation to this consignment, including details of drug or chemical treatments with WHPs or ESIs exceeding 60 days and where the WHP or ESI is yet to expire.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>																
<p>PART B <small>In the case of cattle sold at auction, this declaration is to be retained by the selling agent for a minimum of two (2) years. A copy is to be made available to any buyer of the consignment, or part of the consignment, on request.</small></p>																	
<p>Stock Agent Company.....</p> <p>Buyer's name..... No. of cattle purchased.....</p> <p>Signed Date...../...../1997</p>																	

WHY IS THE NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (CATTLE) NEEDED?

The National Vendor Declaration (Cattle) was developed with the assistance of all sectors of the cattle industry as a voluntary scheme to assist producers document the residue status and history of cattle consigned for sale or slaughter.

Any false or misleading statements made in a completed Declaration may lead to prosecution and/or attract civil action by the purchaser.

ATTACHMENT OF A WRAP-AROUND TAG

Producers who have used wrap-around tail tags on the consignment to which this Declaration refers are asked to attach a tag to this side of the form identical to the tags attached to the cattle.

ANALYSTS' REPORTS

Vendors are encouraged to attach copies of analysts' reports on the residue status of listed by-product stockfeeds (Question 3), or on the results of biopsy testing of cattle in the consignment (Questions 4, 5 and 6), to their completed Declaration. Copies of letters from State authorities detailing the residue status of the cattle may also be attached.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM A NUMBER OF SOURCES

If a consignment contains cattle with different tag numbers, then a separate Declaration must be completed for each group. A separate Declaration may also be completed if distinctive groups within a consignment have different histories.

PURCHASERS OF STORE CATTLE

Purchasers of store cattle are encouraged to obtain a copy of the vendor's completed Declaration from the selling agent and retain this document so that the residue status of purchased cattle can be established at any time.

USE OF PINK "HGP FREE" TAGS

This Declaration does not constitute a declaration regarding the "HGP Free" status of cattle. Cattle consigned to a saleyard or abattoir can only be declared "HGP Free" through the use of approved pink tail or ear tags stamped "HGP Free". Cattle must not be identified with pink "HGP Free" tags if they have ever been treated with HGPs, or if their HGP treatment status from birth is uncertain or unknown (such as cattle identified when purchased with tags that were not pink).

Explanation of terminology

By-product stockfeed (Question 3)

Plant material not produced primarily for livestock consumption, such as waste fruit, vegetables and fibre crops including peel, pulp, pressings, stem and leaf material. Does not include grain and grain by-products, cotton seed, oilseed meals, tallow and molasses.

AQIS Targeted Testing List (TTL) (Question 4)

Properties with T1, T2, T3, T4 and F classifications, assigned under the National Organochlorine Residue Management Program, are listed on the AQIS TTL. Some properties have also been allocated a C (clear) or a TS classification, however, such properties do not have an AQIS TTL classification for the purposes of this Declaration.

Producers with properties on an AQIS TTL for organochlorines (OCs), chlorfluazuron (CFZ, 'Helix'), or other chemical residues, have been advised in writing by State Departments of Agriculture/Primary Industries of their TTL status.

Grazing restrictions (Question 4)

Includes quarantine and the management of contaminated cattle under documented livestock management plans.

Veterinary drugs and chemicals (Question 5)

Veterinary drugs and chemicals administered orally, by injection or to the skin, including antibiotics, vaccines, worm and mastitis treatments and externally applied insecticides, but excluding vitamin and mineral treatments. For calves, weaners or vealers, includes exposure through access to milk from cows treated or exposed to drugs or chemicals that may be excreted in the milk.

Export slaughter intervals (ESIs) for cattle ectoparasiticides

An ESI is the period following treatment when cattle are unsuitable for processing for some export markets. The ESIs for veterinary chemicals that have been set by the Meat Research Corporation as of July 1996 are listed at right. Withholding periods (WHP) for these products for cattle destined for domestic processing are also shown.

NOTE:

- The label WHP is the minimum requirement at all times.
- Label directions for use must be strictly adhered to for the ESI to apply.
- Lean cattle usually have higher residue levels than normal. It is wise to add a margin to ESIs for very poor stock.
- "No Recommendation" means that an ESI could not be established from the information available.

BRAND	ESI (days)	WHP (days)
Amvik, Taktic, Dink, Nu-bk, SPR Amtraz	nil	nil
Baycol Pour-on	56	nil
Baycol dip/spray	nil	nil
Barnacle S or Blockade S	21	8
Toxify	21	nil
Cydecon (Pour-on & Injectable)	28 (single treatment) 40 (multiple treatment)	14 14
Dectomax	WHP	49
Grenade Dip/Spray	no recommendation	nil
Acatak	64 weeks *	42
Sumity	nil	nil
Supona BF (Backspray and backrubber)	nil	nil
Cypally or Swot	WHP *	3
Coopally	30	nil
Bayolly	21	nil
Ficam Gold	nil	nil
DIAZINON BACKSPRAYS Diazinon 200, Bull Fly Di, Nucdol, Di Jet	WHP	3
DIAZINON BACKRUBBERS Nucdol, Diazinon 200, Di Jet	10 #	3
DIAZINON EARTAGS Spoke, OPmizer	nil ^	nil
LOUSICIDES		
Arrest	21	nil
Tempor, Lypor	120T	42T
Tiguvon Pour-on and Spot-on	30T	10
Warber	WHP	14
Poron	10	nil

- ◆ Regulatory Controls apply
- * Danger: only applicable where treatments are given at intervals of 21 days or more.
- # ESI: only required to meet Canadian or equivalent requirements
- ^ Removal prior to slaughter recommended to avoid chance of contamination during processing
- T Temporary

Dated 6 January 1997

MICHAEL J. TAYLOR
Secretary to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986
CODE OF ACCEPTED FARMING PRACTICE FOR THE WELFARE OF POULTRY
(REVISION NUMBER 1)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Code of Practice is intended as a guide for people responsible for the welfare and husbandry of domestic poultry. It recognises that the basic requirement for welfare of poultry is a husbandry system appropriate to their physiological and behavioural needs.

The basic needs of poultry are:

- readily accessible food and water to maintain health and vigour;
- freedom to move, stand, turn around, stretch, sit and lie down;
- visual contact with other members of the species;
- accommodation which provides protection from the weather and which neither harms nor causes distress;
- prevention of disease, injury and vice, and their rapid treatment should they occur.

The Code emphasises that, whatever the form of husbandry, managers and others responsible for the day-to-day needs of domestic poultry have a responsibility to care for animals under their control.

The importance of good stockmanship in animal welfare cannot be over-emphasised. Persons responsible for the care of poultry should be well trained, experienced and dedicated. A knowledge of the normal appearance and behaviour of their birds is essential for them to be treated efficiently and with consideration.

Assistance with the establishment of poultry farms and advice on the management of poultry can be obtained from qualified advisers with experience in private or government employment. Veterinary advice should also be sought when poultry are in ill-health.

This Code is based on the knowledge and technology available at the time of Publication. It does not replace the need for experience and commonsense in the husbandry of domestic poultry.

This Code will be reviewed as frequently as necessary, to take account of advances in technology and in the understanding of animal physiology and behaviour and in regard to the expectations of the industry and the general community. Reviews to be undertaken within a maximum of 10 years.

2. HOUSING**2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 Advice on welfare aspects should be sought when new cages or equipment are being purchased, new buildings being constructed or existing buildings modified. Such advice is available from qualified advisers with experience in private or Government employment.
- 2.1.2 Floors and other surfaces should be designed, constructed and maintained so as to minimise the risk of injury and disease, and to adequately support the birds.
- 2.1.3 Alternative husbandry systems and innovative cage designs which enhance bird welfare should be encouraged and applied to commercial egg production as practical and economical systems become available.

2.2 Cage Systems

- 2.2.1 The floor should be constructed to enable support for each forward pointing toe and the slope of the floor should not exceed 8 degrees.
- 2.2.2 In cages, birds should be able to stand at normal height. Cages should be at least higher than the maximum height of the birds standing normally. The height of all cages installed for layer hens after 1 January 1995 should be at least 40 cm over 65% of the cage floor area and not less than 35 cm at any point.

2.2.3 The design and size of cage openings should be such that birds can be placed in them and removed from them without causing injury or unnecessary suffering. All cages for laying fowls installed after 1 January 1995 should have doors the full height and width of the cage front.

2.2.4 Multi-deck cages should be arranged so that birds in the lower tiers are protected from excreta from above and so that all birds are fully visible for regular inspection and individual birds can be easily removed from cages as required.

2.3 Non-Cage Systems

2.3.1 Deep litter floors should be checked frequently for dryness and friability. If litter becomes caked, wet or excessively dusty the problem should be rectified.

2.3.2 Nest boxes and roosting areas should be easily accessible and should not be so high above the floor level that birds may be injured when ascending or descending.

2.3.3 Nest litter, where used, should be changed regularly so as to be clean, dry, friable and moisture absorbent.

3. SPACE ALLOWANCES

3.1.1 It is recommended that baseline stocking densities be reviewed and adjusted according to advances in knowledge. The space allowed for each bird will vary according to the species, breed, strain and type of bird in addition to increasing age and weight.

3.1.2 The stocking density will also depend on the quality and type of housing and the capacity to achieve and maintain acceptable levels of temperature, humidity, air exchange, removal of noxious odours and lighting. Upon the occurrence of disease or evidence of behavioural changes, such as cannibalism, stocking densities should be re-evaluated immediately and adjusted accordingly. Other factors may be involved in disease or behavioural changes.

3.1.3 Maximum stocking densities apply only to birds housed under good management with optimal temperature and ventilation conditions, otherwise lower densities apply. Maximum densities generally refer to terminal liveweights but should not be exceeded at earlier growth stages, e.g. prior to thinning-out.

3.1.4 Floor space specifications in any non-cage system may include any slatted or metal mesh areas and any areas occupied by feeding and watering equipment and nest boxes.

3.1.5 Maximum stocking densities for poultry are presented in the appendices 1 and 2.

4. EQUIPMENT

4.1 All equipment to which poultry have access should be designed and maintained to avoid injury or pain to the birds.

4.2 All feeders and waterers should be checked for efficient operation at least once each day.

4.3 All automated hatchery and environmental control equipment for controlled environment sheds must have adequate back-up systems and alarms in case of equipment failure.

5. LIGHTING

5.1 Young birds reared away from the hen require a light intensity of about 40 lux on the food and water for the first three days after hatching in order to learn to find food and water. It may then be reduced to as low as 2 lux during rearing.

5.2 During inspection of poultry a light intensity of at least 10 lux at bird level is required.

5.3 Where young poultry are housed in enclosed sheds using continuous light, a "blackout" training period should be implemented to prevent panic should lighting fail. A suitable method is to commence with 15 minutes blackout and increase over a few days to one hour in each 24 hours.

