



Victoria Government Gazette

By Authority of Victorian Government Printer

No. G 51 Thursday 16 December 2004

www.gazette.vic.gov.au

GENERAL

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As from 16 December 2004

The last Special Gazette was No. 265 dated 15 December 2004.

The last Periodical Gazette was No. 2 dated 23 September 2004.

How To Submit Copy

- See our webpage www.craftpress.com.au
 - or contact our office on 9926 1233
between 8.30 am and 5.30 pm Monday to Friday
-

Copies of recent Special Gazettes can now be viewed at the following display cabinets:

- 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne (behind the Old Treasury Building), and
 - Craftsman Press Pty Ltd, 125 Highbury Road, Burwood 3125
(front of building).
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**PUBLICATION OF THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE (GENERAL)
CHRISTMAS WEEK (Thursday 23 December 2004)**

Please Note:

The Victoria Government Gazette for Christmas week (G52/04) will be published on **Thursday 23 December 2004**.

Copy deadlines:

Private Advertisements **9.30 am on Monday 20 December 2004.**

Government and Outer
Budget Sector Agencies Notices **9.30 am on Tuesday 21 December 2004.**

Where urgent gazettal is required after hours, arrangements should be made with the Government Gazette Officer on 0419 327 321.

JENNY NOAKES
Government Gazette Officer

**PUBLICATION OF THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE (GENERAL)
WEEK ENDING Friday 31 December 2004**

Please Note:

NO Government Gazette (General) will be published in the week ending Friday 31 December 2004.

However, Government and Outer Budget Sector Agencies may request a Special Gazette to be published. If this is required, please contact the Government Gazette Officer on 9926 1233 (B.H.) or 0419 327 321 (A.H.) as early as possible.

JENNY NOAKES
Government Gazette Officer

**PUBLICATION OF THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE (GENERAL)
NEW YEAR WEEK (Thursday 6 January 2005)**

Please Note:

The Victoria Government Gazette for New Year week (G1/05) will be published on **Thursday 6 January 2005**.

Copy deadlines:

Private Advertisements **9.30 am on Friday 31 December 2004.**

Government and Outer
Budget Sector Agencies Notices **9.30 am on Tuesday 4 January 2005.**

Where urgent gazettal is required after hours, arrangements should be made with the Government Gazette Officer on 0419 327 321.

JENNY NOAKES
Government Gazette Officer

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

Re: ROBERT RICHARD JAMES SYDNEY SCHACHNER, in the Will called Robert Schacner, late of 5/29 Mary Street, Kew, Victoria, retired, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 30 June 2004, are required by the trustee, Paul Morris Natoli of 24 Cotham Road, Kew, Victoria, legal practitioner, to send particulars to the trustee by a date not later than two months from the date of publication hereof, after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

A. B. NATOLI PTY, solicitors,
24 Cotham Road, Kew 3101.

Re: Estate of ALMA GERMAINE PENHALE, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of ALMA GERMAINE PENHALE, late of Unit 2, 8 Myers Avenue, Glen Waverley, Victoria, home duties, who died on 28 September 2004, are required by Penelope Ann Bardenheier of 50A Park Road, Titirangi, Auckland, New Zealand, librarian, John Richard Danks of RD 8 State Highway, Whangarei, New Zealand, mechanic, Beverley Glennise Foster of 10 Arrowfield Street, Eleebana, New South Wales, TAB agent and Helen Margaret Simpson of 48 Burton Road, Mount Hutton, New South Wales, secretary, the substitute executors named in the Will and Codicil thereto of the deceased, to send particulars of their claim to Andrew McMullan & Co., solicitors, 64 Kingsway, Glen Waverley in the said State, solicitors for the executors of the said estate within 60 days from the date of this advertisement, after which time the executors may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

ANDREW McMULLAN & CO., solicitors,
64 Kingsway, Glen Waverley, Victoria.

Re: BESSIE CAROLINE WILSON, late of Unit 52, 22 Protea Street, Carrum Downs, Victoria, but formerly of 50 Wickham Road, Moorabbin, Victoria, home duties, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 15 September 2004, are required by the trustee, George Herbert Wilson of 22 Grantley Drive, Glen Waverley, Victoria, retired, to send particulars to the trustee by 14 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

BORCHARD & MOORE, solicitors,
44 Douglas Street, Noble Park 3174.

Re: Estate of ADOLF BERGER, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of ADOLF BERGER of 13 Ash Grove, South Caulfield, in the State of Victoria, gentleman, who died on 31 May 2004, are to send particulars of their claims to the personal representative/s care of the undermentioned solicitors by 17 February 2005 after which date the personal representative/s will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then had notice.

BRUCE M. COOK & ASSOCIATES,
barristers & solicitors,
Level 19, AMP Tower,
535 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Re: Estate of EDUARD OLAF KOOPU, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of EDUARD OLAF KOOPU of 7 William Street, St Albans, in the State of Victoria, retired, who died on 17 June 2003, are to send particulars of their claims to the personal representative/s care of the undermentioned solicitors by 17 February 2005 after which date the personal representative/s will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then had notice.

BRUCE M. COOK & ASSOCIATES,
barristers & solicitors,
Level 19, AMP Tower,
535 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Re: Estate of HORACE REGINALD MONSHING, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of HORACE REGINALD MONSHING, of 134 Bright Road, Myrtleford, Victoria, farmer, deceased, who died on 14 May 2001, are to send their claims to the trustees, Horace Reginald Peter Monshing of RMB 2371, Tunnel Gap Road, Mudgegonga, Victoria, and Kathleen Margaret Stevenson of Merriang South Road, Buffalo River, Victoria, by the expiry of two months after the publication of this notice, after which date they will distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

D. A. MCKENZIE-McHARG BAILEY
& HALLIDAY, solicitors,
22 Camp Street, Beechworth 3747.

Re: BEATRICE SMITH, deceased, late of Unit 2/65 High Street, Rushworth, Victoria.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 22 October 2004, are required by the trustee, Ann Beatrice Dwojacki of 59 Hilda Street, Glenroy, Victoria, to send particulars to the trustee within sixty days from the publication hereof after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

DE MARCO & CO., solicitors,
209 Glenroy Road, Glenroy 3046.

Re: DAVID TANTI, late of 65 Gibson Street, Broadmeadows, Victoria, transport supervisor, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 6 September 2004, are required by the trustee, Philomena Pauline Gibbons of 66 Churchill Avenue, Tullamarine, Victoria, to send particulars to the trustee within sixty days from the publication hereof, after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

DE MARCO & CO., solicitors,
209 Glenroy Road, Glenroy 3046.

Re: Estate of TARA MICHELLE CHAPRONIERE, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of TARA MICHELLE CHAPRONIERE, formerly of 2 Connell Street, Swan Hill, but late of 4 Blake Court, Swan Hill, in the State of Victoria, married woman, deceased, who died on 4 July 2004, are to send particulars of their claim to the executor care of the undermentioned legal practitioners by 5 March 2005 after which the executor will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice.

DWYER, MAHON & ROBERTSON,
legal practitioners,
Beveridge Dome,
194-208 Beveridge Street, Swan Hill.

Re: Estate of CHARLES WILLIAM EAMES.

Creditors, next-of-kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of CHARLES WILLIAM EAMES, late of 41 Tyrell Street, Swan Hill, in the State of Victoria, motor mechanic, deceased, who died on 17 June 2001, are to send particulars of their claim to the executors care of the undermentioned legal practitioners by 25 February 2005 after which the executors will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

DWYER, MAHON & ROBERTSON,
legal practitioners,
Beveridge Dome,
194-208 Beveridge Street, Swan Hill.

Re: Estate of DONALD STEWART WILKINS, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of DONALD STEWART WILKINS, late of 39 Boys Street, Swan Hill, in the State of Victoria, motor mechanic, deceased, who died on 21 August 2004, are to send particulars of their claim to the executors care of the undermentioned legal practitioners by 5 March 2005 after which the executors will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

DWYER, MAHON & ROBERTSON,
legal practitioners,
Beveridge Dome,
194-208 Beveridge Street, Swan Hill.

Re: WILLIAM JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 26 September 2004, are required by the trustees, William Eric Richardson and Susan Romeo, to send particulars to the trustees by 24 February 2005 after which date the trustees may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustees have notice.

GARDEN & GREEN, solicitors,
4 McCallum Street, Swan Hill 3585.

FAYE JUNE ROWEN, late of 21 Blackburn Street, Stratford, Victoria, receptionist, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 22 September 2004, are required by the trustees, care of Harris & Chambers, lawyers of 338 Charman Road, Cheltenham 3192, to send particulars to them by 17 February 2005 after which date the trustees may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustees then have notice.

HARRIS & CHAMBERS, lawyers,
338 Charman Road, Cheltenham 3192.

Re: Estate of LESLIE HERBERT BRAUER.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of LESLIE HERBERT BRAUER, late of 8 Perrins Street, Daylesford, Victoria, retired teacher, deceased, who died on 21 July 2004, are to send particulars of their claims to the executor, care of the undermentioned solicitors by 16 February 2005 after which date the executor may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the executor then has notice.

HEINZ & PARTNERS, solicitors,
6 Dawson Street North, Ballarat 3350.

Re: TERENCE O'HARA, late of 1 Lord Avenue, Dingley Village, Victoria, retired electrical technician, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 26 September 2004, are required by the executors, Carleen Patricia O'Hara and

Michael O'Hara, to send particulars to them care of the undermentioned solicitors by a date not later than two months from the date of publication hereof, after which date the executors will convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

LYTTLETONS, solicitors,
53 Marcus Road, Dingley.

Re: ELIZABETH ANITA VARMA, late of Unit 7, 4 Grattan Street, Hawthorn, home duties, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin, and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 25 August 2004, are required by the trustee, Perpetual Trustees Victoria Limited of 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, to send particulars to the trustee by 15 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

MADDOCKS, lawyers,
140 William Street, Melbourne 3000.

Re: LESLEY ANNE LECKIE, late of 2A Warburton Road, East Camberwell, Victoria, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin, and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 29 August 2004, are required by the trustees, Peter Graham Faithfull Henderson and David Charles Coombes to send particulars to the trustees care of the solicitors mentioned below by 21 February 2005 after which date the trustees may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

McKEAN & PARK, lawyers & consultants,
405 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000.

Re: KATHLEEN MARGARET WHITE, late of 48 Sackville Street, Kew, Victoria, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin, and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 13 October 2004, are required by the trustee, State Trustees Limited, A.C.N. 064 593 148 of 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne,

Victoria, to send particulars to the trustee by 25 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee then has notice.

McKEAN & PARK, lawyers & consultants,
405 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000.

Re: MICHAEL ST JOHN LORNE JACKMAN, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin or others having claims in respect of the estate of MICHAEL ST JOHN LORNE JACKMAN, late of 228 McKinlay Street, Echuca, Victoria, but formerly of St Johns' Mount, William Road, Skipton, Victoria, retired farmer, deceased, who died on 23 October 2004, are to send particulars of their claims to the executors care of the undermentioned solicitors by 23 March 2005 after which date the executors will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the executors then have notice.

MITCHELL, McKENZIE & CO., solicitors,
51-55 Heygarth Street, Echuca.

Re: LANCE DOUGLAS COAD, late of 32 Valetta Street, Malvern, computer analyst, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 31 August 2001, are required by the trustee, Arthur John Pearce of 4/379 Collins Street, Melbourne, solicitor, to send particulars to the trustee by 17 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

PEARCE WEBSTER DUGDALES, solicitors,
4th Floor, 379 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000.

Re: ROBERT EDMUND PATEMAN, late of 41 Grace Street, Watsonia, Victoria, retired, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 12 March 2004, are required by the trustee, Helen Edith Ford of 1 Roberts Court, Sunbury, Victoria, home duties, to send particulars to the trustee, care of the undermentioned

solicitors by 1 March 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

PEARCE WEBSTER DUGDALES, solicitors,
24 High Street, Glen Iris 3146.

JAMES PATRICK GIBNEY, late of 164 Union Road, Surrey Hills, Victoria, pensioner, deceased. Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 7 September 2004, are required by the executor, Edward Craig Rogers of 75 Tambat Street, East Bentleigh, Victoria, to send particulars to him care of the undersigned by 16 February 2005 after which date the executor may convey or distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice.

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

Re: IAN ALBERT ALLAN, late of 79 Bentons Road, Mornington, but formerly of Mount Martha, retired, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 23 March 2004, are required by the trustee, Susan Marjorie Flanagan, in the Will called Susan Flanagan of 8 Finch Street, Mount Martha, Victoria, teacher, daughter, to send particulars to the trustee by 16 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

ROBERTS BECKWITH PARTNERS, solicitors,
216 Main Street, Mornington 3931.

Re: JOHN JOSEPH ACASTER LEE, late of 2 Berwick Street, Camberwell, but formerly of 8 Fleming Street, Mornington, pharmacist, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 28 July 2004, are required by the trustee, Christopher John Acaster Lee of 1620 Traralgon Creek Road, Koornalla, Victoria, company director, son, to send particulars to the trustee by 16 February 2005

after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

ROBERTS BECKWITH PARTNERS, solicitors,
216 Main Street, Mornington 3931.

Re: JOYCE ISOBEL LEE, late of 2 Berwick Street, Camberwell, married woman, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 19 June 2004, are required by the trustee, Christopher John Acaster Lee of 1620 Traralgon Creek Road, Koornalla, Victoria, company director, son, to send particulars to the trustee by 16 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

ROBERTS BECKWITH PARTNERS, solicitors,
216 Main Street, Mornington 3931.

Re: CLARENCE ALLEN, late of Erskine Street, Bridgewater, Victoria, retired flour mill employee, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 1 October 2004, are required by the trustee, Trevor Clarence Wattie, in the Will called Clarence Trevor Wattie of 9 Buckingham Street, Sydenham, Victoria, aircraft engineer, step-son, to send particulars to the trustee by 25 February 2005 after which date the trustee may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustee has notice.

ROGERS & EVERY, solicitors,
71 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550.

Re: ALMA JOYCE WAGGLEN, late of 523 Stanley Lodge, 8 Robinsons Road, Frankston South, Victoria, but formerly of Unit 756, Grant Hostel, 8 Robinsons Road, Baxter, Victoria, widow, deceased.

Creditors, next-of-kin, and others having claims in respect of the estate of the deceased, who died on 2 June 2004, are required by the trustees, Christopher David Gallagher and Malcolm James Russell Taylor, to send particulars to the trustees care of the undermentioned

solicitors by 16 February 2005 after which date the trustees may convey or distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which the trustees then have notice.

WHITE CLELAND PTY, solicitors,
Level 3, 454 Nepean Highway, Frankston 3199

Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962

Register of Unclaimed Moneys held by the —

<i>Name of Owner on Books and Last Known Address</i>	<i>Total Amount Due to Owner</i>	<i>Description Of Unclaimed Money</i>	<i>Date when Amount first became Payable</i>
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING LTD			
\$			
Metrolink Vic. trading as Yarra Trams, Level 23, 500 Collins Street, Melbourne	1,687.97	Cheque	01/05/03
Cerebral Pulsy, PO Box 386, Fortitude Valley, Qld	378.98	"	"
American Home Insurance, GPO Box 4588S, Melbourne	108.00	"	"
Superannuation Trust of Australia, Locked Bag 20, Grosvenor Place, Sydney, NSW	309.71	"	"
BT Personal Super Plan, GPO Box 2675-2D, Sydney, NSW	728.13	"	"
Quality Services Trust, Level 2, 40 Burwood Road, Hawthorne	463.06	"	"
Wagmac Nissan Services P/L, 368 Reserve Road, Cheltenham	444.30	"	"
Sun Super, GPO Box 2924, Brisbane, Qld	100.00	"	"
Debis IT Services/T Systems Pty Ltd, Level 6, 379 Collins Street, Melbourne	679.01	"	"
AM Lifetrack (Blackmore Investments), PO Box 6218, Adelaide, SA	2,962.87	"	"

04281

CONTACT: GOPAL KRISHNAN, PHONE: (03) 9566 7070 OR
GREG FISHER, PHONE: (03) 9566 7061.**Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962**

Register of Unclaimed Moneys held by the —

<i>Name of Owner on Books and Last Known Address</i>	<i>Total Amount Due to Owner</i>	<i>Description Of Unclaimed Money</i>	<i>Date when Amount first became Payable</i>
BARBOUR ARNOLD & COUSINS LAWYERS			
\$			
Robert Geoffrey Ward Tomasetti, 17 Rutland Avenue, Mount Eliza	3,695.80	Cheque	28/04/98

04288

CONTACT: NEVILLE COUSINS, PHONE: (03) 9670 5311.

Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962

Register of Unclaimed Moneys held by the —

<i>Name of Owner on Books and Last Known Address</i>	<i>Total Amount Due to Owner</i>	<i>Description Of Unclaimed Money</i>	<i>Date when Amount first became Payable</i>
HERBERT GEER & RUNDLE, LAWYERS			
	\$		
Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust, Level 50, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne 04296 CONTACT: JUDY SMITH, PHONE: (03) 9641 8731.	153.00	Cheque	30/10/00

Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962

Register of Unclaimed Moneys held by the —

<i>Name of Owner on Books and Last Known Address</i>	<i>Total Amount Due to Owner</i>	<i>Description Of Unclaimed Money</i>	<i>Date when Amount first became Payable</i>
NATIONAL CAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED			
	\$		
Crossman Graham Howard, 14 Epsom Street, Macgregor, Qld	144.40	Cheque	28/04/00
Denison Mary	115.52	"	26/04/01
Mirfield Lorna	173.28	"	"
Phillips Jacq	144.40	"	"
Robertson Irene	231.00	"	"
Wilson Chris 04289 CONTACT: BERNARD HALILI, PHONE: (03) 9415 5000. EXT 5724.	200.00	"	"

Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962

Register of Unclaimed Moneys held by the —

<i>Name of Owner on Books and Last Known Address</i>	<i>Total Amount Due to Owner</i>	<i>Description Of Unclaimed Money</i>	<i>Date when Amount first became Payable</i>
PEARSONS, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS			
	\$		
George Young and Elizabeth Young, Rosebud 04299 CONTACT: GAIL HAYTHORPE, PHONE: (03) 9306 0911.	4,000.00	Cheque	30/11/97

Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962

Register of Unclaimed Moneys held by the —

<i>Name of Owner on Books and Last Known Address</i>	<i>Total Amount Due to Owner</i>	<i>Description Of Unclaimed Money</i>	<i>Date when Amount first became Payable</i>
WESTSIDE REAL ESTATE			
	\$		
Anh Thi Truong	200.00	Cheque	13/08/02

04259
CONTACT: SHARLENE JENSEN, PHONE: (03) 9364 1188.

PROCLAMATIONS

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Proclamation

I, John Landy, Governor of Victoria, declare that I have today assented in Her Majesty's name to the following Bills:

- No. 96/2004 **Building (Cooling Towers and Plumbing) (Amendment) Act 2004**
 No. 97/2004 **Corrections and Major Crime (Investigative Powers) Acts (Amendment) Act 2004**
 No. 98/2004 **Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority Act 2004**
 No. 99/2004 **Legal Profession Act 2004**
 No. 100/2004 **Multicultural Victoria Act 2004**
 No. 101/2004 **Planning and Environment (Development Contributions) Act 2004**

Given under my hand and the seal of Victoria at
Melbourne on 14 December 2004.

(L.S.) JOHN LANDY

Governor

By His Excellency's Command

STEVE BRACKS MP

Premier

-
- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| No. 96/2004 | (1) | This Act (other than Division 2 of Part 2 and sections 16 and 19) comes into operation on the day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent. |
| | (2) | Division 2 of Part 2 comes into operation on 1 March 2005. |
| | (3) | Sections 16 and 19 come into operation on a day or days to be proclaimed. |
| | (4) | If a provision referred to in sub-section (3) does not come into operation before 1 February 2006, it comes into operation on that day. |
| No. 97/2004 | (1) | This Part comes into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent. |
| | (2) | Part 2 comes into operation on the day after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent. |
| | (3) | Part 3 is deemed to have come into operation on the day on which the Major Crime (Investigative Powers) Act 2004 received the Royal Assent. |
| No. 98/2004 | (1) | Subject to sub-section (2), this Act (other than section 45) comes into operation on a day or days to be proclaimed. |
| | (2) | If a provision of this Act (other than section 45) does not come into operation before 1 January 2006, it comes into operation on that day. |
| | (3) | Section 45 comes into operation on a day to be proclaimed. |
| No. 99/2004 | (1) | Subject to sub-sections (2) and (3), this Act comes into operation on a day or days to be proclaimed. |
| | (2) | Sections 3.5.2(7) and (9) and 8.1.1(1) come into operation on the day after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent. |
| | (3) | If a provision of this Act (other than section 3.5.2(7) or (9) or 8.1.1(1)) does not come into operation before 1 January 2006, it comes into operation on that day. |
| No. 100/2004 | | This Act comes into operation on the 1 January 2005. |
| No. 101/2004 | | This Act comes into operation on the day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent. |
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**Animals Legislation
(Animal Welfare) Act 2003**

PROCLAMATION OF COMMENCEMENT

I, John Landy, Governor of Victoria, with the advice of the Executive Council and under section 2(2) of the **Animals Legislation (Animal Welfare) Act 2003** fix 16 December 2004 as the day on which section 20(1) of that Act comes into operation.

Given under my hand and the seal of
Victoria on 14th December 2004.

(L.S.) JOHN LANDY
Governor
By His Excellency's Command

BOB CAMERON
Minister for Agriculture

Transport Accident (Amendment) Act 2004

PROCLAMATION OF COMMENCEMENT

I, John Landy, Governor of Victoria, with the advice of the Executive Council and under section 2(2) of the **Transport Accident (Amendment) Act 2004**, fix:

- (a) 16 December 2004 as the day on which sections 11, 12 and 13 of that Act come into operation; and
- (b) 1 January 2005 as the day on which sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 17 of that Act come into operation; and
- (c) 1 March 2005 as the day on which sections 10, 23 and 24 of that Act come into operation

Given under my hand and the seal of
Victoria on 14th December 2004.

(L.S.) JOHN LANDY
Governor
By His Excellency's Command

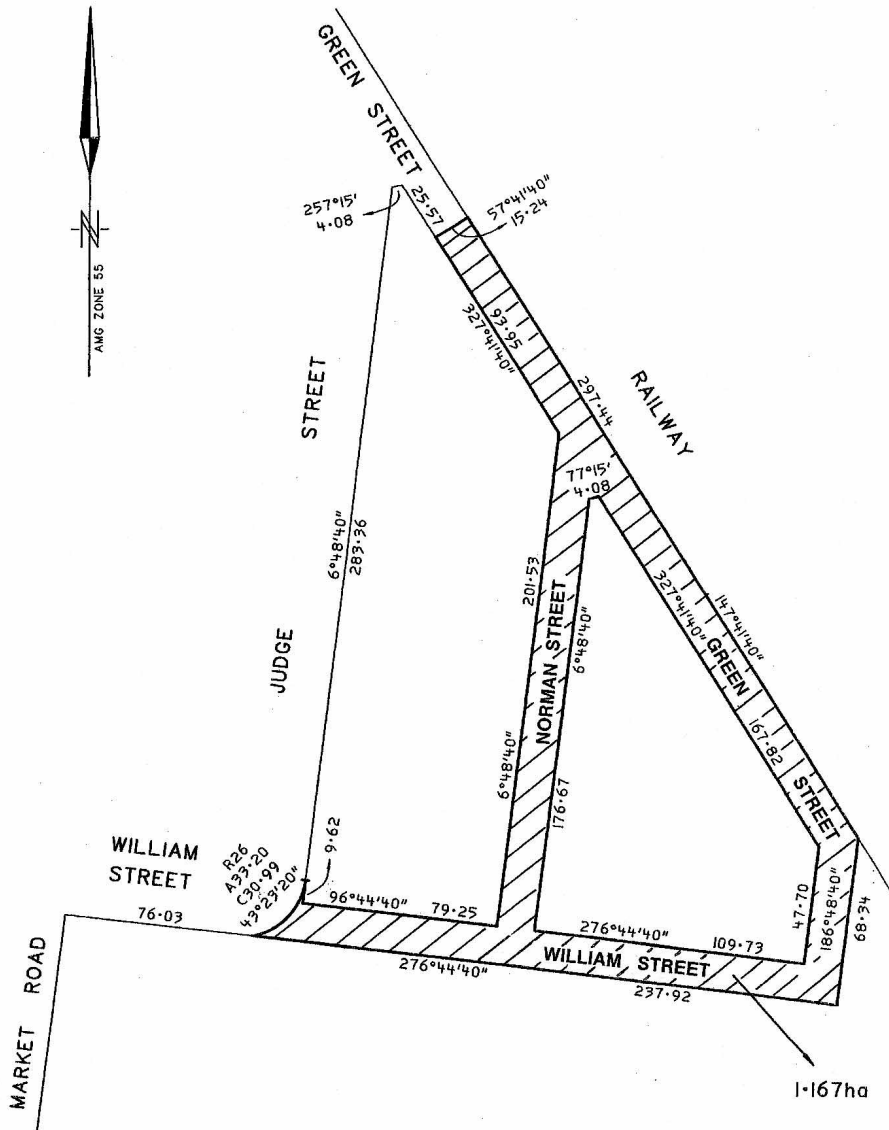
ROB HULLS MP
Minister for WorkCover

**GOVERNMENT AND OUTER BUDGET
SECTOR AGENCIES NOTICES**

BRIMBANK CITY COUNCIL

Road Discontinuance

Pursuant to section 206 and schedule 10, clause 3 of the **Local Government Act 1989**, the Brimbank City Council has formed the opinion that the sections of road known as Green Street, Norman Street and William Street, Sunshine shown by hatching on the plan below, are not reasonably required as roads for public use and has resolved to discontinue the roads and to sell the land from the roads by private treaty to the abutting property owner.