- 5.4 Where poultry do not have access to daylight they should be given lighting over a period of at least 8 hours per day. Photoperiods in excess of 20 hours per day may be detrimental to the laying bird.

6. VENTILATION

- 6.1 Ventilation is required at all times to provide fresh air. The accumulation of water vapour, heat, noxious gases and dust particles may cause discomfort or distress and predispose to the development of disease. Consideration should be given to the feasibility of dust filters where air is mechanically recirculated in poultry houses.
- 6.2 Recognising the possibility of extremes of weather conditions, ventilation facilities and equipment should aim to maintain shed relative humidity below 80% at all times especially at temperatures above 30°C.
- 6.3 The presence of ammonia is usually a reliable indicator of the build-up of noxious gases; it should not be allowed to exceed 20 parts per million (ppm) of air measured at bird level in enclosed buildings without immediate corrective action being taken. (A level of 10–15 ppm of ammonia in the air can be detected by smell. An ammonia level of from 25–35 ppm will cause eye and nasal irritation in humans).
- 6.4 Hydrogen sulphide levels should be kept below 5 ppm and carbon dioxide below 0.3%.
- 6.5 If stocking density of fowls on deep litter exceeds 28 kg/m² (equivalent to approximately 710 cm² per 2.0 kg bird) in summer months or 32 kg/m² (620 cm² per 2.0 kg bird) in winter months mechanical air movement is essential. In force-ventilated sheds, assisted ventilation should be capable of exhausting up to 4.6m³ air/hour/kg liveweight during summer months with an optimum velocity of air movement past the bird of 0.25–1.0 m/second.
- 6.6 Force-ventilated sheds must have automatic alarm systems to warn of power failure. A back-up alarm system to warn of temperature increase in such sheds is also essential and should operate through an alternative circuit to the power failure alarm system. In force ventilated sheds emergency ventilation provisions including automatic backup power supply must be available.

7. TEMPERATURE

7.1 Newly Hatched Birds

- 7.1.1 Newly-hatched birds have a poor ability to control body temperature and require supplementary heat to bring their environmental temperature up to the comfort range as evidenced by alert and active behaviour. Optimum temperatures vary for different species and operators should know of the specific requirements for the species under their care.
- 7.1.2 Subject to species and seasonal variations supplementary heat at gradually reducing levels may be required up to about 5 weeks of age. The behaviour of the birds is the best indicator of discomfort if insufficient or excessive heat is being provided.

7.2 Growing and Adult Poultry

- 7.2.1 Poultry should be protected from draughts during cold weather and have access to shade during hot weather.
- 7.2.2 Adequate precautions should be taken to minimise stress produced by temperatures high enough to cause prolonged panting, particularly when high temperatures are accompanied by high humidity. In hot weather provision of adequate cool water and ventilation is essential. Where high temperatures are causing distress, foggers, roof sprinklers, fans or other systems should be used to control heat build-up within buildings. Foggers should not be used if relative humidity reaches 80% at temperatures above 30°C.

7.2.3 It is essential that no stocking density or other constraining practice be allowed to prevent birds adopting behaviour to facilitate body heat loss in hot weather, such as panting, vibrating the floor of the mouth cavity ('gular flutter') standing erect with wings held away from the body and raising of the scapular feathers.

7.2.4 The construction and positioning of nest boxes should be such that they do not become heat traps.

7.2.5 Recognising the possibility of extremes of environmental conditions, housing and facilities for heating and cooling should aim to maintain shed temperatures between 19°C and 33°C at all times.

8. PROTECTION

8.1 Birds should be protected from predators. Other birds may present a welfare risk by predation, aggression, food competition or disease transmission. Vermin control measures should be taken if necessary.

8.2 Poultry accommodation should be sited to be safe from the effects of fires and floods.

8.3 Adequate fire-fighting equipment should be available to control a fire in any part of a poultry house.

8.4 When planning new buildings, consideration should be given to the use of construction materials with a high fire resistance, and all electrical and fuel installations should be planned and fitted to minimise the fire risk.

8.5 Sufficient exits should be accessible, especially in new buildings, to facilitate the evacuation of birds from the building in an emergency.

9. FOOD

9.1 Poultry, other than newly-hatched birds, should have access to food at least once in each 24-hour period. The complete withholding of food for longer periods is not acceptable. The period for newly-hatched birds may be extended to not more than 72 hours.

9.2 Poultry should receive a diet containing adequate nutrients to meet their requirements for good health and vitality. Poultry should not be provided with food that is deleterious to their health.

9.3 When using mechanical systems for delivery of food alternative methods of feeding should be available. There should be enough food on hand, or ready means of obtaining food, in the event of failure of supply. The manufacturer's recommendations on number of birds per feeder should not be exceeded. For fowls in laying cages a trough length of not less than 10cm per bird is recommended.

10. WATER

10.1 Poultry should be provided with sufficient drinkable water to meet their physiological requirements. Water should be cool in summer.

10.2 Under no circumstances should poultry, other than those newly-hatched, be deprived of water for more than 24 hours. Newly-hatched birds require water within 72 hours. Lesser periods apply during hot weather.

10.3 Water which is contaminated or deleterious to health should not be provided.

10.4 A minimum of one day's calculated water requirements should be available in storage or auxiliary supply in case of breaks, repairs or failure of pumping equipment.

10.5 When a poultry enterprise is first established, or when a new water source is obtained, the water should be tested for salt content and microbiological contamination and advice obtained on its suitability for poultry. As the composition of water from bores, dams or water holes may change with changes in flow or evaporation, the water may require more frequent monitoring for suitability for use. Information on water testing can be obtained from the local office of the Department of Agriculture/Primary Industries.

- 10.6 Each bird should have access to at least two drinking points (drinkers, nipples or cups). The manufacturer's recommendation on number of birds per drinker should not be exceeded. For adult fowls in laying cages at least 10 cm of water trough should be provided for each bird or no less than two nipple or cup drinkers should be provided within reach of each cage.

11. HEALTH AND DISTRESS

- 11.1 Those responsible for the care of domestic poultry should be aware of the signs of ill health or distress. Signs of ill-health in poultry include reduced food and water intake, reduced production, changes in the nature and level of their activity, abnormal condition of their feathers or droppings, or other physical features. Evidence of behavioural changes may indicate ill-health or distress or both.
- 11.2 If persons in charge are not able to identify the causes of ill-health or distress or to correct these, they should seek advice from those having training and experience in such matters. Such persons may be specialist poultry veterinarians or other qualified advisers in private or Government employment.
- 11.3 Poultry producers should also operate an effective programme to prevent infectious disease and internal and external parasitism. Vaccinations and other treatments applied to poultry should be undertaken by people skilled in the procedures.
- 11.4 Should an outbreak of feather picking or cannibalism occur, or an outbreak appear imminent, environmental factors that may aggravate it should be examined and if appropriate, adjustments made, such as reducing the stocking density, light intensity, temperature, humidity or disturbances to the pecking order, removing injured birds, removing birds observed to be instigating pecking, or eliminating shafts of bright sunlight.
- 11.5 Dead birds should be removed and disposed of promptly and hygienically. Records of mortalities, treatment given and response to treatment should be maintained to assist disease investigations.
- 11.6 Medication should only be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions unless professional advice has been given to vary the directions.
- 11.7 Birds with an incurable sickness or a significant deformity should be removed from the flock and humanely destroyed as soon as possible. Neck dislocation and gassing using carbon dioxide or other suitable gases are acceptable methods provided these are carried out competently.
- 11.8 Where required, premises and equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before restocking to prevent the carry-over of disease-causing organisms to incoming birds.
- 11.9 Buildings should be effectively constructed and maintained to restrict the entry of wild birds, rodents and predators that are capable of causing disease and/or distress.

12. INSPECTIONS

- 12.1 The frequency and level of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to the welfare of the birds, but should be at least once each day. Inspections are best made separately to other management practices. Under certain circumstances more frequent inspections may be required, such as during hot weather or during outbreaks of disease or cannibalism. Dead and injured birds should be removed for disposal or appropriate treatment without delay. Checks should also be made of the effectiveness of any automated feeding or watering systems where these have been installed.
- 12.2 Where cages are installed in multiple tiers it should be possible to inspect birds in all tiers easily and routinely.
- 12.3 Poultry should be checked regularly for evidence of parasites and effective treatment should be instituted according to the manufacturer's directions.

13. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Some of the following management practices may only occur in commercial enterprises and some may only apply to fowls under range conditions.

13.1 Artificial Insemination

- 13.1.1 Artificial insemination is a highly skilled procedure that should be carried out only by competent, trained personnel maintaining a high standard of hygiene and taking care to avoid injury or unnecessary disturbance to the birds.

13.2 Beak Trimming

- 13.2.1 When performed as a preventive measure beak trimming should be carried out by a competent operator soon after hatching and preferably within 3 weeks. For chickens, the operator may remove not more than half of the upper beak and one-third of the lower beak. *This means:*

For day old chickens, not more than 3 mm of the upper and 2.5 mm of the lower beak.

For 10-day old chickens, not more than 4.5 mm of the upper and 4 mm of the lower beak.

- 13.2.2 Further trimming of the beaks of growing birds may be necessary to prevent cannibalism during the laying period but not as a means of restricting or retarding body weight.

13.3 Dubbing (Fowls)

- 13.3.1 If dubbing is necessary it should be carried out by a competent operator soon after hatching, preferably within 72 hours.

13.4 Toe Trimming

- 13.4.1 To avoid injury to hens during mating, the terminal segment of each inward pointing toe of male breeding birds may be removed soon after hatching, preferably within 72 hours.

- 13.4.2 For all other classes of birds, trimming, if necessary, should be limited to the nail of the toe only.

- 13.4.3 Sharp spurs on adult males should be trimmed to prevent injury to other birds and handlers.

13.5 Blinkers ("Spectacles")

- 13.5.1 The use of blinkers and other vision impairing equipment is not recommended except where other measures to control cannibalism have failed.

- 13.5.2 Blinkers should be applied by a competent operator and those which cause mutilation of the nasal septum should not be used.

- 13.5.3 Blinkers which may injure the bird if they become entangled should not be used.

- 13.5.4 Blinkers should not be applied to poultry unless nest boxes are situated at ground level.

13.6 Castration ("Surgical Caponising")

- 13.6.1 This is an unacceptable practice and should not be undertaken.

13.7 Devoicing

- 13.7.1 This is an unacceptable practice and should not be undertaken.

13.8 Flight Restriction

- 13.8.1 De-winging, pinioning, notching or tendon severing to restrict flight in poultry are unwarranted practices and should not be performed

13.8.2 If flight restriction is required, the flight feathers of one wing may be trimmed.

13.9 Moulting Inducement and Controlled Feeding

13.9.1 Moulting inducement or controlled feeding practices should only be carried out on healthy birds under close management supervision and under conditions that will not cause cold stress. Substitution of a high fibre diet, for example, whole barley, in place of normal rations is a preferred method of moulting inducement. Adequate feeding space is necessary during such practices.