1.167ha

MARILYN DUNCAN
Chief Executive Officer

**ALPINE SHIRE**

Road Management Plan

Alpine Shire Council, in accordance with Section 55 of the **Road Management Act 2004**, gives notice that:

- i. the Alpine Shire Road Management Plan has been adopted on 7 December 2004;
- ii. the Alpine Shire Road Management Plan may be inspected at the Shire offices in Bright, Myrtleford Library or Mount Beauty Library, or downloaded from the Shire's web site at www.alpineshire.vic.gov.au;
- iii. the Code of Practice, any incorporated document or any amendment to an incorporated document, as the case may be, may be inspected at the Shire offices in Bright, Myrtleford Library or Mount Beauty Library, or downloaded from the Shire's web site at www.alpineshire.vic.gov.au.

Alpine Shire Council
 PO Box 139, Bright, Vic. 3741
 Ph: (03) 5755 0555
 Fax: (03) 5755 1811
 Email: info@alpineshire.vic.gov.au



Adoption of Road Management Plan

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 55 of the **Road Management Act 2004**, Frankston City Council on 13 December 2004 adopted its Road Management Plan.

The Road Management Plan can be inspected or a copy obtained from the Civic Centre, Davey Street, Frankston, during normal business hours, or from our web site at www.frankston.vic.gov.au.

Any associated Codes of Practice, any supporting document, any incorporated document, or any amendment to a supporting or an incorporated document can be inspected at the Civic Centre during normal business hours.

STEVE GAWLER
 Chief Executive Officer

GLEN EIRA CITY COUNCIL

Adoption of Road Management Plan

Glen Eira City Council ('Council') adopted its Road Management Plan on 29 November 2004, in accordance with Division 5 of the **Road Management Act 2004**.

Copies of the Road Management Plan may be inspected or obtained from the Council Offices, corner Glen Eira Road and Hawthorn Road, Caulfield during normal office hours. The Code of Practice, any incorporated document or any amendment to an incorporated document, as the case may be, may be inspected at the Assets and Facilities Division of the above offices during normal office hours.

The Road Management Plan may also be viewed on Council's web site: www.gleneira.vic.gov.au.

GREATER BENDIGO CITY COUNCIL

Adoption of Road Management Plan

In accordance with the requirements of Division 5 of the **Road Management Act 2004** the Greater Bendigo City Council has adopted a Road Management Plan at its Ordinary Meeting of Council on 13 December 2004.

Copies of the plan can be inspected or obtained from the City of Greater Bendigo Municipal offices at 195 Lyttleton Terrace, Bendigo and High Street, Heathcote or at www.bendigo.vic.gov.au.

JOHN McLEAN
 Chief Executive Officer

GREATER SHEPPARTON CITY COUNCIL

Road Management Plan

The Greater Shepparton City Council, in accordance with Section 54(2) of the **Road Management Act 2004**, proposes to make a Road Management Plan and gives notice that:

- a) the proposed Road Management Plan includes details of the management system that the Greater Shepparton City Council intends to implement in the discharge of its duty to inspect, maintain and repair roads for which it is the coordinating or responsible authority; and
- b) a copy of the proposed Road Management Plan may be obtained or inspected at the Council Offices, 90 Welsford Street, Shepparton.

Any person who is aggrieved by the proposed Road Management Plan may make a written submission to the Council by no later than Friday 14 January 2005. Submissions must be marked to the attention of the Chief Executive Officer and sent or delivered to Greater Shepparton City Council, Locked Bag 1000, Shepparton, Victoria 3632 or Council Offices, 90 Welsford Street, Shepparton.



Road Management Plan

In accordance with section 55(1) and (2) of the **Road Management Act 2004** (the "Act") notice is given that:

- on 16 November 2004, Hobsons Bay City Council made and adopted a Road Management Plan (the "plan") in accordance with and for the purposes of the Act;
- copies of the plan may be viewed during office hours at the Council Office, 115 Civic Parade, Altona, or at Hobsons Bay libraries. The plan can also be viewed on Council's website at www.hobsonsabay.com.au;
- the Code of Practice, any incorporated document or any amendment to an incorporated document referred to in the plan (as the case may be) may be inspected at the Council Office.

BILL JABOOR
Chief Executive Officer
PO Box 21, Altona 3018.
Hobsons Bay City Council
115 Civic Parade, Altona 3018.
www.hobsonsabay.com.au



In accordance with Section 55 of the **Road Management Act 2004**, the Horsham Rural City Council has resolved to adopt a Road Management Plan.

Council adopted the Road Management Plan on 6 December 2004.

A copy of the Plan may be viewed or obtained at the Council Offices in Roberts Avenue, Horsham, Victoria 3400 or Council's Office, Main Street, Natimuk or Council's website, www.hrcc.vic.gov.au.

(Mr) K. V. SHADE
Chief Executive Officer



MORNINGTON
PENINSULA
Shire Council

Notice of Adoption of a Road Management Plan

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 55 of the **Road Management Act 2004**, Mornington Peninsula Shire has adopted a Road Management Plan on 6 December 2004.

The Road Management Plan and Register of Roads can be viewed on our website – www.mornpen.vic.gov.au, or during business hours at: Rosebud Shire Office – Besgrove Street, Rosebud; Mornington Shire Office – corner of Main Street & Queens Street, Mornington; Hastings Shire Office – corner of High Street & Marine Parade, Hastings.

Code of Practice and any incorporated document or amendment to an incorporated document, as the case may be, can be viewed at the above locations.

MICHAEL KENNEDY
Chief Executive Officer

MARIBYRNONG CITY COUNCIL

Road Management Plan

Notice is hereby given that Maribyrnong City Council adopted a Road Management Plan on 13 December 2004 in accordance with Division 5 of the **Road Management Act 2004**.

The Road Management Plan may be inspected at or obtained from the Town Hall, Napier Street, Footscray.

The code of practice, any incorporated document or any amendment to an incorporated document, as the case may be, may be inspected at the Town Hall, Napier Street, Footscray.

KERRY THOMPSON
Chief Executive Officer



Notice of the Making of a
Road Management Plan

Pursuant to section 55(1) of the **Road Management Act 2004** (Act), Maroondah City Council (Council) hereby provides notice of the making of a Road Management Plan (Plan). The Plan was adopted by Council at its Ordinary Council Meeting on 13 December 2004.

In accordance with sections 55(1) and 55(2) of the Act a copy of the Plan and the Code of Practice, any incorporated document or any amendment to an incorporated document, as the case may be, may be inspected from Council's Civic Office, Braeside Avenue, Ringwood, or at Council's Customer Service Centres at Level 2, Eastland Shopping Centre, Ringwood and Croydon Civic Centre, Civic Square, Croydon, during normal office hours 8.30 am to 5.00 pm Monday to Friday. The Plan may also be inspected or obtained from Council's website at www.maroondah.vic.gov.au.

MIKE MARASCO
Chief Executive Officer



Notice of Adoption of a
Road Management Plan

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 55 of the **Road Management Act 2004**, Nillumbik Shire Council adopted a Road Management Plan at its Council meeting held on 17 November 2004.

A copy of the Road Management Plan, Code of Practice, any incorporated document or any amendment to any incorporated document may be inspected at the Nillumbik Shire Office, Civic Drive, Greensborough during office hours.

Alternatively, a copy of the Road Management Plan may be obtained through Council's website at www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au.

BILL FORREST
Interim Chief Executive Officer



Adoption of Road Management Plan

Notice is hereby given that the City of Port Phillip has adopted a Road Management Plan developed in accordance with Division 5 of the **Road Management Act 2004** on 22 November 2004.

The Road Management Plan, Codes of Practice and related documents are available for inspection at St Kilda Town Hall, corner of Carlisle Street and Brighton Road, St Kilda between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm each working day.

An electronic version of the Plan is available at the Port Phillip Internet site, www.portphillip.vic.gov.au.

DAVID SPOKES
Chief Executive Officer

SOUTH GIPPSLAND SHIRE COUNCIL

Notice of Intention to Make a Local Law
Proposed Local Law No. 2
(Amendment No. 1)

Council proposes to amend a Local Law No. 2, titled Payment of Fees.

The purpose of the proposed Amendment Local Law is to –

- amend Local Law No. 2;
- to provide a mechanism for enforcement of the recovery of fees so that the equity achieved through a fee for service policy is not distorted by users who fail to pay such fees;
- to provide a mechanism for addressing alleviation of fees where enforcement of payment would otherwise impose unreasonable hardship.

Copies of the proposed Amendment Local Law can be obtained from Council's offices at 9 Smith Street, Leongatha or the Council's website at sgsc.vic.gov.au.

Written submission about the proposed Amendment Local Law will be considered in accordance with Section 223 of the **Local Government Act 1989** and must be received at the South Gippsland Shire Council offices by 5.00 pm on Tuesday 25 January 2005.

Any persons who request to be heard in support of their written submission may appear in person or by a person acting on their behalf before a meeting of Council at the Council Chambers in Leongatha at 7.00 pm on Thursday 27 January 2005.

JOSEPH CULLEN
Chief Executive



Road Management Plan

In accordance with the provisions of the **Road Management Act 2004**, the Wangaratta Rural City Council gives notice that the Road Management Plan was adopted by Council on Tuesday 16 November 2004.

The Road Management Plan, the Code of Practice and any incorporated document or amendment to an incorporated document, as the case may be, may be inspected or obtained at the Municipal Office, 62–68 Ovens Street, Wangaratta.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

BALLARAT PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of the Preparation of an Amendment
to a Planning Scheme and
Notice of an Application for Planning Permit
Amendment C78
Application 2004180

The land affected by the Amendment is known as 9 and 11 Eyre Street, Ballarat.

The land affected by the application is known as 9 and 11 Eyre Street, Ballarat being Lot 1 TP 115729 (formerly known as CA 2, Section 10, Parish of Ballarat).

The Amendment proposes to rezone the land from the Residential 1 Zone to the Business 1 Zone.

The application is for a permit to demolish an existing dwelling for the construction and use of a car park.

The person who requested the Amendment and the applicant for the permit is JB Cameron (Vic.) Pty Ltd.

You may inspect the Amendment, any documents that support the Amendment and the explanatory report about the Amendment at the following locations: at the office of the planning authority, Ballarat City Council, Phoenix Office, 25 Armstrong Street South, Ballarat; at the South West Region Office, Department of Sustainability and Environment, State Government Offices, corner of Doveton and Mair Streets, Ballarat; and at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne.

This can be done during office hours and is free of charge.

Any person who may be affected by the Amendment may make a submission to the planning authority. Submissions about the Amendment must be sent to the Chief Executive Officer, City of Ballarat, PO Box 655, Ballarat, Vic. 3353, and will be accepted until 5.00 pm Monday 31 January 2005. All submissions should clearly state all of the grounds on which you support or oppose the Amendment and indicate whether you wish to be heard in respect of the submission at any subsequent panel hearing.

HEATH MARTIN
Manager Planning



Planning and Environment Act 1987

KNOX PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Preparation of Amendment
Amendment C46

The Knox City Council has prepared Amendment C46 to the Knox Planning Scheme.