13.9.2 The use of electric pulse wires to control feeding or to compensate for deficient cage designs is not recommended. Wires to deter birds from perching over feed or water containers should only be live for necessary training periods.

13.9.3 Methods of moulting inducement and controlled feeding which totally deprive birds of food or water for more than 24 hours should not be used.

13.10 Identification

13.10.1 Wing and leg bands used for bird identification should be checked regularly and where necessary loosened or removed to avoid injury to the bird. Webbing between the toes may also be used for identification by marks made within 72 hours of hatching.

14. HATCHERY MANAGEMENT

14.1 Culled or surplus hatchlings awaiting disposal should be treated as humanely as those intended for retention or sale. They should be removed and humanely destroyed by a recommended method such as carbon dioxide gassing and thoroughly inspected to ensure that all are dead.

14.2 Hatchery waste, including unhatched embryos, should be destroyed quickly and effectively.

14.3 Hatchlings should be brooded within 72 hours of hatching. Weak, deformed and unthrifty birds should be culled and destroyed humanely.

14.4 Young birds in brooders should be inspected at least twice every 24 hours and action taken to correct deficiencies in husbandry should such occur.

15. TRANSPORT OF DAY OLD BIRDS

15.1 Day-old birds should be healthy and vigorous. They should be placed in suitably ventilated boxes without overcrowding. Care should be taken to ensure adequate ventilation of the boxes, particularly when they are stacked. The birds should be protected from direct sunlight and cold draughts.

15.2 Packing materials used inside boxes should be new, clean, dry and non-toxic.

15.3 The stocking density for day-old chickens for transportation should not exceed 25 cm² per bird (standard containers are 60 cm by 45 cm for 100 chickens).

15.4 Internal dividers in boxes for freighting day-old birds should be secured to the floor of the boxes or the floors sufficiently rigid to prevent entrapment of part of the bird on movement of the boxes.

15.5 Boxes used for long distance freighting should be clearly marked with the date and time of dispatch and written instructions should be provided on required holding conditions for the attention of those responsible for transportation.

15.6 Hatchlings should be brooded as soon as possible after delivery.

16. TRANSPORT OF GROWING AND ADULT POULTRY

16.1 Birds should be herded for pick-up only under the supervision of a competent person to avoid suffocation and bruising. They should be handled and crated gently to avoid injury. At all times care should take precedence over speed and labour cost.

- 16.2 Sick or injured birds should not be crated and should be treated or humanely destroyed.
- 16.3 Crates or cages used for the transport of poultry should be of a design that when properly maintained and managed prevents escape from, or the protrusion of any part of a bird through, the crate such that it could be entrapped or damaged during handling or transport. Cage floors should be rigid or supported to prevent collapse onto structures or cages below.
- 16.4 Crates, or cages, should be loaded on transports in a manner that provides for adequate ventilation for the birds particularly when vehicles are stationary. Crates, or cages, should be securely attached to the transport vehicles to prevent injury to the birds.
- 16.5 Crates should be ventilated and of sufficient height to allow birds to stand, move and seek comfort but to prevent bruising during transport. Crates should be designed and maintained to allow birds to be put in and taken out without injury.
- 16.6 Covers should be provided to protect birds in crates from wind and rain and from excessively hot or cold conditions. Special care is necessary in hot weather to ensure that the provision of covers does not restrict air movement or elevate temperatures within the crates.
- 16.7 Birds should not be held in crates or containers for longer than 24 hours unless they are assured of access to food and water. It is recommended, when a delay is anticipated and holding time is likely to significantly exceed 24 hours, that suitable arrangements be made e.g. the birds be released into a shed where they have access to feed and water or immediate slaughter arranged at another slaughterhouse, as may be appropriate.
- 16.8 Contingency plans should be in place to minimise any delay that could be stressful to birds as a result of transport breakdowns and to minimise any distress to the birds.
- 16.9 The responsibility for birds during transportation rests with the transport driver or railway official.

17. SALE OF POULTRY

- 17.1 Where poultry are sold at saleyards they should be unloaded without delay from transports and placed in pens or cages with access to feed, water and shelter.
- 17.2 Stocking densities at saleyards should not exceed those densities recommended in the appendices by more than 50% for more than 12 hours.
- 17.3 Poultry should not be held at saleyards for more than 24 hours.

18. POULTRY AT SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS

- 18.1 Care should be exercised to ensure that poultry are not subjected to unnecessary stress while awaiting slaughter.
- 18.2 Contingency plans should be available in the event of an industrial dispute or processing plant closure.
- 18.3 Birds should be stunned and bled, neck dislocated or decapitated, with minimal handling and in such a manner, either manually or mechanically, that minimises distress and bruising/injury.

Detailed recommendations are contained in the publication *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Livestock and Poultry at Slaughtering establishments (Abattoirs, Slaughter-houses and Knackeries)*.

APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RANGE POULTRY

Range poultry include backyard poultry and any other housing or management practice where poultry are not confined to cages.

A.1.1 Management

Poultry should not be kept on land which has become contaminated with poisonous plants, chemicals or organisms which cause or carry disease to an extent which could seriously prejudice the health of poultry. The time taken for land to become so contaminated depends upon the type of land and the stocking density. Flocks should be moved before this stage is reached.

Houses should be sited on well drained land and should be portable to facilitate regular movement to avoid continuously muddy conditions which may lead to the discomfort of the birds. Alternatively management practices should be implemented to avoid such conditions developing.

Permanent sheds should be sited and managed to prevent the development of continuously muddy or contaminated conditions.

Shelter from sun and rain should always be available. Windbreaks should be provided in exposed areas.

A.1.2 Housing

When poultry are transferred to range houses, precautions should be taken to avoid crowding and suffocation, particularly during the first few nights. Birds should not be confined for too long during hours of daylight or subjected to direct sunlight during confinement.

A.1.3 Health and Protection**A.1.3.1 Predators**

Precautions should be taken to protect poultry against foxes, cats, dogs and other predators.

A.1.3.2 Diseases

Regular monitoring for parasitic and infectious disease should be undertaken and treatment applied to control or eradicate these before outbreaks cause ill-health or losses.

Cannibalism is likely if localised high stocking densities occur.

A.1.3.3 Food

Supplementary-feed should be provided to range poultry.

APPENDIX 2**FOWLS****MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED STOCKING DENSITY**

It is not possible to relate stocking density to welfare in a simple manner. Adequate welfare involves consideration of group size, the housing system, the feeding and watering system, the breed and strain of fowl, temperature, ventilation, lighting and other husbandry factors. The observance of any particular stocking density on its own cannot ensure the welfare of birds. This appendix supplements material in Section 2—Housing and Section 3—Space Allowances.

A.2.1 Cage Systems

The Agricultural and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand has agreed that minimum space allowances for the domestic fowl held in cage systems for egg production be installed in the statute law of States and Territories and come into force from 1 January 1996. The standard will provide a minimum space allowance of 450 sq cm per layer hen under 2.4 kg with heavier birds receiving 600 sq cm, calculated to include the area under any egg baffle/manure deflector.

A.2.1.1 Floor area is measured in a horizontal plane and includes the area under the egg/waste baffle and the area under the drinking nipples and vee-trough for water.

A.2.1.2 Rearing fowls for laying or breeding

40 kg liveweight per m² cage floor area.

A.2.1.3 Laying or breeding fowls weighing up to 4.5 kg liveweight

Type of Cage	Until 31.12.95 Maximum liveweight per unit of floor area	After 1.1.96 Minimum cage floor area per bird
3 or more fowls (<2.4 kg) per cage	52 kg/m ²	450 cm ²
3 or more fowls (>2.4 kg) per cage	52 kg/m ²	600 cm ²
2 fowls per cage	40 kg/m ²	675 cm ²
single fowl cages	26 kg/m ²	1000cm ²

A.2.1.4 Laying or breeding fowls weighing more than 4.5 kg liveweight

Type of Cage	Maximum liveweight per unit of floor area
3 or more fowls per cage	46 kg/m ²
2 fowls per cage	40 kg/m ²
single fowl cages	26 kg/m ²

A.2.2 Deep Litter (where greater than 50% of the floor is litter)

Floor area may include any slatted or metal mesh area and any area occupied by feeding and watering equipment and nest boxes.

In the case of birds kept for breeding, liveweight to include the weight of cockerels.

Rearing of laying fowls)	
Rearing of layer and meat chicken breeders)	30 kg/m ²
Laying and breeding birds)	
Meat chickens)	40 kg/m ²

A.2.3 Range

Indoors

As for deep litter.

Outdoors

No more than 1500 hens per hectare (600 hens per acre)

A.2.4 Transportation

Recommended maximum liveweight densities for growing and adult fowls:

Hot and/or humid conditions	55 kg/m ²
Other times	60 kg/m ²

Prepared by the Minister for Agriculture and Resources.

Approved by the Governor in Council 4 June 1996.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986
CODE OF ACCEPTED FARMING PRACTICE FOR THE WELFARE OF CATTLE
(VICTORIA)
(REVISION NUMBER 1)

1. INTRODUCTION

The aims of this Code are :

- to promote humane and considerate treatment of cattle, and the use of good husbandry practices to ensure the welfare of cattle in all types of cattle farming enterprises;
- to inform all people responsible for the care and management of cattle about their responsibilities;

to set an industry standard by defining minimum acceptable cattle management practices.

"Cattle" includes all domestic bovines eg. cows, bulls, steers, heifers and calves.

"Calves" are under 6 months of age.

This Code should be read in conjunction with the Code of Accepted Farming Practice for the Welfare of Farm Animals during Transportation.

Assistance with specific management or disease control problems is available from State Departments of Agriculture, veterinarians in practice and consultants.

FEEDLOT DEFINITION

A cattle feedlot is a confined yard area with watering and feeding facilities where cattle are completely hand or mechanically fed for the purpose of production.

This definition does not include the feeding or penning of cattle in this way for weaning, dipping or to other husbandry purposes or for drought or other emergency feeding, or at a slaughterhouse place or in recognised saleyards.

The section of this Code outlining standards which apply to Beef Cattle Feedlots endorses the concept of an Animal Care Statement.

An Animal Care Statement relates to the management of individual feedlots. It is produced by the feedlot management and it documents the practices, facilities, equipment and personnel in place at the feedlot to ensure compliance with required standards of cattle welfare.

- 1.1 Cattle are kept in situations which vary from extensive grazing to close confinement and housing. Whatever the form of husbandry, owners and managers have a legal moral responsibility to care for the welfare of animals under their control.
- 1.2 The basic needs of cattle for adequate food, water, air, shelter, comfort and freedom to move and express normal behaviour patterns must be met, irrespective of the nature of husbandry or farming system.
- 1.3 The people managing and handling cattle must be sensitive to the basic needs of cattle. The skills for managing and handling cattle include the ability to :
 - work so that stress to cattle is minimised;
 - use the natural behaviour of cattle;
 - recognise the early signs of distress or disease and to initiate prompt and appropriate preventive or remedial action.Good stockpersons are flexible in their approach to cattle management and handling and adapt to the needs of differing cattle and circumstances.
- 1.4 The basic needs for the welfare of cattle are:
 - 1.4.1 Adequate quantity and quality of water, food and air to maintain good health.
 - 1.4.2 Social contact with other cattle. Cattle adapt to the familiar surroundings in which they live, including other cattle. Where possible cattle should not be subjected to undue stress caused by separation from familiar cattle and mixing or crowding with unfamiliar stock. Individual cattle, such as house cows, may adapt to solitude, provided other welfare requirements are met.
 - 1.4.3 Sufficient space to stand, lie down, stretch and groom, and to perform normal patterns of behaviour.
 - 1.4.4 Protection from predation.
 - 1.4.5 Protection from disease or injury, and appropriate treatment if they occur.
 - 1.4.6 Protection from adverse extremes of climate or unseasonal changes in weather conditions, where possible.

1.4.7 Precautions against the effects of natural disasters (eg. storage of feed to protect against drought, provision of fire-breaks).

1.4.8 Protection from unnecessary, unreasonable or unjustifiable pain, suffering or injury.

2. WATER

2.1 Cattle must have access to an adequate supply of suitable drinking water.

2.2 Cattle should not be deprived of access to water for periods longer than 24 hours in transit, in which case the Code of Practice for Transport of Farm Animals applies.

2.3 Water requirements depend on age, body weight, production level, air temperature, humidity, dry matter intake, and dry matter content of the feed eaten.

GUIDES TO QUANTITIES OF WATER

	<i>Quantity of Water (Litres per day)</i>	<i>Maximum Total Soluble Salts (p.p.n.)</i>	<i>Maximum Magnesium Salts (p.p.n.)</i>
Cows	50	6,000	250
Yearlings	40	10,000	400
Weaners	25	4,000	250

2.4 Cattle used to drinking salty water may need special consideration. If they refuse fresh water, they may need a gradual change from salty to fresh water.

2.5 Where water medications are to be used, cattle should be observed to ensure they do not refuse to drink the medicated water.

2.6 It is preferable that where practical water be provided in troughs rather than dams to avoid the risk of cattle becoming bogged.

3. FOOD

3.1 Cattle should have access to or be provided with food of adequate quality to maintain their well-being. Ideally they should not be deprived of access to food for periods not longer than 36 hours. But, however it is accepted under the Lightweight Selling Code of Practice this may be extended for up to a period of not longer than 48 hours (refer also to Code of Practice for Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses). In particular cattle in late pregnancy or early lactation are most at risk of metabolic disease if deprived of access to food for periods approaching 24 hours.

3.2 Food available should take into account the nutritional requirements of maintenance, growth, pregnancy and lactation and provide for any extra demands such as exercise or cold stress. Any changes to alternative feed should be made gradually.

3.3 In times of seasonal feed shortages arrangements should be made to ensure that the quantity and quality of feed is sufficient to maintain good health and adequate body condition.

It is unacceptable for animals to be allowed to starve to death or to reach the stage of requiring destruction because of weakness caused by food or water deprivation.

4. DROUGHT

4.1 Drought may be defined as a severe shortage of food and/or water, usually the result of prolonged periods of low rainfall. It is not a seasonal decline in the quantity and quality of food available.

4.2 Where minimal water and food requirements cannot be met, cattle should be moved or agisted to a place where feed and water is adequate, or they should be sold or humanely slaughtered.

4.3 Cattle being fed for survival should be inspected at least twice a week. Where possible they should be grouped appropriately, by sex, age and size to reduce competition. Dry feeders require special attention and treatment depending on type of food, method of feeding and strength of competing cattle.

- 4.4 During drought periods advice may be obtained from Department of Agriculture.
- 5. PROTECTION FROM CLIMATIC EXTREMES AND PREDATION
 - 5.1 As far as practical cattle should be protected from adverse weather conditions including climatic extremes, unseasonal changes and other factors causing cold stress or heat stress.
 - 5.2 Where stress caused by prolonged cold, wet and windy conditions is likely, additional fodder should be provided. Younger calves and cattle in poor condition are particularly at risk from cold stress.
 - 5.3 Forward planning should be undertaken to ensure protection from the effects of natural disasters. In areas subject to flooding care is necessary in paddock and facility design to allow access to some safe high ground, or to plan for stock evacuation to high ground. Adequate fire breaks should be maintained. Cattle must be attended after a natural disaster such as bushfire or flood. Animals should be assessed by a competent person. Immediate treatment or humane destruction may be required depending on the animal's condition.
 - 5.4 All reasonable steps should be taken to protect stock from predators.
- 6. BEEF CATTLE FEEDLOTS
 - 6.1 Introduction
 - 6.1.1 Feedlotting of beef cattle is a legitimate husbandry tool in certain circumstances but as with all intensive animal husbandry systems, management standards need to be exact, otherwise the health and welfare of many animals can be affected.
 - 6.1.2 The establishment and continued operation of feedlots must adhere to Victorian and Local Government health and environmental legislative and licensing requirements.
 - 6.1.3 All feedlot facilities are required to be properly constructed and maintained to high standards. Reference should be made to the document "National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia" published by CSIRO Publications.
 - 6.2 Definition And Environmental Issues
 - 6.2.1 A beef feedlot is a confined yard area with watering and feeding facilities where cattle are completely hand or mechanically fed for the purpose of production.

This definition does not include the feeding or penning of cattle in this way for weaning, dipping or similar husbandry purposes or for drought or other emergency feeding, or at a slaughtering place or in recognised saleyards.
 - 6.2.2 The location, design and construction of a feedlot and/or a feed pad should take account of topography, climate, age and size of animals to be fed, space and feed requirements, and labour and management skills available. Adequate provision should be made for cleansing, drainage and waste disposal. Areas should be of a soil type which does not bog in wet weather, and be adequately graded and drained to provide proper water run-off and a firm and dry footing under normal feeding conditions. Effluent disposal should be arranged and monitored to ensure environmental safety. These issues are covered further in the National Feedlot Guidelines.
 - 6.2.3 The first and most important consideration for any feedlot manager is the well-being of all cattle under their control whether on the feedlot or in transit. A feeding exercise should not be attempted unless the operator has the resources to comply with the National Feedlot Guidelines and with the National Feedlot Code and the relevant State welfare code. Initial design, facility maintenance, cattle acquisition, health management and feeding control must all be coordinated and organised around cattle welfare requirements.
 - 6.3 General Livestock Management Issues
 - 6.3.1 This code should be read in conjunction with the National Feedlot Guidelines, State requirements and the Animal Care Statement in place at the individual feedlot.

- 6.3.2 Responsibility for the various main areas covered in this code will be assigned in the Animal Care Statement for the individual feedlot.
- 6.3.3 Each feedlot should, in consultation with an experienced veterinarian with specialist skills in feedlot medicine, and in accordance with State laws, develop and operate its own specific health management programme which will provide for the particular needs of the feeding programmes proposed for the site. The programme will include policy on arrival procedures, drug use, feeding, general handling and record keeping. These issues will also be covered in the Animal Care Statement.
- 6.3.4 Livestock personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the management programme and trained accordingly. Feedlots are to maintain sufficient numbers of trained and experienced staff to cater adequately for all provisions of the established health management programme on a 7 day a week basis.
- 6.3.5 The transportation of cattle to and from the feedlot should be carried out in accordance with established State code or the National Code of Practice for the Land Transport of Cattle. Special attention should be paid to recommendations relating to the standard of transport equipment, loading densities and rest stops for long distances.
- 6.3.6 Cattle should always be handled quietly and, to the extent possible, in the cool of the day, especially during shipment. However, in cooler climates procedures for shipment should address the effect of cold stress. With new arrivals, it is often better to rest cattle overnight with access to palatable hay and water before processing the next day. The rate at which cattle are delivered to the feedlot should never exceed the capability of handling facilities or staff. When handling cattle, avoid the use of excessive noise, whips, canes etc. Laneways, races, entrances and exits should be designed to take advantage of the social behaviour and movement patterns of cattle.
- 6.3.7 Newly arrived cattle should be closely inspected for signs of illness or injury and treated as required. Access to quality hay and clean water should be provided on entry and, to the extent possible, arrival groups should be kept separately until processing is complete.
- 6.3.8 Dehorning, particularly with mature cattle, is not recommended. Tipping, the removal of the sharp point of the horn (4 to 5 cm), where minimal bleeding may occur, is acceptable. Provision should be made for homed cattle in the allowance for feed trough space and transportation density.
- 6.3.9 When cattle are being loaded onto trucks, great care must be taken to handle them as quietly as possible. They should be left on feed until loading commences.
- 6.4 Health Inspection
 - 6.4.1 Responsibilities for health inspection activities will be covered in the individual feedlot Animal Care Statement.
 - 6.4.2 All cattle should be closely inspected on arrival to assess health status and treated as required.
 - 6.4.3 Entry processing treatments should be designed as far as possible to treat and/or prevent disease and parasite conditions which are known to occur in the area or particular cattle group. If the background of a group of feeder cattle is not known, cattle should be treated on arrival assuming the worst about transport stress and disease exposure.
 - 6.4.4 Once cattle are penned out all animals should be checked daily and, in the case of new arrivals, unweaned calves in particular, twice daily inspections are advised for the first few weeks of environmental adjustment and feed adaptation.

- 6.4.5 Trained and experienced stock handlers must ride or walk all pens looking for any signs of poor health or injury using an established surveillance method. All cattle should be seen standing and moving.
- 6.4.6 Surveillance should include water trough inspections and general features of the fencing and pen surface which may predispose cattle to injury.
- 6.4.7 Sick cattle are to be removed promptly to the hospital area for closer attention by health staff or the consulting veterinarian, who should have specialist skills in feedlot medicine.
- 6.4.8 Signs of feeding disorders should be reported immediately to the feeding supervisor and the feedlot manager.

6.5 Health Management

- 6.5.1 The emphasis of the health management programme from the time cattle first arrive will be constant surveillance, particularly in the first 3 or 4 weeks after introduction, early detection of health problems and prompt appropriate treatment.
- 6.5.2 Sick or injured cattle are to be removed immediately from the feeding group and placed in appropriate sick bay facilities for treatment in accordance with the established protocol prepared by the consulting veterinarian. The treatment area should be away from, but adjacent to the main feedlot facility. Stressed cattle must be allowed to recover on a high fibre diet, either hay or natural pasture, or be sold or destroyed. When prognosis for recovery is poor, immediate salvage should be undertaken or, where this is not possible, humane destruction must be effected immediately. Where doubt exists a veterinarian's advice should be sought and followed.
- 6.5.3 Adequate records should be kept to monitor the incidence of disease and response to treatment. The Animal Care Statement for the individual feedlot will also refer to this issue. A record of mortality should also be maintained including necropsy reports to be used as a basis for refinement of health management programmes, feed management and the system of cattle purchasing and processing. Wherever practical, records should also detail the origin of feeder cattle.
- 6.5.4 If an illness or death is encountered without the cause being known or reasonably anticipated, it is the responsibility of management to carry out an appropriate investigation and, in the case of notifiable diseases, act in accordance with State regulations.
- 6.5.5 Special facilities must be provided for the handling and proper care of cattle calving in the feedlot. Facilities should be appropriate for both cows and calves while either are held in confinement.