The Amendment applies to all land within the City of Knox to be used or developed for residential purposes within the urban growth boundary.

The Amendment proposes to:

1. introduce a new Local Housing Policy at clause 22.10 to implement the Knox Housing Statement;

2. modify the Schedule to the Residential 1 Zone to:

- a. require a planning permit to construct or extend one dwelling on a lot between 300–500m² in the “Dandenong Foothills Policy Area” only;
- b. decrease site coverage to 40%;
- c. increase the amount of private open space for medium density development to 60m² with a minimum area of 40m² per dwelling;
- d. increase the minimum dimension of the minimum area of private open space to 5 metres for single and medium density development; and
- e. decrease the maximum height of front fences to 1.2 metres.

Changes to the Schedule to the Residential 1 Zone will further implement the Knox Neighbourhood Character Study adopted on 14 December 1999.

You may inspect the Amendment, any documents that support the Amendment and the explanatory report about the Amendment at the following locations: City of Knox, Civic Centre, 511 Burwood Highway, Wantirna South; Department of Sustainability and Environment, Regional Office, 30 Prospect Hill Street, Box Hill; and Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne.

This can be done during office hours and is free of charge.

Any person who may be affected by the Amendment may make a submission to the Planning Authority.

The closing date for submissions is 11 March 2005.

Written submissions must be sent to: City of Knox, City Strategy, 511 Burwood Highway, Wantirna South 3152 or email: city.strategy@knox.vic.gov.au.

Planning and Environment Act 1987
WANGARATTA PLANNING SCHEME
Notice of Preparation of Amendment
Amendment C23

The Rural City of Wangaratta has prepared Amendment C23 to the Wangaratta Planning Scheme.

The land affected by the Amendment is those areas of the municipality within the flood plain

of the Ovens River between Whorouly and Wangaratta.

The Amendment proposes to:

- include in the Floodway Overlay those areas of the Ovens River flood plain between Whorouly and Wangaratta identified as having the greatest risk and frequency of being affected by flooding; and
- include in the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay those areas of the Ovens River flood plain between Whorouly and Wangaratta identified as likely to be affected by a 1 in 100 year flood.

You may inspect the Amendment, any documents that support the Amendment and the explanatory report about the Amendment at the following locations: the office of the planning authority, the Rural City of Wangaratta, Ovens Street, Wangaratta; the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Regional Office, 35 Sydney Road, Benalla; and the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne.

This can be done during office hours and is free of charge.

Any person who may be affected by the Amendment may make a submission to the planning authority.

The closing date for submissions is 25 February 2005. Submissions must be sent to the Rural City of Wangaratta, PO Box 238, Wangaratta 3677.

FRANK M. DARKE
Manager Planning

Planning and Environment Act 1987

WODONGA PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Amendment to Planning Scheme
Amendment C43

The Wodonga City Council has prepared Amendment C43 to the Wodonga Planning Scheme. The Amendment affects Lot 13 and parts of Lots 17 and 18 on Plan of Subdivision No. 502127, Kenneth Watson Drive, Bandiana.

The Amendment proposes map and ordinance changes to the Wodonga Planning Scheme, to rezone 21.4 hectares of land from a Low Density Residential Zone to a Residential 1

Zone, and undertake a number of Zone and Overlay boundary corrections relating to the Huon Hill Regional Park and land adjoining the proposed Bandiana Link Road. The Amendment also changes an existing Design and Development Overlay to introduce height controls over buildings for all land adjacent Kenneth Watson Drive. Land acquired by North East Water for extensions to the Huon Hill water treatment plan is also rezoned from a Residential 1 Zone to a Public Use Zone to facilitate the requirements of North East Water.

The Amendment can be inspected at: the City of Wodonga Offices, 104 Hovell Street, Wodonga; Regional Office, Department of Sustainability and Environment, 35 Sydney Road, Benalla; and Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Submissions in writing in respect of the Amendment must be sent to the City of Wodonga, PO Box 923, Wodonga, Vic. 3689 by Monday 17 January 2005.

PETER MARSHALL
Chief Executive Officer

STATE TRUSTEES LIMITED
ACN 064 593 148
Section 79

Notice is hereby given that State Trustees Limited, ACN 064 593 148, intends administering the estates of:-

ANNA BEDNAR, late of 77 Foot Street, Frankston, Victoria, retired, deceased, who died on 22 October 2004, leaving a Will dated 15 November 1993.

MARY PATRICIA SPREADBOROUGH, late of 157 Dougharty Road, Heidelberg West, Victoria, retired, deceased, who died on 31 October 2004, leaving a Will dated 17 August 1993.

PETER STAVAR, late of Bailey House, 68-72 Chapman Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, pensioner, deceased intestate, who died on 3 November 2004.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims against the abovementioned estates are required pursuant to Section 33 of the **Trustee Act 1958** to send particulars of their claims

against the abovementioned estates to State Trustees Limited, 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria, on or before 18 February 2005 after which date State Trustees Limited, ACN 064 593 148, may convey or distribute the assets of the abovementioned estates having regard only to the claims of which it then has notice.

Creditors, next-of-kin and others having claims against the estate of any of the undermentioned deceased persons are required to send particulars of their claims to State Trustees Limited, ABN 68 064 593 148, 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, the personal representative, on or before 18 February 2005 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.

CHARLES, Barry Harold, late of 36 Piper Street, Broadford, Victoria 3658, pensioner and who died on 22 September 2004.

MACKENZIE, Rita Alyse Elizabeth Ann, late of 5 Berry Road, Bayswater, retired and who died on 12 October 2004.

MOZINA, Wilma, late of 57 Girgarre Street, Broadmeadows, home duties, and who died on 27 October 2004.

PHILBRICK, Dorothy May, late of 15 Abelia Street, Doncaster East, retired, and who died on 20 September 2004.

WILSON, Hilda Madge, late of Chelsea Park Nursing Home, 53-57 Broadway, Chelsea, pensioner, and who died on 4 October 2004.

Dated 10 December 2004

DAVID BAKER
Manager
Executor and Trustee Services

**Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals
(Control of Use) Act 1992**

APPOINTMENT OF
AUTHORISED OFFICERS

I, Alison Margaret Lee, Acting Manager Animal Health Operations in the Department of Primary Industries, pursuant to the powers, duties and functions given to me by a delegation under section 74 of the **Agricultural and**

Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992 and of my respective powers to appoint authorised officers under section 53 of the **Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992**, hereby appoint the following person employed in the Public Service, as an authorised officer for the purposes of all of the provisions of the **Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992** and any Regulation or Order made under this Act.

Name of person	Position number
Joseph Thomas Carbery	10566

Dated 3 December 2004

ALISON MARGARET LEE
A/Manager Animal Health Operations

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994
APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS

I, Alison Margaret Lee, Acting Manager Animal Health Operations in the Department of Primary Industries, pursuant to the powers, duties and functions given to me by a delegation under section 103 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994** and of my respective powers to appoint inspectors under section 108 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, hereby appoint the following person, who holds a position under the provisions of the **Public Sector Management and Employment Act 1998**, as an inspector for the purposes of all of the provisions of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994** and in respect of all livestock.

Name of person	Position number
Joseph Thomas Carbery	10566

Dated 3 December 2004

ALISON MARGARET LEE
A/Manager Animal Health Operations

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986
APPROVAL OF INSPECTORS

I, Peter John Bailey, Executive Director Biosecurity Victoria in the Department of Primary Industries, pursuant to the powers, duties and functions given to me by a delegation under section 38 of the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986** and of my respective powers to approve inspectors under section 18

of the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986**, hereby approve the following person, who is an inspector of livestock under the provisions of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, as an inspector for the purposes of Part 2 of the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986**. These approvals remain in force until 30 June 2006.

Name of person	Position number
Joseph Thomas Carbery	10566

Dated 8 December 2004

PETER JOHN BAILEY
Executive Director Biosecurity Victoria

Children and Young Persons Act 1989

APPOINTMENT OF
HONORARY PROBATION OFFICERS

I, Laurie Harkin, Regional Director, Southern Metropolitan Region of the Department of Human Services, under section 34(4) of the **Children and Young Persons Act 1989** appoint the undermentioned as Honorary Probation Officers for the Children's Court in the State of Victoria for the period ending 31 December 2007:

Judi Adams, Inka Alexander, Jean Andrew, Alan Collier, Cheryl Collins, Bruce Corben, Don Crockett, Jenny Dickson, Ross Fisher, Lewis Martin, Michael Gourlay, Jim Sparrow, Gerhard Stanzus, Jill Stanzus, Malcolm Walmsley, Peggy Woods, Sarah Kendal, Kylie Ando, Pandy Lane, Peter Ballantine.

Dated 8 December 2004

LAURIE HARKIN
Regional Director
Southern Metropolitan Region

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** (the Act), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the Bendigo Occasional Child Care Centre Licence Number 243 (the service) is exempt from regulations 42(2), 42(3) and 46 of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the condition that:

1. The licensee shall provide at the service a children's room with a floor area allowing the average space of 3 square metres for each child using that room.
2. The licensee will ensure that children using junior toilets at the service can be observed by a staff member from the room or rooms which those toilets service at the expiry of this notice.
3. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(2), 42(3) and 46 at the expiry date of this exemption period.

This exemption remains in force until 1 June 2006 unless revoked earlier.

Declared at Melbourne on 18 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** (the Act), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the Bendigo Crèche and Day Nursery Licence Number 3462 (the service) is exempt from regulations 42(2), 42(3) and 46 of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the condition that:

1. The licensee shall provide at the service a children's room with a floor area allowing the average space of 3 square metres for each child using that room.
2. The licensee will ensure that children using junior toilets at the service can be observed by a staff member from the room or rooms which those toilets service at the expiry of this notice.
3. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(2), 42(3) and 46 at the expiry date of this exemption period.

This exemption remains in force until 30 June 2005 unless revoked earlier.

Declared at Melbourne on 18 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** ("the Act"), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the Malvern Early Learning and Child Care Centre Licence ID 2211 ("the service") is exempt from Regulation 42(2) and 42(3) of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the conditions that:

1. The licensee shall provide at that service a children's room with a floor area allowing the average space of 3 square metres for each child using that room.
2. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(2) and 42(3) at the expiry of this exemption period.

This exemption remains in force until 31 January 2006 unless revoked earlier.

Dated 18 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** ("the Act"), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the LARA LAKE COMMUNITY PRESCHOOL Licence Number 914 ("the service") is exempt from regulation 42(4)(a), 45(a), 45(b) and 46 of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the conditions that:

1. The sills of windows in the main lighting wall of any children's room shall be as low as possible and in no case more than 1 metre above the floor and the heads of all windows shall be as close as practicable to the ceiling.
2. The licensee shall ensure the service includes a washroom or rooms with washing and sanitary facilities; and
 - (a) Toilets shall be provided at the rate of one for every 15 or portion of 15 children up to 60 and at the rate of one for every 25 children or portion of 25 children in excess of 60, and unless otherwise approved shall be separated

- from each other by partitions 900 mm to 1.5 metres high and at least 150 mm clear of floor and shall open off the washroom; and
- (b) urinals may be used in lieu of not more than half the number of required toilets.
3. The licensee of the service ensures that:
- (a) one hand basin or trough with spray tap be provided for up to fifteen children; and
- (b) for every subsequent twenty children or portion of twenty children: one basin or trough with spray tap.
4. Basins and troughs shall be set with their front upper edges not more than 500 mm above the floor for children up to three years old nor more than 600 mm for children over three years old.
5. A staff member accompanies, supervises and assists children using toilets.
6. The licensee will ensure that children using junior toilets at the service can be observed by a staff member from the room or rooms, which those toilets serve at the expiry of this notice.
7. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(4)(a), 45(a), 45(b) and 46 at the expiry of this notice

This exemption remains in force until 31 December 2005 unless revoked earlier.

Dated 18 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** ("the Act"), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the Box Hill Early Learning Child Care Centre & Kindergarten Number 433 ("the service") is exempt from Regulation 42(2), 42(3), 43(2) and 46 of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the conditions that:

1. The licensee shall provide at that service a children's room with a floor area allowing the average space of 2.3 square metres for each child using that room.

2. The licensee must ensure that an outdoor space be provided with an area allowing at least 6.6 square metres per child for the total number of children permitted to be cared for or educated at any one time.
3. When calculating the outdoor space required, the licensee must not include any passageway or thoroughfare less than 3 metres wide, storage area located outside, or any other ancillary areas.
4. A staff member accompanies, supervises and assists children using toilets.
5. The licensee will ensure that children using junior toilets at the service can be observed by a staff member from the room or rooms which those toilets serve at the expiry of this notice.
6. The licensee of the service will comply with Regulation 42(2), 42(3) and 43(2) at the expiry of this exemption period.

This exemption remains in force until 1 June 2005 unless revoked earlier.

Dated 24 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** ("the Act"), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the Flippers Childcare and Kindergarten Licence Number 2714 ("the service") is exempt from regulation 42(2) and regulation 42(3) of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the conditions that:

1. A clear floor area of at least 3.25 square metres for each child shall be provided in each children's room.
2. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(2) and 42(3) at the expiry of this notice.

This exemption remains in force until 31 December 2004 unless revoked earlier.

Declared at Melbourne on 24 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** ("the Act"), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the Mary's Little Lambs Early Learning Centre Number 424 ("the service") is exempt from regulation 42(2), regulation 42(3) and regulation 46 of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the conditions that:

1. The licensee shall provide at that service a children's room with a floor area allowing the average space of 3 square metres for each child using that room.
2. A staff member accompanies, supervises and assists children using toilets.
3. The licensee will ensure that children using junior toilets at the service can be observed by a staff member from the room or rooms, which those toilets serve at the expiry of this notice.
4. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(2) and 42(3) at the expiry of this exemption period.

This exemption remains in force until 1 June 2006 unless revoked earlier.

Declared at Melbourne on 24 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Children's Services Act 1996

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Under Section 6 of the **Children's Services Act 1996** ("the Act"), the Minister for Community Services hereby declares that the New Street Day Care Kindergarten Licence Number 475 ("the service") is exempt from Regulation 42(2) and 42(3) of the Children's Services Regulations 1998.

This exemption is granted subject to the conditions that:

1. The licensee shall provide at that service a children's room with a floor area allowing the average space of 2.75 square metres for each child using that room.

2. The licensee of the service will comply with regulation 42(2) and 42(3) at the expiry of this exemption period.

This exemption remains in force until 31 January 2006 unless revoked earlier.

Dated 24 November 2004

HON SHERRYL GARBUTT MP
Minister for Community Services

Chinese Medicine Registration Act 2000

Following a formal hearing into the professional conduct of Mr David Ya-Chang YAO, registration number AH/333, registered in the division of Chinese herbal medicine practitioners and the division of acupuncturists, a panel appointed by the Chinese Medicine Registration of Victoria found that Mr Yao had obtained registration in the division of Chinese herbal medicine practitioners by fraud or misrepresentation. As a result of this determination the Board was obliged by section 16(4) of the Act to cancel Mr Yao's registration in the division of acupuncture.

DEBRA GILLICK
Registrar

Coastal Management Act 1995NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Lang Lang Foreshore Reserve
Coastal Management Plan

The Lang Lang Foreshore Reserve Coastal Management Plan has been approved pursuant to Section 32 of the **Coastal Management Act 1995**.

The Management Plan takes effect on the date this notice is published in the Government Gazette.

The Management Plan provides for the management of coastal Crown land in the areas of Lang Lang, Jam Jerrup and Pioneer Bay.

A copy of the Management Plan may be inspected free of charge, during office hours, at the office of Lang Lang Foreshore Caravan Park, Jetty Lane, Lang Lang.

PAUL JARMAN
Regional Manager
Port Phillip Region
Department of Sustainability
and Environment

Country Fire Authority Act 1958DECLARATION OF
FIRE DANGER PERIOD

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the **Country Fire Authority Act 1958**, I, Neil G. Bibby, Chief Executive Officer of the Country Fire Authority, after consultation with the Secretary to the Department of Sustainability and Environment, hereby declare the following periods to be the Fire Danger Period in the municipal districts of the municipalities or parts of municipalities specified, commencing on the dates shown and, unless varied by subsequent declaration, ending at 0100 hours on 1 May 2005.

To commence from 0100 hours on 20 December 2004:

Rural City of Ararat (remainder), Pryenees Shire Council (remainder), Shire of Moyne: that part north and east of the following boundary:—commencing at the intersection of Hamilton–Chatsworth Road and Caramut–Glenthompson Road; thence south along Caramut–Glenthompson Road until it first crosses East Creek; thence along East Creek until it intersects Caramut–Chatsworth Road; thence north-easterly along Caramut–Chatsworth Road until it intersects with Boortkoi Road; thence easterly Boortkoi Road until it intersects Hexham–Chatsworth Road; thence northerly along Hexham–Chatsworth Road until it intersects an unmade Government Road which commences on the south-west corner of Crown Allotment 12, Section 1, Parish of Chatsworth West, County of Villers; thence easterly along that unmade Government Road until it intersects Hopkins River; thence northerly along Hopkins River to a point where it intersects an unmade Government Road at the western boundary of Crown Allotment 87A, Parish of Cobra Killuc, County of Hampden; thence north along that unmade Government Road to the north-west corner of the aforementioned Crown Allotment; thence east-south-easterly along the unmade Government Road which follows the northern boundaries of Crown Allotments 87A, 87B, 88, 91, 93A and 93B of the Parish of Cobra Killuc, County of Hampden; thence along that unmade Government Road which follows the northern boundary of the Hexham State Forest until the

intersection of an unmade Government Road which follows the western boundaries of Crown Allotments 103 and 104, Parish of Cobra Killuc, County of Hampden; thence south-south-westerly along that unmade Government Road until it intersects with an unmade Government Road on the south-western corner of the aforesaid Crown Allotment 104; thence east-south-easterly along that unmade Government Road (which follows the southern boundaries of Crown Allotments 104, 106 and 110, Parish of Cobra Killuc, County of Hampden, crosses Salt Creek and follows southern boundary of Crown Allotment 63B, Parish of Ligar, County of Hampden) until it intersects Nine Mile Lane; thence in an easterly direction along Nine Mile Lane until it intersects Woorndoo–Darlington Road; thence south-easterly along Woorndoo–Darlington Road until it intersects Hamilton Highway; thence north-easterly along Hamilton Highway until it intersects Mt Emu Creek.

To commence from 0100 hours on 27 December 2004: City of Warrnambool, Shire of Moyne (remainder), Shire of Southern Grampians (remainder), City of Manningham (those portions not included in the Metropolitan Fire District), Shire of Nillumbik (those portions not included in the Metropolitan Fire District), City of Banyule (those portions not included in the Metropolitan Fire District), Shire of Yarra Ranges (those portions not included in the Metropolitan Fire District), City of Maroondah (those portions not included in the Metropolitan Fire District), City of Knox.

NEIL G. BIBBY
Chief Executive Officer

Magistrates' Court Act 1989

Pursuant to Section 4A(3) of the **Magistrates' Court Act 1989**, I assign the following magistrates to the Drug Court Division of the Magistrates' Court of Victoria:

Raffaele Barberio, Edwin Charles Batt, Brian Joseph Clifford, Harley James Harber.

Dated 10 December 2004

IAN L. GRAY
Chief Magistrate

Mitcham–Frankston Project Act 2004NOTICE TO UTILITIES THAT OWN OR OPERATE UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE
IN THE EXTENDED PROJECT AREA

In accordance with section 10 of the **Mitcham–Frankston Project Act 2004** (Vic) (“Project Legislation”), ConnectEast Pty Limited has been declared by the Governor in Council to be the “Freeway Corporation” for the purposes of the Project Legislation and the **Road Management Act 2004** (Vic) and the regulations made under either of those Acts.

In accordance with section 12 of the Project Legislation, the Governor in Council has approved Thiess Pty Limited and John Holland Pty Limited as the delegate of the powers and functions of the Freeway Corporation under the Project Legislation.

The Freeway Corporation has delegated its powers and functions under Part 8 of the Project Legislation to Thiess Pty and John Holland Pty Ltd, trading as Thiess John Holland.

Pursuant to section 160(2) of the **Mitcham–Frankston Project Act 2004**, Thiess John Holland as delegate of the Freeway Corporation hereby gives notice of the construction works for the Mitcham–Frankston Project as detailed in the drawings available for inspection at Thiess John Holland’s office at Level 26, 101 Collins Street, Melbourne (up to 28 December 2004) and 88 Ricketts Road, Mount Waverley, Melbourne (from 28 December 2004). It is expected that the works will impact on several utilities’ service infrastructure.

As required by section 160(3) of the Project Legislation, utilities with utility infrastructure in the Extended Project Area are requested to notify the Thiess John Holland in writing at the above address within 30 business days after the date of this notice –

- (a) setting out the nature and location of the utility infrastructure; and
- (b) stating whether or not the utility believes that the utility infrastructure will be affected by the Project construction work.

THIESS JOHN HOLLAND
as delegate of the Freeway Corporation
(ConnectEast Pty Ltd)

Road Safety Act 1986

2005 PORSCHE MT BULLER SPRINT

Under section 68(3) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**, I declare that sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 68 of the Act shall not apply with respect to the event known as the Porsche Mt Buller Sprint on the Mt Buller Tourists Road between Mirimbah and Mt Buller from 22 January to 23 January 2005.

Dated 7 December 2004

BRUCE SWEET
Regional Manager
VicRoads – North Eastern Victoria
delegate of the Minister for Transport

Geographic Place Names Act 1998

REGISTRATION OF AMENDMENT OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The Registrar of Geographic Names hereby gives notice of the registration of amendment of the undermentioned place names.

File No.	Place Name	Proposer & Location
LA/12/0082	Huon Creek, West Wodonga	Wodonga City Council. As on version 4.3 of the plan showing the town and rural district names and boundaries within the municipality. Copies of this plan may be inspected at the municipal offices or at the office of the Registrar of Geographic Names.
LA/12/0262	Baddaginnie, Benalla, Glenrowan West (formerly Greta West), Samaria, Tatong, Warrenbayne	Benalla Rural City Council. As on version 4.2 of the plan showing the town and rural district names and boundaries within the municipality. Copies of this plan may be inspected at the municipal offices or at the office of the Registrar of Geographic Names.

Office of the Registrar of Geographic Names
c/- **LAND VICTORIA**
15th Floor
570 Bourke Street
Melbourne 3000

JOHN E. TULLOCH
Registrar of Geographic Names

Geographic Place Names Act 1998

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The Registrar of Geographic Names hereby gives notice of the registration of undermentioned place names.

File No.	Place Name	Proposer & Location
GPN 618	Norton Park	Surfcoast Shire Council. Located at the end of Chatby Lane and Howard Street, Lorne.
GPN 619	Ian Cowie Recreation Reserve	Melton Shire Council. Previously informally known as Rockbank Recreation Reserve; located in Westcott Parade, Rockbank.
GPN 620	Norm Talintyre Reserve	Brimbank City Council. Located in Talintyre Road, Sunshine West.

Office of the Registrar of Geographic Names
c/- **LAND VICTORIA**
15th Floor
570 Bourke Street
Melbourne 3000

JOHN E. TULLOCH
Registrar of Geographic Names

Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984
FAIR TRADING (SAFETY STANDARD)
(CHILDREN'S TOYS) REGULATIONS 2004

Notice of Incorporation of Documents and
 Address for Inspection of Documents

As required by section 32 of the **Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984**, I give notice that the Fair Trading (Safety Standard) (Children's Toys) Regulations 2004 apply, adopt or incorporate the following documents:

Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 5	Australian Standard 1647.2-1992 "Children's Toys (Safety Requirements) Part 2: Constructional Requirements" as published by the Standards Association of Australia on 14 September 1992 and as amended by Amendment No. 1 published on 5 March 1995	Clauses 4.2-4.5, 4.9-4.12, 4.16, 4.20-4.26, 7.1-7.2, 7.10(d), 7.15.6(a)(iv), 9.4, 10, Appendix A, Appendices D to S, Appendix U, Appendix V as amended by the Regulations
	United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) "Age Determination Guidelines: Relating Children's Ages to Toy Characteristics and Play Behaviour" (September 2002)	The whole
	Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2002 Safety of toys, Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (ISO 8124.1:2000, MOD), as published by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand on 16 May 2002	The whole as amended by the regulations
	ISO 868:1985 Plastics and ebonite – Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)	The whole

A copy of the material applied, adopted or incorporated by the regulation was lodged with the Clerk of the Parliaments on 5 November 2004.

A copy of the aforementioned documents applied, adopted or incorporated by the Fair Trading (Safety Standard) (Children's Toys) Regulations 2004 shall be kept available for inspection during normal office hours by members of the public without charge at the office of the Director of Consumer Affairs Victoria, Level 3, 452 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000.