6.6 Feeding Management

- 6.6.1 Responsibilities for nutrition will be covered in the Animal Care Statement for the feedlot.
- 6.6.2 All diets formulated for use in cattle feedlots are to be nutritionally balanced and designed to provide sufficient nutrients and palatability for the production, maintenance and health of cattle and to ensure that digestive upsets are minimised.
- 6.6.3 All cattle, excluding those fed by self feeders, must be fed with the feed being added to the troughs at least once daily and preferably twice to maintain feed freshness. Stale or spoiled feed must be removed from troughs. In wet weather more frequent feeding may have to be carried out to prevent spoilage. Feed troughs should not be allowed to be empty for more than 2-3 hours per day, if at all.

- 6.6.4 The use of any ingredient must be limited to acknowledged nutritionally safe levels in the ration. When grain is used in the diet it should be gradually introduced to avoid digestive problems. The first feeding should always be done early in the morning as this is when cattle start loading for food.
- 6.6.5 Ration changes must be made in gradual, safe steps to guard against digestive disorders. All cattle should be closely observed during a ration change and changes should not be made concurrently with other environmental changes such as weather or cattle movement.
- 6.6.6 Water must be clean, fresh and readily available with troughs cleaned regularly.
- 6.6.7 The feed consumption of all pens of cattle should be monitored each day as any variation in consumption is an indication of their wellbeing.
- 6.6.8 When using feed ingredients which carry a risk of disease outbreak due to infections, toxins or nutritional profile, safeguards must be put in place to ensure that the processing of such ingredients is carried out correctly and consistently. Poultry litter must be treated and stored properly and should not contain any parts of dead birds.

6.7 General Yard Management Including Space Requirements

- 6.7.1 Feedlot measurements will vary widely according to the type, age, sex and weight of cattle, ration composition, soil type, climate and season prevailing at each feedlot and for each cattle group.
- 6.7.2 The handling yards are to provide for efficient, quiet handling of cattle, with non-slippery surfaces, and no projections into the yards or races which may bruise or injure cattle. There must be adequate holding yards with water available within the handling area. Handling is best done in the cool of the day.
- 6.7.3 Cattle pens should be maintained such that they are well drained, provide a firm footing (not concrete) and have sufficient area for cattle to move around freely. Pen management should ensure that the pen surface dries as quickly as possible after rainfall.
- 6.7.4 The stocking density of pens or yards must take into account age, size, behavioural needs, movement and feeding patterns of cattle. In any event, an absolute minimum space requirement of 9m²/head must be provided. In the case of shedded animals an absolute minimum of 2.5m² must be provided for each animal.
- 6.7.5 Fences and troughs must be maintained in good order.
- 6.7.6 The fences should be made from materials which cannot injure animals, and allow plenty of fresh air circulation.
- 6.7.7 Water troughs should be large enough and designed in such a way that the cattle have easy access. Feed troughs should be designed with the same basic parameters in mind allowing sufficient space for all cattle to eat without competition. Actual space needed will vary with rations, cattle size and feeding frequency. A minimum space of 150mm/head is recommended for young cattle and 180mm/head for steers and bullocks.
- 6.7.8 A very important consideration is removal of manure from cattle pens and handling areas and maintenance of the pen surface. The National Feedlot Guidelines cover these issues. The frequency of cleaning must be such that cattle have sufficient area free of wet manure build-up for resting. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate to the point where reasonable surface drying is delayed after rainfall.
- 6.7.9 Pressure areas close to feed and water troughs, fence lines and drainage lines are to be maintained so that excessive manure accumulation is avoided.

6.7.10 In some feedlots mounds can be used effectively to provide dry resting areas. If a section of the pen area is used for the stockpiling of manure, stocking density should be adjusted accordingly.

6.7.11 Dry surface manure should be removed in accordance with the environmental guidelines to minimise dust in periods of still atmospheric conditions. Dust can be controlled by increased frequency of removal, and moisture application by way of increased stocking pressure or water sprays.

6.8 PROTECTION FROM CLIMATIC EXTREMES

6.8.1 Cattle should be protected from extreme adverse weather conditions causing cold stress or heat stress. This is also important where cattle are moved from one climatic zone to a feedlot situation in a significantly different zone.

6.8.2 Feedlot management and staff must be aware of the climatic conditions and the clinical signs in cattle that are associated with heat stress. At the first indication of such climatic conditions and clinical signs remedial action as stated in the individual feedlot's Animal Care Statement should be implemented.

In relation to heat stress, the provision of shade or alternative means of cooling such as misters and sprays may be required, and should particularly be considered in areas where the duration of high temperature and high humidity with decreased air movement is prolonged. In these conditions cattle should be constantly monitored for signs of restlessness, decreased food intake, congregating around water troughs and huddling, and cessation of rumination which would indicate thermal load stress requiring immediate preventative action.

6.8.3 Where cold stress predominates, shelter (e.g. windbreaks, mounding) and allowance for additional nutrient requirements should be considered.

7. THE WELFARE OF BOBBY CALVES

7.1 Introduction

In this section a bobby calf is defined as a calf not accompanied by its dam and under the age of 4 weeks.

7.1.1 The basis of good commercial management of bobby calves for veal is the proper care and attention to the health and welfare of the calves.

7.1.2 Due to their size and age, bobby calves are particularly sensitive to conditions of husbandry and transport. Consideration should always be given when Bobby Calves are sold, to ensure the shortest practical time from sale to slaughter.

7.1.3 People in possession of, and handling, bobby calves have a responsibility to care for the welfare of bobby calves under their control and this care should be separate from the interests of economic production.

7.1.4 The sale of bobby calves to private organisations for fund raising purposes should be discouraged unless competent stockmanship can be demonstrated.

7.1.5 Transporters should ensure that animals reach their destination as speedily as possible, within the confines of the road law, and in a condition not significantly less than the condition they were in when they were assembled for loading. The possibility of either injury or illness to the animals during transport should be reduced to a minimum. Good management and skilled driving are important to the welfare of animals carried by road or other transport.

7.2 Selection and Handling

7.2.1 It is desirable to present bobby calves for sale that are bright, alert, strong, vigorous, able to stand on their own, capable of being transported and at least 4 days old. Bobby calves should have been fed on the farm within 6 hours before delivery to a sale or pick-up point.

- 7.2.2 The minimum recommended liveweight for bobby calves being sold is 23 kg at the point of sale; obviously immature, dopey and listless calves should not be presented for sale.
- 7.2.3 Sick or injured calves are to be given appropriate treatment or be humanely destroyed. They are not to be presented for sale or transport or slaughter.
- 7.2.4 Handling of calves should be carried out in a manner which will avoid injury or unnecessary suffering. Calves are not to be kicked, beaten, pulled, thrown or "dumped" or prodded with any sharp instrument. The use of electrical goading devices or dogs when handling, driving, drafting, weighing, loading or unloading is not an acceptable practice.
- 7.2.5 Calves treated with veterinary drugs and/or agricultural chemicals shall be withheld from slaughter according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Bobby calves intended for slaughter should be fed milk or milk replacer, not milk from cows treated for mastitis or other ailments. Bobby calves that require treatment for diarrhoea should in general be treated with electrolytes in preference to antibacterials.
- 7.2.6 The umbilical cord at the junction with the skin shall be dry and shrivelled. Cords which are fresh, wet, raw, pink or "green" indicate excessively young calves which should not be presented for sale or transport. Bobby calves which have had their cords removed and/or treated should be individually inspected by the person responsible for the calves for evidence of dryness. Drying of the umbilical cord by artificial means must not be done. Particular care needs to be taken with the welfare of calves which are born premature.
- 7.3 Holding Facilities
- These include on-farm holding facilities, public calf sale areas, pick-up facilities (including mobile operations) calf scales and abattoirs.
- 7.3.1 Facilities should be constructed to permit the safe loading and unloading of calves.
- 7.3.2 Holding pens should be constructed to provide floor surfaces that are dry, sanitary, non-slip and capable of being cleaned; holding pens need to provide shelter from wind and rain at all times.
- 7.3.3 The handling of calves at calf-scales and calf pick-up points should be conducted humanely and efficiently.
- 7.3.4 The operation of calf-scales and pick-up points and the transport of calves to saleyards or direct to an abattoir should be coordinated to permit slaughter of bobby calves within 30 hours of leaving the farm.
- 7.3.5 Places where bobby calves are held (public sales, pick-up facilities, scales and abattoirs) should have facilities and/or contingency plans to feed calves in the event of delayed removal or slaughter.
- 7.3.6 Bobby calves which are not collected from the pick-up points by 8.00 a.m. (0800 hours) on the day following the day of offering, should be fed by the person in possession or custody of the calves at that time. Thereafter be fed at least once a day.
- 7.3.7 In any event, calves should be fed at least once every 24 hours. Fresh or stored whole milk or reconstituted milk replacer will provide all the essential nutrients; milk replacers should be reconstituted according to manufacturers' instructions.
- 7.3.8 Milk and milk replacer should not be fed in excess of body temperature (39°C).
- 7.3.9 To minimise the transmission of disease and to have feeding utensils in hygienic condition it may be necessary to clean the utensils for calves between feeds.

7.3.10 Calves should have access to suitable drinking water.

7.3.11 Bobby calves treated for ailment subsequent to leaving the farm, with drugs or other chemicals requiring a withholding period, must not be forwarded for slaughter within the prescribed withholding period.

7.4 Transportation

7.4.1 All bobby calves should be fed on the farm within 6 hours of transportation for sale.

7.4.2 The driver of the vehicle is responsible for the care and welfare of all animals during transport except when either an attendant appointed by the owner or an agent of the owner travels with the consignment.

7.4.3 Owners or owners' representatives should not present for transport animals which are either ill, in a weakened state, or injured; the driver of a transport vehicle should not permit the loading of such animals.

7.4.4 Exceptions to the above recommendation are animals that are either ill, in a weakened state, or injured and requiring transport either to or from a place for veterinary treatment.

7.4.5 Animals that either become ill, become weak, or are injured during transport should receive appropriate attention and treatment; if necessary they should be slaughtered humanely.

7.4.6 Whenever possible bobby calves should be transported directly, by the shortest route possible from the point of sale to the abattoir.

7.4.7 The time interval from farm to abattoir should ensure slaughter at an abattoir by the next day.

7.4.8 Vehicles used for the transportation of bobby calves should be thoroughly cleaned prior to loading and at the end of every journey.

7.4.9 Transport operators should check calves en route at least once every three hours.

7.4.10 Calves shall be transported in transports with enclosed fronts.

7.4.11 Bobby calves should be loaded at a density so as to allow all calves to lie down while being transported.

7.4.12 Bobby calves shall be transported in separate compartments from other classes of stock.

7.5 Specific Responsibilities at Abattoirs

The general recommendations already outlined apply to all situations, including abattoirs. Because of the special circumstances existing at abattoirs the following additional specific responsibilities are incumbent on abattoir management, overseen by meat inspection staff.

7.5.1 Unloading Trucks

Animals that arrive either ill, in a weakened state, or injured should be isolated and receive appropriate attention and treatment as soon as possible. If moribund or seriously injured, they should be destroyed immediately.

7.5.2 Calf Kill

Bobby calves are to be slaughtered on the day of delivery to the abattoir, or within 18 hours of delivery. The first kill of the day is to include calves present at the abattoir. The kill should be in order of arrival.

7.5.3 Carry-over and Delayed Kill (overnight)

Where the slaughter of calves is delayed overnight or where calves are carried-over until the next day's kill, the calves :

- must be fed as soon as practicable after the delay is known;

- are to be inspected at maximum 12 hourly intervals;
- must be killed first at the next kill.

7.5.4 Industrial Disputation

In the event of an industrial dispute, leading to withdrawal of labour, notice of the dispute should be presented to management two working days before labour is withdrawn with a view to ensuring that all bobby calves on hand and those being transported to the abattoirs are slaughtered within the required thirty hours.

7.5.5 Extended Delayed kill (in excess of 24 hours or length of delay unknown)

Where there is an extended (or unknown) delay in the slaughter of calves abattoir management shall :

- inform all buyers to stop sending calves to that abattoir;
- redirect any calves in transit to alternative abattoirs;
- inspect all calves at a maximum of 12 hourly intervals;
- find alternative kill sites for calves on site and calves arriving, and/or start kill as soon as possible after it is clear that an extended delay is to occur;
- observe the recommendations on feeding requirements, methods and intervals as detailed in this document under "Holding Facilities".

7.5.6 Feeding and Shelter

Abattoirs must have on hand sufficient feeding equipment and feed (milk replacer) to feed at least 20% of the largest possible kill days.

Abattoirs must have ready access to feeding equipment and feed (milk replacer) for the largest number of calves likely to be onsite at any one time for each of the 2 following days.

Abattoirs must have sufficient pens with appropriate shelter for the largest kill expected, and access to material (eg. straw, rice hulls) for bedding in the event of an extended delay kill.

8. ARTIFICIAL REARING OF CALVES FOR DAIRY REPLACEMENTS OR BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION

8.1 Housing for artificially reared calves should be hygienic, with adequate ventilation, climate control and lighting. Flooring should be well drained with adequate dry lying space for each calf. Flooring and internal surfaces should not cause injury and should allow easy cleaning.

8.2 Careful attention to group sizes, access to feed, bedding, milking shed location, ancillary accommodation, lighting, air inlets and outlets, handling facilities and stalls can alleviate problems of health, stress or aggression.

8.3 Calves are social animals and seek company of other calves.

Individual penning of calves during early rearing (2 to 3 weeks of age) may be preferable for disease prevention and management and developing a liquid feeding regime.

Where individual penning of calves exceeds 3 weeks, careful consideration should be given to the social needs of these animals.

8.4 Calves should receive at least two litres of fresh or preserved colostrum or an approved substitute within the first 12 hours following birth. Calves should continue to receive colostrum for the first 3 days after birth. Thereafter, they should be fed at least daily on liquid milk, commercial milk-replacer or colostrum, in sufficient quantities to provide essential requirements for maintenance and growth. High quality pasture, hay, pellets or straw should be available to calves from no later than 3 weeks of age to help in development of their digestive tracts and to ease the stress of weaning.

Hygienic calf feeding practices, including thorough daily cleansing of all equipment (feeding units, lines, bottles, nipples, troughs, etc.) may be required to protect calf health and welfare and to prevent diarrhoea.

- 8.5 Milk-replacers based on skim milk should not be fed to calves under three weeks of age, unless they are in a properly balanced formulated mixture of protein, fat and vitamins. Milk replacers should be reconstituted according to manufacturers instructions. Milk and milk-replacers should not be fed in excess of body temperature (39°C).
- 8.6 Calves should be weaned off milk, milk replacer or colostrum onto rations providing all essential requirements, only when their ruminant digestive systems have developed sufficiently to enable them to maintain growth and well-being.
- Weaning off milk or milk replacer may be an opportune time to introduce calves into group housing.
- The process of weaning can occur as early as three weeks of age.
- 8.7 Restricted rations of the "white veal" type i.e. iron deprived diets (lower than 20 ppm iron) which cause anaemia, are unacceptable.
- 8.8 Calf rearing systems in which calves are individually and continually housed in pens or cribs the available floor area for each calf must take into account the normal behaviour of calves.

The floor area must be sufficient to enable each calf to freely turn around, stretch out and lie down comfortably.

A floor area of at least 1.5 sq metres should be provided for each calf individually housed in pens or cribs.

Pen height should be a minimum of 1 metre with provision of additional height to allow for adequate ventilation space.

- 8.9 Social interaction is an important calf welfare need.
- In systems using individual pen or crib housing visual contact between calves must be facilitated by:
- allowing uninterrupted visual contact between calves at the front of individual pens, and
 - restricting the height of solid partitions between calves to a maximum of 50 cm from the floor and permitting social interaction and full vision with other calves.

- 8.10 Every effort should be made to ensure an adequate flow of ventilation to housed calves.
- Calves must be protected from rain, wind and extremes of temperature.

In cold weather feeds with a high energy value should be provided.

- 8.11 Where large numbers of calves are reared, they should be grouped by age and size to reduce competition for food and to allow closer observation and management.

9. CATTLE HANDLING FACILITIES, MUSTERING AND YARDING

- 9.1 Sheds, pens, yards, lanes, ramps and other areas where cattle come together should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress, injury and disease.
- 9.2 Floors of yards, sheds, pens and loading ramps should have a surface that minimises slipping and is easy to clean.
- 9.3 Holding yards should be designed to minimise stress or injury. Cattle held in yards longer than eight hours should be allowed space to lie down.
- 9.4 Depending on management requirements, cattle should be confined on concrete surfaces as briefly as possible. Prolonged physical contact with concrete floors predisposes cattle to lameness particularly in wet conditions when the horn of the hoof is softened. Artificial floors should be non-slip, non-abrasive and easy to clean and dry.

Gravel tracks to and from paddocks, sheds or dairies should be constructed and maintained adequately to avoid foot lameness. Cattle with foot lameness should not be forced to walk on rough tracks.

- 9.5 Restraint facilities should allow for safe inspection and treatment of cattle. Races and crushes should be constructed to allow efficient handling of cattle without endangering animals or handlers. Head restraint facilities should allow for quick release and avoid choking. Walk-through bails are preferred; guillotine headbails are not recommended.
- 9.6 Cattle must not be driven to the point of collapse.
- 9.7 Cattle should be handled quietly. The use of goads and dogs for the handling and moving of cattle should be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the procedures. Dogs that bite cattle should be muzzled when working.
- 9.8 Physical goads should be made of material unable to physically damage an animal. "Flappers" (leather straps attached to a cane) are acceptable. Metal or wooden pickets, pipes, strikers and fencing wire are not acceptable for use on animals.
- 9.9 Electric goads should be powered only by battery or hand dynamo. Use of electric goads on animals with no room to move or on calves younger than 2 months is not acceptable.
- 9.10 The use of unreasonable force in twisting an animal's tail to cause it to move is unacceptable.
- 9.11 Specific guidelines for the transportation of cattle are outlined in Victoria's Code of Accepted Farming Practice for the Welfare of Farm Animals during Transportation, and should be observed.
- 9.12 Electric fences and electrified backing gates should be designed, maintained and used so that contact with them does not cause unnecessary pain or distress. Backing gates need only to be electrified during initial training of the herd. They should not be electrified continuously in order to avoid the cows becoming stressed. Cattle should have adequate space to respond to the shock imposed.
- 9.13 Cattle being moved should be kept in familiar groups: except where they are normally run together, it is best to keep separate :
 - horned from polled animals
 - bulls from cows
 - calves from unfamiliar older cattle.

10. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

10.1 General

- 10.1.1 Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.
- 10.1.2 Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.
- 10.1.3 Procedures and practices applied to cattle must be competently performed.
- 10.1.4 Any injury, illness or distress observed should be promptly treated.

10.2 Supervision

- 10.2.1 In any situation, supervision should be by competent stockpersons.
- 10.2.2 Frequency and level of inspection should be related to the potential risks to the welfare of the cattle, and may vary from daily to much longer periods.
- 10.2.3 Cattle kept under intensive management in sheds, lots or yards should be inspected at least daily, fed daily and have ready access to water. Individual attention should be given to shy feeders.

10.2.4 Grazing cattle require supervision, according to the class of cattle, density of stocking, availability of suitable feed, reliability of the water supply, age, pregnancy and lactational status, climatic conditions and management practices.

10.2.5 It is recommended that where animals are being agisted that there be a written agreement (which defines the care of animals) between the agistee and the agistor, and

If there is not a written agreement then the agistor (property owner) is responsible for the care and welfare of the animals (including veterinary care).

10.3 Milking Practices

10.3.1 Dairy cows should be milked at regular times each day. Cows in full milk should be milked at least twice daily.

10.3.2 Careful management of the milking practice and proper milking machine function are essential to the welfare of dairy cattle. Milking machines should be checked by a competent technician at least annually. Milking technique must minimise the risks of discomfort or injury to the cow and the development or transmission of disease.

10.4 Castration

10.4.1 Castration with burdizzo should be performed as young as possible.

10.4.2 Castration with rubber rings should be ideally performed on calves up to six weeks of age and where operations and management make this difficult not beyond twelve weeks.

10.4.3 Castration by knife without local or general anaesthetic should be confined to calves under 6–8 months of age.

Bulls over 6–8 months should be castrated using appropriate anaesthetic. Castration of mature bulls should preferably be performed by a veterinarian using anaesthesia.

10.5 Tail Docking or Brush Trimming

10.5.1 Tail docking may be performed only when necessary for udder or herd health. Tail docking should only be undertaken on young female cattle preferably under 6 months of age. Surgical removal of the tail should only be performed with the use of anaesthesia.

10.5.2 A minimum length of tail should remain sufficient to cover the vulva.

10.6 Dehorning

10.6.1 To minimise injury to other cattle all horned cattle should be dehorned as young as possible and at a suitable time to reduce fly worry. After dehorning cattle should be inspected until healing has taken place, and any infected wounds treated.