Dated 7 December 2004

JOHN LENDERS
 Minister for Consumer Affairs

Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986

FORM 7

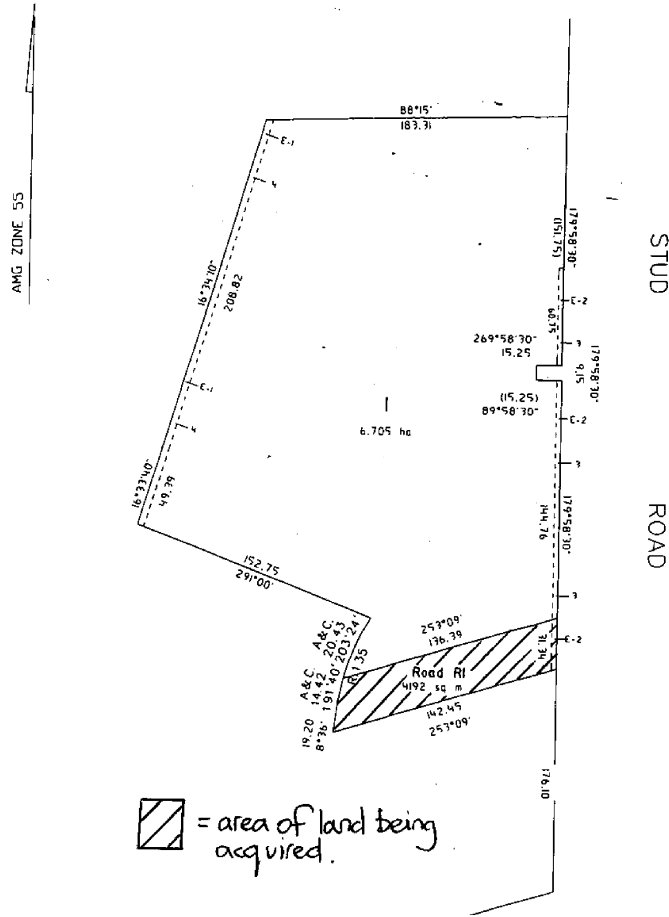
S.21
Reg. 16

Notice of Acquisition

Compulsory Acquisition of Interest in Land

Knox City Council declares that by this notice it acquires the following interest in fee simple in part of the land known as 966 Stud Road, Rowville and contained within Certificate of Title Volume 10646, Folio 796. That part of the land to be acquired comprises an area of 4192 square metres along the southern boundary shown as cross-hatched on the proposed Plan of Subdivision 515196J below.

Interest acquired: That of Szaintop Investments Pty Ltd.
Published with the authority of the Knox City Council.



Dated 6 December 2004

For and on behalf of
Knox City Council
GRAEME EMONSON
Chief Executive Officer



Marine Act 1988

SECTION 15 NOTICE

I, the Director of Marine Safety, on the recommendation of the Shire of Strathbogie, local authority for the waters of the Goulburn River from Hughes Creek to Goulburn Weir including Lake Nagambie, hereby give notice under subsection 15(1) of the **Marine Act 1988** that for the periods listed in Table A below, the operation of vessels is prohibited on the waters of Lake Nagambie south-east of an imaginary line between the waters' edge at the western prolongation of Racecourse Road and the northern point of Vickers Island (Chinaman's Bridge Caravan Park) for the times listed in Table A (below), excluding:

- a) vessels involved with the events listed in the notice and vessels operated by the Shire of Strathbogie;
- b) vessels launching and returning to the Chinaman's Bridge Caravan Park boat ramp providing that they travel at a speed no greater than 5 knots and transit between the Caravan Park and the western side of Dellah Island.

At the completion of events on any of the days detailed in Table A (below) and as determined and announced by the Shire's Manager of Compliance, authorised by the Strathbogie Shire Council, the waters will revert to the provisions of Schedule 91 contained in Notice No. 1 made under subsection 15(2) of the **Marine Act 1988**.

Table A – Closure Schedule

Dates	Event or Organisation	Closure period
29 January 2005	Ballarat Regatta	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
6 February 2005	Victorian Canoe Association	8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
12 February 2005	Wendouree-Ballarat Regatta	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
19 February 2005 to 20 February 2005	MUBC Universities	12 p.m., 19 February 2005 to 6 p.m., 20 February 2005
26 February 2005 to 27 February 2005	Victorian State Canoeing Championships	8 a.m. to 3 p.m. each day
5 March 2005	Scotch Mercantile Regatta	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
18 March 2005 to 20 March 2005	Head of the Lake – Lake Nagambie Rowing Victoria State Championships	6 a.m., 18 March 2005 to 6 p.m., 20 March 2005
2 April 2005	Head of the River	12 p.m., 1 July 2005 to 6 p.m., 2 April 2005

Reference No. 157/2004

Dated: 14 December 2004

MARK HUGHES
Director of Marine Safety

Public Records Act 1973**DECLARATION OF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION**

Whereas section 10 of the **Public Records Act 1973** provides, inter alia, that:

The Minister by notice published in the Government Gazette may declare that any specified records or records of a class transferred or to be transferred from a public office to the Public Record Office shall not be available for public inspection for a period specified in the declaration, being a period of not more than 30 years, after the date of their transfer to the Public Record Office,

I, John Thwaites, Minister for Victorian Communities, do now by this notice declare that the records listed on the schedule below shall not be available for public inspection for a period of 30 years from the date of their transfer to the Public Record Office.

Dated 28 November 2004

JOHN THWAITES
Minister for Victorian Communities

SCHEDULE

VPRS No.	VPRS Title
11258/P1	Minutes
11260/P1	Unregistered Inward and Outward Correspondence

AGREEMENT FOR THE EXHIBITION STREET EXTENSION PROJECT

Notice under Schedule 1 of the Agreement for the Exhibition Street Extension Project between the Crown in right of the State of Victoria and City Link Extension Pty Limited (the "ESEP Deed").

City Link Extension Pty Limited (ABN 40 082 058 615) ("Clecco") gives notice of the following Charge Tolls for the Exhibition Street Extension:

Charge Tolls (\$/vehicle)

Category of Vehicle	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Tollable Section				
Exhibition Street Extension	\$0.87	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$0.43

Clecco intends that these Charge Tolls will first apply in the quarter ending 31 March 2005.

Capitalised terms in this notice that are defined in the ESEP Deed have the same meaning as given by the ESEP Deed.

P. G. B. O'SHEA
Company Secretary
City Link Extension Pty Limited
ABN 40 082 058 615

G. R. PHILLIPS
Director
City Link Extension Pty Limited
ABN 40 082 058 615

AGREEMENT FOR THE MELBOURNE CITY LINK AND
AGREEMENT FOR THE EXHIBITION STREET EXTENSION PROJECT

Notice under Schedule 4 of the Agreement for Integrating and Facilitating the Project and the Exhibition Street Extension Project between the Crown in right of the State of Victoria, CityLink Melbourne Limited, Transurban Infrastructure Management Limited and City Link Extension Pty Limited (the "IFA") (as substituted for (and as if incorporated in lieu of) Schedule 3 of the Agreement for the Melbourne City Link between the Crown in right of the State of Victoria, CityLink Melbourne Limited and Transurban Infrastructure Management Limited (the "Concession Deed") and Schedule 1 of the Agreement for the Exhibition Street Extension Project between the Crown in right of the State of Victoria and City Link Extension Pty Limited ("the ESEP Deed")).

CityLink Melbourne Limited (ABN 65 070 810 678) (for itself and as agent of City Link Extension Pty Limited (ABN 40 082 058 615)) ("CityLink Melbourne") gives notice of the following Charge Tolls, Maximum Charge Tolls, Day Tolls, Taxi Tolls and Taxi Day Tolls for the Melbourne City Link and the Exhibition Street Extension:

Schedule of Charge Tolls and Maximum Charge Tolls**Charge Tolls (\$/vehicle)**

Category of Vehicle Tollable Section	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Tullamarine Freeway Upgrade, between Moreland Road and Brunswick Road	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Western Link Section 1, between Racecourse Road and Dynon Road	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Western Link Section 2, between Footscray Road and West Gate Freeway	\$1.73	\$2.77	\$3.29	\$0.87
Domain Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading into that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road, other than that part of Southern Link Section 1:				
(a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and				
(b) comprising Boulton Parade	\$1.73	\$2.77	\$3.29	\$0.87
Burnley Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading out of that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street	\$3.12	\$4.99	\$5.93	\$1.56
Southern Link Section 1, between Burnley Street and Punt Road and including that part of Southern Link Section 1:				
(a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and				
(b) comprising Boulton Parade	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Southern Link Section 5, between Punt Road and Burnley Street other than that part of the Southern Link leading out of the Burnley Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Southern Link Section 1, between Glenferrie Road and Burnley Street	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Southern Link Section 5, between Burnley Street and Glenferrie Road	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Exhibition Street Extension	\$0.87	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$0.43

Southern Link Section 1, between Punt Road and Swan Street Intersection, other than: (a) that part of Southern Link Section 1: (i) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and (ii) comprising Boulton Parade; and (b) that part of the Southern Link leading into the Domain Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road	\$0.87	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$0.43
Southern Link Section 5, between Swan Street Intersection and Punt Road	\$0.87	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$0.43

Notes:

1. When travelling on Southern Link Section 1 between Burnley Street and Punt Road and then onto Batman Avenue, the Tollable Sections may be combined for the purposes of levying Tolls.
2. When travelling on Southern Link Section 1 and into the Domain Tunnel, the Tollable Sections may be combined for the purposes of levying Tolls.
3. A reference in the description of a Tollable Section to a part of the Southern Link between a particular street or road and Burnley Street, includes that part of the Southern Link between that particular street or road and where Burnley Street would cross the Southern Link if Burnley Street continued in a straight southerly direction from its southernmost extremity.
4. In this table:
 "Boulton Parade" includes the off-ramp connecting the rest of the Southern Link to Boulton Parade;
 "Burnley Tunnel" means the eastbound tunnel between Sturt Street and Burnley Street;
 "Domain Tunnel" means the westbound tunnel between Punt Road and Sturt Street; and
 "Swan Street Intersection" means the intersection between Swan Street and Batman Avenue.

Maximum Charge Tolls (\$/vehicle)

Category of Vehicle	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Trips where the passage of the Vehicle on the last Tollable Section comprising the Trip before exiting the Total Link occurs between 6.00 am and 8.00 pm	\$5.20	\$6.94	\$6.94	\$2.60
Trips where the passage of the Vehicle on the last Tollable Section comprising the Trip before exiting the Total Link occurs between 8.00 pm and 6.00 am	\$5.20	\$5.20	\$5.20	\$2.60

Day Tolls (\$/vehicle)

Category of Vehicle	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Day Toll	\$9.95	\$15.95	\$18.95	\$4.95

Taxi Tolls (\$/Taxi)

Trip	Taxi Toll
Trips involving use of any or all of the Tollable Sections which comprise the Western Link* and no other Tollable Sections	\$2.20
Trips involving use of any or all of the Tollable Sections which comprise the Southern Link** and/or Exhibition Street Extension*** and no other Tollable Sections	\$2.20
Trips involving use of Tollable Sections which comprise both the Western Link* and either or both of the Southern Link** and the Exhibition Street Extension***	\$3.85

* The Western Link comprises the following three Tollable Sections:

1. Tullamarine Freeway Upgrade, between Moreland Road and Brunswick Road.
2. Western Link Section 1, between Racecourse Road and Dynon Road.
3. Western Link Section 2, between Footscray Road and West Gate Freeway.

- ** The Southern Link comprises the following Tollable Sections:
1. Domain Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading into that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road, other than that part of Southern Link Section 1:
 - (a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and
 - (b) comprising Boulton Parade.
 2. Southern Link Section 1, between Burnley Street and Punt Road and including that part of Southern Link Section 1:
 - (a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and
 - (b) comprising Boulton Parade.
 3. Southern Link Section 5, between Punt Road and Burnley Street other than that part of the Southern Link leading out of the Burnley Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street.
 4. Burnley Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading out of that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street.
 5. Southern Link Section 1, between Glenferrie Road and Burnley Street.
 6. Southern Link Section 5, between Burnley Street and Glenferrie Road.
 7. Southern Link Section 1, between Punt Road and Swan Street Intersection, other than:
 - (a) that part of Southern Link Section 1:
 - (i) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and
 - (ii) comprising Boulton Parade; and
 - (b) that part of the Southern Link leading into the Domain Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road.
 8. Southern Link Section 5, between Swan Street Intersection and Punt Road.
- *** The Exhibition Street Extension comprises the following Tollable Section:
1. Exhibition Street Extension.