10.6.2 Inward growing horns likely to penetrate or contact facial features should be trimmed appropriately.

10.6.3 Dehorning cattle without local anaesthetic or analgesics should preferably be confined to animals under 6 months of age. Older animals may be "tipped" (ends of horns removed without cutting into sensitive horn tissue) without anaesthetic in order to reduce their potential to cause injury.

10.6.4 Dehorning by means of chemicals is not accepted for any class of cattle. The recommended methods for dehorning of calves are by heat cautery, scoop dehorners or gouging knife.

10.7 Mating

- 10.7.1 Testing of bulls for serving capacity should only be performed by an experienced operator and cows should have normal reproductive organs; such cows should not be used for longer than two hours in any 24 hour periods. Females which have had one calf may be used with 2-3 year old bulls; older cows should be used with adult bulls.
- 10.7.2 Female cattle should not be mated to bulls whose calves are likely to be too large to be born without intervention and appropriate supervision.
- 10.7.3 Artificial insemination of cattle should be performed only by a veterinarian or trained artificial inseminators.

10.8 Calving and Weaning Practices

- 10.8.1 Care should be taken to minimise calving difficulties, by the adoption of proper management practices, such as :
 - selection of heifers for mating only when they have reached the minimum target weight for the breed;
 - provision of a diet to the pregnant cow to minimize calving difficulties and to favour calf survival.
- 10.8.2 Calving cows should be checked frequently, where possible, but with minimal disturbance. Difficult calvings should be promptly detected and attended by a competent operator.
- 10.8.3 Calves should be weaned only when their ruminant digestive systems have developed sufficiently to enable them to maintain growth and well-being and not earlier than 3 months of age for naturally fed calves or 6 weeks of age for artificially reared calves.
- 10.8.4 Early induction of calving is acceptable when under veterinary supervision.

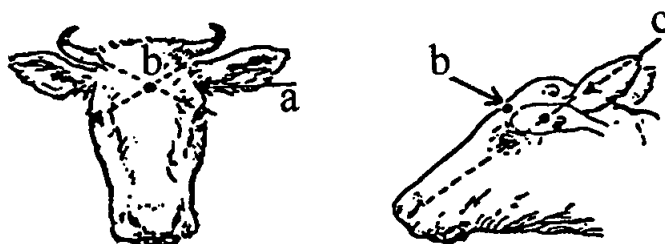
11. HEALTH

- 11.1 Appropriate preventive measures should be implemented for diseases that are common in a district or are likely to occur in the herd. A suitable vaccination, internal and external parasite control plan should be devised and followed for each farm.
- 11.2 Internal medications, such as vaccines and drenches, and external medications, such as dips and pour-on formulations, should be stored and given in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommended methods of administration. Overdosing may harm cattle and underdosing may result in failure of the medication. Expiry dates and withholding periods should be strictly observed.
- 11.3 Sick, injured or diseased cattle should be treated promptly and appropriately, or humanely slaughtered. Separation from other cattle is recommended while the condition persists. Where emergency killing is indicated it should be performed promptly and humanely.
- 11.4 Cows with cancer eye should be culled or treated as soon as possible after cancer is noticed. Cancers must not be allowed to progress untreated simply to permit the cow to complete raising a calf.

12. HUMANE DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE

- 12.1 The preferred methods of euthanasia are :
 - overdose of anaesthetic under veterinary supervision;
 - euthanasia using gunshot or captive-bolt pistol by the frontal method. The captive-bolt pistol or firearm should be directed at the point of intersection of lines taken from the base of each ear to the opposite eye (See Figure 1).

Figure 1 : Humane destruction of cattle



- "a" - Position for temporal method (Suitable for firearms only)
 "b" - Position for frontal method (Firearm or captive-bolt pistol)
 "c" - Position for poll method (Firearms only)

12.2 An animal stunned with a captive bolt pistol must be bled out by severing the major vessels of the neck as soon as it collapses to the ground. To avoid injury due to the animal's involuntary leg movements, the operator should stand behind the neck.

12.3 Killing may also be achieved by gunshot using the temporal or poll methods. All other methods of killing are unacceptable except under extreme conditions in which common sense and genuine concern for animal and human welfare should prevail.

Prepared by the Minister for Agriculture and Resources.

Approved by the Governor in Council 12 June 1996.

Department of Treasury and Finance
 SALE OF CROWN LAND BY PUBLIC
 AUCTION

On Saturday, 15 February 1997 at 11.00 a.m. on site, Main Street, Kingston.

Address of Property: Main Street, Kingston.

Crown Description: Crown Allotment 11^A, No Section, Parish of Spring Hill.

Terms of Sale: Deposit 10%, balance 60 days.

Area: 0.1968 hectares.

Officer Co-ordinating Sale: Sue Müller, Project Manager, Victorian Government Property Group, Department of Treasury and Finance, 1/10 Macarthur Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3002.

Selling Agent: Jens-Gaunt Real Estate Pty Ltd, 26 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat 3353.

ROGER M. HALLAM
 Minister for Finance

Department of Treasury and Finance
 SALE OF CROWN LAND BY PUBLIC
 AUCTION

On Saturday, 15 February 1997 at 12.00 p.m. on site, Gregory Street West, Wendouree.

Address of Property: Gregory Street West, Wendouree.

Crown Description: Crown Allotment 12^A, Section 11, Parish of Cardigan.

Terms of Sale: Deposit 10%, balance 60 days.

Area: 8.164 hectares.

Officer Co-ordinating Sale: Sue Müller, Project Manager, Victorian Government Property Group, Department of Treasury and Finance, 1/10 Macarthur Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3002.

Selling Agent: Jens-Gaunt Real Estate Pty Ltd, 26 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat 3353.

ROGER M. HALLAM
 Minister for Finance

Department of Treasury and Finance
**SALE OF CROWN LAND BY PUBLIC
AUCTION**

On Saturday, 15 February 1997 at 1.00 p.m.
on site, Grant Street, Howard Street, Edward
Street South and Miles Street, Sebastopol.

Address of Property: Grant Street,
Howard Street, Edward Street South and
Miles Street, Sebastopol.

Crown Description: Crown Allotment 6,
Section 41, Parish of Ballarat.

Terms of Sale: Deposit 10%, balance 60
days.

Area: 4.885 hectares.

Officer Co-ordinating Sale: Sue Müller,
Project Manager, Victorian Government
Property Group, Department of Treasury and
Finance, 1/10 Macarthur Street, Melbourne,
Victoria 3002.

Selling Agent: Jens-Gaunt Real Estate Pty
Ltd, 26 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat 3353.

ROGER M. HALLAM
Minister for Finance

Department of Treasury and Finance
**SALE OF CROWN LAND BY PUBLIC
AUCTION**

On Saturday, 15 February 1997 at 2.00 p.m.
on site, Spencer Street, Kline Street, Clayton
Street and Rodier Street, Ballarat.

Address of Property: Spencer Street,
Kline Street, Clayton Street and Rodier Street,
Ballarat East.

Crown Description: Crown Allotment 1^A,
Section 39, Township of Ballarat East, Parish
of Ballarat.

Terms of Sale: Deposit 10%, balance 60
days.

Area: 3.964 hectares.

Officer Co-ordinating Sale: Sue Müller,
Project Manager, Victorian Government
Property Group, Department of Treasury and
Finance, 1/10 Macarthur Street, Melbourne,
Victoria 3002.

Selling Agent: Jens-Gaunt Real Estate Pty
Ltd, 26 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat 3353.

ROGER M. HALLAM
Minister for Finance

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ACQUIRE

Pursuant to Section 43 (2) (d) of the
Melbourne City Link Act 1995, the Notice
of Intention to Acquire published in the
Government Gazette dated 22 August 1996 at
Page 2217 for the acquisition of 8594.9
square metres from Certificate of Title
Volume 10166, Folio 137 is amended to an
area of 5800 square metres.

T. H. HOLDEN
Manager Property Services
VicRoads
(as agent for the
Melbourne City Link Authority)

Friendly Societies Act 1986

SECTION 121

Corporations Law Section 574
Cancellation of Registration

By publication of this notice the Victorian
Financial Institutions Commission cancels the
registration of Yallourn Power House Mutual
Aid Society pursuant to Section 574 (1) of the
Corporations Law as applied by Section 121
(4) of the **Friendly Societies Act 1986**.

DAVID LAFRANCHI
Delegate of the Victorian Financial
Institutions Commission

Land Act 1958

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
Exchange of Land

I, Marie Tehan, the Honourable Minister
for Conservation and Land Management do
hereby give notice that, after the expiry of at
least 14 days from the date of publication of
this notice, I intend to enter into an agreement
with The National Australia Bank of 500
Bourke Street, Melbourne, to exchange the
Crown land described as Crown Allotment
20B, Parish of Warburton for the freehold
land described as Lots 123, 124 and 125 on
Plan of Subdivision No. 9189 being part of
Crown Allotment 18A, Parish of Warburton,
as contained in Certificate of Title Volume
9695 753.

(Reference L12-0076)

Transport Act 1983

ROADS CORPORATION

Commercial Passenger Vehicle Application

Notice is hereby given that the following
applications will be considered by the Roads
Corporation after 19 February 1997.

Notice of any objection to the granting of an application should be forwarded to reach the Manager, Shepparton or any District Office of the Roads Corporation not later than 13 February 1997.

It will not be necessary for interested parties to appear on the date specified, unless advised in writing by the Corporation.

Yandea Pty Ltd, Euroa. Application for variation of the conditions of licence TS777 which authorises the licensed vehicle to operate a school service under contract to the Department of Infrastructure to include the ability to operate under charter conditions from within a 20 km radius of the Post Office at Violet Town.

The vehicle licensed by TS777 holds a 3 star rating for charter purposes.

Dated 16 January 1997

BRUCE GIDLEY
Regional Manager—North East Region

Transport Act 1983
VICTORIAN TAXI DIRECTORATE
Department of Infrastructure
Commercial Passenger Vehicle Applications

Notice is hereby given that the following applications will be considered by the Victorian Taxi Directorate, a division of the Department of Infrastructure after 19 February 1997.

Notice of any objection to the granting of an application should be forwarded to reach the Manager, Licensing and Certification, Victorian Taxi Directorate, 598 Lygon Street, Carlton (P.O. Box 666, Carlton South 3053), not later than 13 February 1997.

Copies of objections are forwarded to the applicants.

It will not be necessary for interested parties to appear on the date specified, unless advised in writing by the Department.

B. Boru Pty Ltd, Williamstown. Application to license one commercial passenger vehicle to be purchased in respect of any vehicle that meets the standards approved by the Victorian Taxi Directorate to operate as a metropolitan hire car from 8/86 The Strand, Williamstown.

A. A. and A. Pegoraro, North Balwyn. Application to license one commercial passenger vehicle in respect of a 1965 Ford

convertible with seating capacity for 4 passengers to operate a service from 25 Orion Street, North Balwyn, for the carriage of passengers for wedding parties.