Taxi Day Tolls (\$/Taxi)

Taxi	Taxi Day toll
Metropolitan Taxi	\$7.70
A Taxi not being a Metropolitan Taxi	\$5.50

CityLink Melbourne intends that each Charge Toll, Maximum Charge Toll, Day Toll, Taxi Toll and Taxi Day Toll specified above will first apply in the quarter ending 31 March 2005.

Capitalised terms in this notice that are defined in:

- (a) the Concession Deed have, subject to paragraph (b), that meaning in this notice;
- (b) the ESEP Deed have that meaning in this notice, but only to the extent that the provision applies to the ESEP Deed,

subject to the provisions of the IFA.

P. G. B. O'SHEA
 Company Secretary
 CityLink Melbourne Limited
 (ABN 65 070 810 678)

G. R. PHILLIPS
 Director
 CityLink Melbourne Limited
 (ABN 65 070 810 678)

AGREEMENT FOR THE MELBOURNE CITY LINK

Notice under Schedule 3 of the Agreement for the Melbourne City Link between the Crown in right of the State of Victoria, CityLink Melbourne Limited and Transurban Infrastructure Management Limited (the "Concession Deed").

CityLink Melbourne Limited (ABN 65 070 810 678) ("CityLink Melbourne") gives notice of the following Charge Tolls, Maximum Charge Tolls, Day Tolls, Taxi Tolls and Taxi Day Tolls for the Melbourne City Link:

Charge Tolls (\$/vehicle)

Category of Vehicle Tollable Section	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Tullamarine Freeway Upgrade, between Moreland Road and Brunswick Road	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Western Link Section 1, between Racecourse Road and Dynon Road	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Western Link Section 2, between Footscray Road and West Gate Freeway	\$1.73	\$2.77	\$3.29	\$0.87
Domain Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading into that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road, other than that part of Southern Link Section 1:				
(a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and				
(b) comprising Boulton Parade	\$1.73	\$2.77	\$3.29	\$0.87
Burnley Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading out of that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street	\$3.12	\$4.99	\$5.93	\$1.56
Southern Link Section 1, between Burnley Street and Punt Road and including that part of Southern Link Section 1:				
(a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and				
(b) comprising Boulton Parade	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Southern Link Section 5, between Punt Road and Burnley Street other than that part of the Southern Link leading out of the Burnley Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Southern Link Section 1, between Glenferrie Road and Burnley Street	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69
Southern Link Section 5, between Burnley Street and Glenferrie Road	\$1.39	\$2.22	\$2.64	\$0.69

Southern Link Section 1, between Punt Road and Swan Street Intersection, other than:				
(a) that part of Southern Link Section 1:				
(i) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and				
(ii) comprising Boulton Parade; and				
(b) that part of the Southern Link leading into the Domain Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road	\$0.87	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$0.43
Southern Link Section 5, between Swan Street Intersection and Punt Road	\$0.87	\$1.39	\$1.65	\$0.43

Notes:

- When travelling on Southern Link Section 1 between Burnley Street and Punt Road and then onto Batman Avenue, the Tollable Sections may be combined for the purposes of levying Tolls.
- When travelling on Southern Link Section 1 and into the Domain Tunnel, the Tollable Sections may be combined for the purposes of levying Tolls.
- A reference in the description of a Tollable Section to a part of the Southern Link between a particular street or road and Burnley Street, includes that part of the Southern Link between that particular street or road and where Burnley Street would cross the Southern Link if Burnley Street continued in a straight southerly direction from its southernmost extremity.
- In this table:
 - “Boulton Parade” includes the off-ramp connecting the rest of the Southern Link to Boulton Parade;
 - “Burnley Tunnel” means the eastbound tunnel between Sturt Street and Burnley Street;
 - “Domain Tunnel” means the westbound tunnel between Punt Road and Sturt Street; and
 - “Swan Street Intersection” means the intersection between Swan Street and Batman Avenue.

Maximum Charge Tolls (\$/vehicle)

Category of Vehicle	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Trips where the passage of the Vehicle on the last Tollable Section comprising the Trip before exiting the Link occurs between 6.00 am and 8.00 pm	\$5.20	\$6.94	\$6.94	\$2.60
Trips where the passage of the Vehicle on the last Tollable Section comprising the Trip before exiting the Link occurs between 8.00 pm and 6.00 am	\$5.20	\$5.20	\$5.20	\$2.60

Day Tolls (\$/vehicle)

Category of Vehicle	Car	Light Commercial Vehicle	Heavy Commercial Vehicle	Motor Cycle
Day Toll	\$9.95	\$15.95	\$18.95	\$4.95

Taxi Tolls (\$/Taxi)

Trip	Taxi Toll
Trips involving use of any or all of the Tollable Sections which comprise the Western Link* and no other Tollable Sections	\$2.20
Trips involving use of any or all of the Tollable Sections which comprise the Southern Link** and no other Tollable Sections	\$2.20
Trips involving use of Tollable Sections which comprise both the Western Link* and the Southern Link**	\$3.85

* The Western Link comprises the following three Tollable Sections:

1. Tullamarine Freeway Upgrade, between Moreland Road and Brunswick Road.
2. Western Link Section 1, between Racecourse Road and Dynon Road.
3. Western Link Section 2, between Footscray Road and West Gate Freeway.

** The Southern Link comprises the following eight Tollable Sections:

1. Domain Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading into that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road, other than that part of Southern Link Section 1:
 - (a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and
 - (b) comprising Boulton Parade.
2. Southern Link Section 1, between Burnley Street and Punt Road and including that part of Southern Link Section 1:
 - (a) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and
 - (b) comprising Boulton Parade.
3. Southern Link Section 5, between Punt Road and Burnley Street other than that part of the Southern Link leading out of the Burnley Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street.
4. Burnley Tunnel and that part of the Southern Link leading out of that Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Burnley Street.
5. Southern Link Section 1, between Glenferrie Road and Burnley Street.
6. Southern Link Section 5, between Burnley Street and Glenferrie Road.

7. Southern Link Section 1, between Punt Road and Swan Street Intersection, other than:
- (a) that part of Southern Link Section 1:
 - (i) between Punt Road and the exit to Boulton Parade; and
 - (ii) comprising Boulton Parade; and
 - (b) that part of the Southern Link leading into the Domain Tunnel between the eastern portal of that Tunnel and Punt Road.
8. Southern Link Section 5, between Swan Street Intersection and Punt Road.

Taxi Day Tolls (\$/Taxi)

Taxi	Taxi Day toll
Metropolitan Taxi	\$7.70
A Taxi not being a Metropolitan Taxi	\$5.50

CityLink Melbourne intends that each Charge Toll, Maximum Charge Toll, Day Toll, Taxi Toll and Taxi Day Toll specified above will first apply in the quarter ending 31 March 2005.

Capitalised terms in this notice that are defined in the Concession Deed have the same meaning as given by the Concession Deed.

P. G. B. O'SHEA
 Company Secretary
 CityLink Melbourne Limited
 (ABN 65 070 810 678)

G. R. PHILLIPS
 Director
 CityLink Melbourne Limited
 (ABN 65 070 810 678)

Planning and Environment Act 1987

ARARAT PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C10

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C10 to the Ararat Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment rezones land at 52 Albert Street, Ararat, being Crown Allotment A4, Section 14, Township of Ararat, from Public Use Zone 4 (Transport) to Residential 1 Zone.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne; office of the planning authority, Ararat Rural City Council, corner of Vincent and High Streets, Ararat; Department of Sustainability and Environment, South West Region Office, 402–406 Mair Street, Ballarat.

KEVIN LOVE

Acting Deputy Secretary

Built Environment

Department of Sustainability
and Environment

Planning and Environment Act 1987

CASEY PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C63

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C63 to the Casey Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment:

- rezones part of the land at 301–331 Narre Warren North Road, Narre Warren, being Lot 1 on PS 304288F, from a Residential 1 Zone (R1Z) to a Business 1 Zone (B1Z), to facilitate the use and development of the

land for the Ernst Wanke Road Activity Centre;

- rezones part of the Narre Warren North Road reserve that abuts the land from a R1Z to a Road Zone Category 1 (RDZ1);
- specifies a maximum combined leasable floor area for a shop of 500 square metres, without a planning permit.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne and at the offices of the Casey City Council, Magid Drive, Narre Warren.

KEVIN LOVE

Acting Deputy Secretary

Built Environment

Department of Sustainability
and Environment

Planning and Environment Act 1987

GREATER BENDIGO PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C37

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C37 to the Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment

- rezones Crown Allotments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Section 15, Parish of Sandhurst at White Hills; and Crown Allotments 4, 5 and 5A, Section 17, Parish of Sandhurst at White Hills, from Business 3 Zone to Residential 1 Zone;
- removes a Land Subject to Inundation Overlay which applies to the rezoned land; and
- applies a Development Plan Overlay, Schedule 14 to the site.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza,

Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne; Department of Sustainability and Environment, North West Regional Office, 1 Taylor Street, Epsom; and at the offices of the City of Greater Bendigo Council, Hopetoun Mill, 15 Hopetoun Street, Bendigo.

KEVIN LOVE
Acting Deputy Secretary
Built Environment
Department of Sustainability
and Environment

Planning and Environment Act 1987

LODDON PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C9

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C9 to the Loddon Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment

- applies the Floodway Overlay to areas of the Shire identified as having the greatest risk and frequency of being affected by flooding;
- amends the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay to apply to areas of the Shire identified as likely to be affected by a 1 in 100 year flood;
- inserts Clause 44.03 and Schedule 44.03s (Floodway Overlay) into the Planning Scheme;
- amends the Schedule to Clause 44.04 (Land Subject to Inundation Overlay);
- amends the existing policy at Clause 22.03-2; and
- amends the Schedule to Clause 61 to update the list of maps forming part of the Planning Scheme and the Schedule to Clause 81 to delete a redundant incorporated document.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne; Department of Sustainability and Environment,

North West Regional Office, 1 Taylor Street, Epsom; and at the offices of the Loddon Shire Council, 41 High Street, Wedderburn.

KEVIN LOVE
Acting Deputy Secretary
Built Environment
Department of Sustainability
and Environment

Planning and Environment Act 1987

MORELAND PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C51

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C51 to the Moreland Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment:

- removes the Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO1) from the western side of Newlands Road, Coburg North, comprising part of Merri Creek, 10 and 16 Derby Street, and 205 Newlands Road; the eastern side of McBryde Street, Coburg North, comprising 1 Lome Street and 32-38 McBryde Street; the south-west corner of Bell Street and Nicholson Street, Coburg, comprising 9 Younger Street and 183-203 Nicholson Street; and the southern side of Leonard Street, Fawkner, extending between McBryde Street and Merri Creek;
- deletes reference to Map 5PAO from the Schedule to Clause 61.01-61.04 of the Planning Scheme.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne; and at the offices of the Moreland City Council, 90 Bell Street, Coburg.

KEVIN LOVE
Acting Deputy Secretary
Built Environment
Department of Sustainability
and Environment

Planning and Environment Act 1987

NILLUMBİK PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C26

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C26 to the Nillumbik Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment:

- makes minor modifications to the extent of the Environmental Significance Overlay;
- refines the extent of the Significant Landscape Overlay;
- adds exemptions for minor buildings and works to Schedule 1 to the Environmental Significance Overlay;
- adds exemptions for the removal of weed species to the Schedules to the Environmental Significance Overlay;
- modifies Schedule 4 to the Environmental Significance Overlay to include a permit for fencing;
- provides a more detailed description of landscape in Schedule 2 to the Significant Landscape Overlay;
- adds exemptions for minor buildings and works to the Significant Landscape Overlay;
- inserts the Shire of Nillumbik, Environmental Weed List 2004 to the List of Incorporated Documents.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne; and at the offices of the Nillumbik Shire Council, Civic Drive, Greensborough.

KEVIN LOVE

Acting Deputy Secretary

Built Environment

Department of Sustainability

and Environment

Planning and Environment Act 1987

TOWONG PLANNING SCHEME

Notice of Approval of Amendment

Amendment C5 Part 2

The Minister for Planning has approved Amendment C5 Part 2 to the Towong Planning Scheme.