Dated 16 January 1997

ROBERT STONEHAM
Manager—Licensing and Certification
Victorian Taxi Directorate

Transport Act 1983
ROADS CORPORATION
Commercial Passenger Vehicle Applications

Notice is hereby given that the following applications will be considered by the Roads Corporation after 19 February 1997.

Notice of any objection to the granting of an application should be sent to the Manager, Commercial Vehicle Operations, VicRoads, Level 2, 60 Denmark Street, Kew 3101, not later than 13 February 1997.

It will not be necessary for interested parties to appear on the date specified, unless advised in writing by the Corporation.

D. W. and M. J. McColl. Application to license one commercial passenger vehicle in respect of a 1991 Austral Denning bus with seating capacity for 53 passengers to operate a service as follows:

- (i) for the carriage of passengers to various tourist places of interest throughout the State of Victoria.
- (ii) to operate under charter conditions from within a 20 km pick-up radius of the Kyabram G.P.O.

Note:

- (i) Passengers on various tours will be picked up/set down throughout the State of Victoria.

Dated 16 January 1997

ROBERT FREEMANTLE
Manager
Commercial Vehicle Operations

Water Act 1989
DECLARATION OF DESIGNATED
WATERWAYS
in the Lower Goulburn Waterway
Management Authority's Waterway
Management District

The Lower Goulburn Waterway Management Authority, under Section 188 of the Water Act 1989, declares the following

waterways within the Lower Goulburn Waterway Management District as designated waterways.

Barham Creek	5/4-50ANA
Gulf Creek	4/8
Broken Creek	4/2/BRNCH(4/1)
Honeysuckle Creek	5/1-11-2
Budgee Creek	4/5/BRNCH(4/5)
Pine Lodge Creek	4/2-8
Buffalo Creek	5/1-28
Pranjip Creek	5/1-23
Bullock Creek	4/5/BRNCH(4/4)
Seven Creeks	5/1-11
Castle Creek	5/1-12
Snag Creek	4/6-2
Congupna Creek	4/2-8-4
Tongalong Creek	4/10/ANA
Deep Creek	5/4
Tullah Creek	4/6
Goulburn River	5/1
Sheepwash Creek	5/4-4-1-1/ANA
Yambuna Creek	5/1-2
Skeleton Creek	5/4-8/ANA
Wells Creek	5/1-6

Together with all the named and unnamed tributaries draining directly or indirectly into or out of the above waterways as detailed on the (SACRED) stream system published by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and shown on plans numbered LG1 to LG6.

Maps showing the location of the above named waterways may be inspected at the offices of the Authority, 8A Welsford Street, Shepparton.

Lower Goulburn Waterway Management Authority has the management and control of the designated waterways described above. Its waterway management district is the Lower Goulburn Waterway Management District. The Lower Goulburn Waterway Management Authority was formed in 1994 via an Order made by the Minister on 6 November 1994 and gazetted on 17 November 1994.

Dated 7 January 1997

JUSTIN SHEED
Chief Executive Officer
Lower Goulburn Waterway
Management Authority

Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994

SECTION 26 (2)

Order

Hobsons Bay City Council

1. Dogs must be on leashes

The owner of any dog must keep the dog on a chain, cord or leash not exceeding 1.5 metres in length when the dog is in any reserve not designated under this Order or any public place in the municipality.

2. Owner's Obligations

A dog may be exercised off a chain, cord or leash in a Designated Reserve if the owner:

- carries a chain, cord or leash not exceeding 1.5 metres in length, sufficient to bring the dog under effective control if the dog behaves in a manner which threatens any person or animal;
- remains in effective voice or hand control of the dog so as to be able to promptly place the dog on a chain, cord or leash not exceeding 1.5 metres in length, if that becomes necessary; and
- does not allow the dog to worry or threaten any person or animal.

3. If a dog is off a chain, cord or leash, it must be brought under effective control by means of a chain, cord or leash not exceeding 1.5 metres in length if the dog is, or is likely to be, within 20 metres of:

- the principal location of an organised sporting event;
- an occupied children's play equipment area;
- the principal location of an organised public meeting; or
- an occupied permanent barbecue or picnic area.

4. Meaning of Words

In this Order:

- "owner" has the same meaning as the Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994; and
- "Designated Reserve" means any of the following reserves, or part of the following reserves:

- The Cyril Curtain Reserve, Williamstown, bounded by Thompson and Twyford Streets.
- The Doug Grant Reserve, Altona, bounded by Queen Street, Apex Park and the Melbourne Water Drainage Channel.
- The A.B. Shaw Reserve, Altona Meadows, bounded by Victoria Street, Hall Avenue and the railway line.
- The G.J. Hosken Reserve, Altona North, bounded by Kororoit Creek, Grieve Parade and Blackshaws Road.
- The Sandy Point and Cinder Pits area (east of Greenwich Reserve).
- S.J. Clement Reserve—Altona East, bounded by Ross Road, Mills Street, Windsor Crescent and Gilligan Road.

Planning and Environment Act 1987
ALL VICTORIAN PLANNING SCHEMES
 Notice of Approval of Amendment
 Amendment SL3

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment SL3 to the All Victorian Planning Schemes.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment corrects an administrative error in the State Section of the Planning Schemes. The amendment also changes the Local Sections of the Greater Dandenong and Macedon Ranges Planning Schemes by removing the prohibition on extractive industry in a number of non-urban zones.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of all Victorian Municipal Councils.

ADRIAN SALMON
 Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
 Local Government, Planning and
 Market Information Services Division
 Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
GREATER DANDENONG PLANNING
SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment
 Amendment L9

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L9 to the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment corrects an error in the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme and rezones land at 11-15 Windsor Avenue, Springvale, from Residential C to Restricted Business Zone.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the City of Greater Dandenong, 397-405 Springvale Road, Springvale.

ADRIAN SALMON
 Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
 Local Government, Planning and
 Market Information Services Division
 Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
DONCASTER AND TEMPLESTOWE
PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment
 Amendment L112

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L112 to the Doncaster and Templestowe Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment inserts a site specific provision into the Local Section of the Doncaster and Templestowe Planning Scheme which will allow the development and use of land at 5-31 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East, (Lot A, PS 33493S) for a petrol station, convenience shop, mechanical car wash and restaurant.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor,

477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Manningham City Council, 699 Doncaster Road, Doncaster.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
DONCASTER AND TEMPLESTOWE
PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L113

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L113 to the Doncaster and Templestowe Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment rezones land at 12 Noelle Street, Bulleen, from Proposed Public Purposes 19—Local Government to Residential C Zone.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Manningham City Council, 699 Doncaster Road, Doncaster.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
HUME PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L23

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L23 to the Hume Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment allows the consideration of a revised hotel proposal that would replace approvals previously granted for a hotel and office development at 2-12 Trade Park Drive, Tullamarine.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Hume City Council, Municipal Offices, Macedon Street, Sunbury.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
KNOX PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L132

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L132 to the Knox Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment changes the controls of the Knox Rural Residential Zone within the Knox Planning Scheme insofar as the zone applies to the City of Casey to make display home a use which is permissible subject to the issue of a permit.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Casey City Council, Princes Highway, Narre Warren.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
MACEDON RANGES PLANNING
SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L13

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L13 to the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment rezones land at 84 High Street, Kyneton, from Residential to Special Use—Secondary College, to enable the property to be used for uses associated with the adjacent Sacred Heart College.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Mollison Street, Kyneton.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
MARIBYRNONG PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L22

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L22 to the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment introduces an Investigation Area control and a Potentially Contaminated Land overlay control on land on the south west corner of Ballarat Road and Ashley Street, Braybrook.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Maribyrnong City Council, Napier Street, Footscray.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L236

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L236 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment alters the existing site specific controls over the use and development of land at 399–417 Lonsdale Street and 79–81 Hardware Street, Melbourne.

The purpose of the amendment is to allow greater flexibility in the controls to enable the existing building to be developed and used primarily as an education centre.

The exempt proposal for the land (Proposal 5) in Clause 222 is amended by the inclusion in the Planning Scheme of the incorporated document, Melbourne Planning Scheme, Central City Exempt Proposals, Document No. 26, 13 December 1996.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Melbourne City Council, Council House, 7th Floor, 200 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

Planning and Environment Act 1987
MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L239

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L239 to the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment provides for the use and development of 26 Flinders Street and 49–53 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, for the purposes of car parking and associated uses.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the

offices of the Melbourne City Council, Development Planning Branch, 6th Floor, Council House, 200 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

**Planning and Environment Act 1987
WODONGA RURAL CITY PLANNING
SCHEME**

**Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L3**

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L3 to the Wodonga Rural City Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment introduces ordinance changes to make "Dependent Person's Units" an as-of-right use in all residential zones and a consent use in the Rural A and Rural Residential Zones. A common definition is also introduced into the ordinance.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Wodonga Rural City Council, Hovell Street, Wodonga.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

**Planning and Environment Act 1987
WOORAYL PLANNING SCHEME**
Notice of Approval of Amendment
Amendment L55

The Minister for Planning and Local Government has approved Amendment L55 to the Woorayl Planning Scheme.

The amendment comes into operation on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The amendment introduces changes to the Building Setback clause in the Landscape Commercial Zone in order to achieve

consistency in building setback clauses throughout the Woorayl Planning Scheme and to facilitate objective application of development control clauses.

A copy of the amendment can be inspected free of charge during office hours at the Department of Infrastructure, Ground Floor, 477 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the South Gippsland Shire Council, 9 Smith Street, Leongatha 3953.

ADRIAN SALMON
Co-ordinator, Amendment Services
Local Government, Planning and
Market Information Services Division
Department of Infrastructure

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

Forests Act 1958
ORDER AMENDING THE SUSTAINABLE
YIELD RATES AND GRADES IN THE
THIRD SCHEDULE

The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister for Conservation and Land Management under Section 52D of the **Forests Act 1958**, and under Section 52E of that Act, amends the sustainable yield rates and grades specified in Columns 2 and 3 of the Third Schedule of the **Forests Act 1958**, as follows:

- (a) In Column 2 of the Third Schedule for—
- (i) for "183 000" substitute "225 000"; and
 - (ii) for "174 000" substitute "250 000"; and
 - (iii) for "115 000" substitute "144 000"; and
 - (iv) for "70 000" substitute "58 000"; and
 - (v) for "54 000" substitute "66 000"; and
 - (vi) for "41 000" substitute "46 000"; and
 - (vii) for "38 000" substitute "44 000"; and
 - (viii) for "23 000" substitute "28 000"; and
 - (ix) for "21 000" substitute "25 000"; and
 - (x) for "2 500" substitute "13 500".
- (b) In Column 3 for "A, B and C grades", wherever occurring, substitute "A, B, C and D grades".

Dated 17 December 1996

Responsible Minister:

MARIE TEHAN

Minister for Conservation and
Land Management

ANNETTE WILTSHIRE
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council

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