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

The Amendment:

- applies the Restructure Overlay to land identified in the townships of Bethanga, Mitta Mitta and Towong;
- introduces restructure plans and development guidelines into the Restructure Overlay schedule for the above lands;
- applies the Road Closure Overlay over roads identified in the restructure plans;
- replaces the Schedule to Clause 45.05 with a new Schedule;
- corrects page numbers to Clause 21.04–1, 21.04–2 and 21.04–3;
- removes ‘restructure plans’ from the Incorporated Documents schedule and inserts them in the Schedule to the Restructure Overlay.

A copy of the Amendment can be inspected, free of charge, during office hours, at the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Planning Information Centre, Upper Plaza, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne; the Department of Sustainability and Environment North Eastern regional office, 35 Sydney Road, Benalla; and at the offices of the Towong Shire Council, 32 Towong Street, Tallangatta.

KEVIN LOVE

Acting Deputy Secretary

Built Environment

Department of Sustainability

and Environment

ORDERS IN COUNCIL**Ambulance Services Act 1986****ABOLITION OF ALEXANDRA AND DISTRICT AMBULANCE SERVICE AND
CREATION OF ALEXANDRA DISTRICT AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Order in Council

The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister for Health and pursuant to section 23(1) of the **Ambulance Services Act 1986** (the Act), does by this Order:

1. create the ambulance service named Alexandra District Ambulance Service under section 23(1)(a) of the Act;
2. appoint Mr Peter Joseph Savage as the Chief Executive Officer of the Alexandra District Ambulance Service under section 23(1)(e) of the Act;
3. abolish the Alexandra and District Ambulance Service under section 23(1)(g) of the Act;
4. transfer to the Alexandra District Ambulance Service all assets, powers, works, rights, liabilities and obligations of the Alexandra and District Ambulance Service under section 23(1)(c) of the Act;
5. provide for the employment by the Alexandra District Ambulance Service of the employees of the Alexandra and District Ambulance Service under section 23(1)(d);
6. remove the Alexandra and District Ambulance Service from the list in Schedule 1 of the Act under section 23(1)(h) of the Act;
7. provide that a reference in any document to the Alexandra and District Ambulance Service is to be construed as a reference to the Alexandra District Ambulance Service under section 23(1)(i) of the Act;
8. specify under section 23(1)(f) of the Act that the boundary of the area over which the Alexandra District Ambulance Service will have administrative jurisdiction is the area that was, prior to 18 November 1994, known as the Shire of Alexandra;
9. specify under section 23(1)(j) of the Act that this order is to have effect from the date that it is made.

Dated 14 December 2004

Responsible Minister
HON BRONWYN PIKE MP
Minister for Health

DIANE CASEY
Clerk of the Executive Council

Electricity Safety Act 1998**AMENDMENT OF ORDER IN COUNCIL**

Order in Council

The Governor-in-Council acting under section 4 of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998** and section 27 of the **Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984** makes the following amendment to the Order in Council made under section 4 of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998** on 28 April 1999 ("the Order") and gazetted on 29 April 1999:

After clause 7 in Part 1 of the Order insert –

- “8. (a) Sections 30 and 36 of the Act do not have effect in relation to an electrical contractor if he or she contracts or undertakes to carry out the following electrical installation work and complies with the requirements in (b) –

- (i) installation of a specific item of electrical equipment from or commencing at the control panel or terminals of such electrical equipment, or at the transformer at which the final subcircuit which supplies such equipment terminates, for the initial commissioning and testing of the electrical equipment which is connected or to be connected to a high voltage electricity supply; or
 - (ii) maintenance, repair or alteration of a specific item of electrical equipment from or commencing at the control panel or terminals of such electrical equipment, or at the transformer at which the final subcircuit which supplies such equipment terminates, after completion of initial commissioning and testing of the electrical equipment which is connected to a high voltage electricity supply.
- (b) The electrical contractor must –
- (i) make application to the chief electrical inspector in writing with details of the name, position, business address and telephone number of the person who has management or control of the high voltage electrical installation and must advise the Office of any change in that person's contact details within 14 days after the electrical contractor becomes aware of the change; and
 - (ii) identify the specific item of electrical equipment; and
 - (iii) identify the specific location as to where that electrical equipment is to be installed, maintained, altered and/or repaired; and
 - (iv) be nominated by the owner/occupier of the high voltage electrical installation and by the manufacturer, repairer or supplier of the specific item of electrical equipment as being an electrical expert in its installation, maintenance, alteration or repair; and
 - (v) in relation to such work, produce to the chief electrical inspector written evidence of having the qualifications, competency and experience to enable the electrical work to be performed safely or where insufficient evidence is submitted, pass a test or examination to prove such competency; and
 - (vi) be authorised by the person's employer to perform the electrical work; and
 - (vii) have been properly trained in the safety aspects and limitations in relation to the electrical work; and
 - (viii) be aware of the relevant procedure to ensure the electrical work can be performed safely; and
 - (ix) be supervised by a licensed electrician; and
 - (x) following completion of the electrical work, certify that work as complying with the **Electricity Safety Act 1998** and the Electricity Safety (Installations) Regulations 1999, ensure that the supervising electrician gives a certificate of electrical safety and, in the case of prescribed electrical installation work under regulation 406(1) of the Electricity Safety (Installations) Regulations 1999, arrange for the work to be inspected by a licensed electrical inspector in accordance with the Act and the Regulations;

but the person is not required to comply with the requirements in (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x), if the electrical contractor has engaged or employed another person to carry out the electrical installation work and clause 9 applies to the other person in relation to that work.

- (c) Terms and conditions of the exemption.
The operation of this clause:
- (i) does not permit a person to work on any part of the wiring of the final subcircuit which supplies the relevant equipment or transformer and applies only to work in relation to that particular item of electrical equipment for which application is made, unless otherwise indicated in the notice provided to the applicant acknowledging the exemption;
 - (ii) will be limited to a time period as specified in the notice provided to the applicant acknowledging the exemption.
9. (a) Sections 36 and 38(a) of the Act do not have an effect in relation to an electrical installation worker if he or she carries out the following electrical installation work and complies with the requirements in (b) –
- (i) installation of a specific item of electrical equipment from or commencing at the control panel or terminals of such electrical equipment, or at the transformer at which the final subcircuit which supplies such equipment terminates, for the initial commissioning and testing of the electrical equipment which is connected or to be connected to a high voltage electricity supply; or
 - (ii) maintenance, repair or alteration of a specific item of electrical equipment from or commencing at the control panel or terminals of such electrical equipment, or at the transformer at which the final subcircuit which supplies such equipment terminates, after completion of initial commissioning and testing of the electrical equipment which is connected to a high voltage electricity supply.
- (b) An electrical installation worker must –
- (i) make application to the chief electrical inspector in writing with details of the name, position, business address and telephone number of the person who has management or control of the high voltage electrical installation and must advise the Office of any change in that person's contact details within 14 days after the electrical installation worker becomes aware of the change; and
 - (ii) identify the specific item of electrical equipment; and
 - (iii) identify the specific location as to where that electrical equipment is to be installed, maintained, altered and/or repaired; and
 - (iv) be nominated by the owner/occupier of the high voltage electrical installation and by the manufacturer, repairer or supplier of the specific item of electrical equipment as being an electrical expert in its installation, maintenance, alteration or repair; and
 - (v) in relation to such work, produce to the chief electrical inspector written evidence of having the qualifications, competency and experience to enable the electrical work to be performed safely or where insufficient evidence is submitted, pass a test or examination to prove such competency; and
 - (vi) be authorised by the person's employer to perform the electrical work; and
 - (vii) have been properly trained in the safety aspects and limitations in relation to the electrical work; and
 - (viii) be aware of the relevant procedure to ensure the electrical work can be performed safely; and
 - (ix) be supervised by a licensed electrician; and

- (x) following completion of the electrical work, certify that work as complying with the **Electricity Safety Act 1998** and the Electricity Safety (Installations) Regulations 1999, ensure that the supervising electrician gives a certificate of electrical safety and, in the case of prescribed electrical installation work under regulation 406(1) of the Electricity Safety (Installations) Regulations 1999, arrange for the work to be inspected by a licensed electrical inspector in accordance with the Act and the Regulations.
- c) Terms and conditions of the exemption.
The operation of this clause:
 - (i) does not permit a person to work on any part of the wiring of the final subcircuit which supplies the relevant equipment or transformer and applies only to work in relation to that particular item of electrical equipment for which application is made, unless otherwise indicated in the notice provided to the applicant acknowledging the exemption;
 - (ii) will be limited to a time period as specified in the notice provided to the applicant acknowledging the exemption.”

This amendment is effective from the day in which it is published in the Victoria Government Gazette.

Dated 14 December 2004

Responsible Minister
THEO THEOPHANOUS
Minister for Energy Industries

DIANE CASEY
Clerk of the Executive Council

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994

ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA FOR BOVINE JOHNE'S DISEASE AND SPECIFYING PROHIBITIONS ON ENTRY OF SUSCEPTIBLE LIVESTOCK INTO VICTORIA

The Governor in Council makes the following Order:

1. Objective

The objective of this Order is to –

- (a) revoke the Order declaring a control area for bovine Johne's disease and declaring prohibitions on entry of livestock into Victoria made on 16 April 2002; and
- (b) declare the whole of Victoria as a control area for bovine Johne's disease; and
- (c) specify requirements which are to operate in the control area; and
- (d) prohibit the entry of cattle and goats into the control area under specified circumstances.

2. Authorising Provision

This Order is made under section 6 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Revocation

The Order declaring a control area for bovine Johne's disease and declaring prohibitions on entry of susceptible livestock into Victoria made by the Governor in Council on 16 April 2002 and published in the Government Gazette No. G16 on 18 April 2002 at pages 730–732 is revoked.

4. **Definitions**

In this Order –

“**approved eradication program**” means a program which has been approved by the Manager, Animal Health Operations, Department of Primary Industries to eradicate *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* from infected herds;

“**approved feedlot**” means a premises for the fattening of cattle that is approved by the Manager, Animal Health Operations, Department of Primary Industries;

“**approved market assurance program**” means a program of herd testing approved by the Manager Animal Health Operations, Department of Primary Industries to provide assurance with respect to bovine Johne's disease;

“**bovine Johne's disease**” means infection with cattle strain(s) of the organism *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*;

“**susceptible livestock**” means cattle and goats;

“**the Act**” means the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

“**the Flinders Municipality**” means the islands of the Furneaux group located off the north east coast of Tasmania.

5. **Control Area**

The whole of Victoria is declared to be a control area in respect of bovine Johne's disease in relation to susceptible livestock.

6. **Requirements in the Control Area**

An owner of any susceptible livestock within the control area must –

- (a) submit the susceptible livestock for testing and sampling for bovine Johne's disease in accordance with any directions that may be issued by the Manager, Animal Health Operations of the Department of Primary Industries, to a registered veterinary surgeon, an Inspector of Livestock or a person authorised by the Manager, Animal Health Operations of the Department of Primary Industries to test and sample susceptible livestock for bovine Johne's disease; and
- (b) provide adequate facilities and sufficient assistance to allow the safe and efficient handling of the susceptible livestock during the sampling and testing procedures required under paragraph (a); and
- (c) provide information on the movement of susceptible livestock onto and from the property to an Inspector of Livestock upon request.

7. **Prohibition on Entry**

For the purposes of preventing the entry into Victoria of bovine Johne's disease, the entry into the control area of any susceptible livestock –

- (a) which originates or comes from a property where –
 - (i) infection with cattle strain(s) of *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* in any susceptible livestock has been diagnosed; and
 - (ii) an approved eradication program applying in the State of which the property is part to eradicate *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* infection, has not been completed –is prohibited except in accordance with a licence or authority issued under section 10(4) of the Act.
- (b) which originates or comes from a property located in Tasmania, other than the Flinders Municipality, is prohibited unless –
 - (i) the susceptible livestock are to be transported directly to an abattoir for slaughter; or

- (ii) the susceptible livestock are to be placed on an approved feedlot in the control area for fattening and subsequent direct movement for slaughter; or
- (iii) the susceptible livestock originate from a herd with a status of Monitored Negative or Check tested under an approved market assurance program; or
- (iv) the susceptible stock originate from a herd with current registration in the Beef Cattle - Trade Assurance Scheme; or
- (v) the susceptible livestock are steers that originate from a non-assessed herd; or
- (vi) the susceptible livestock originate from a non-assessed herd that is eligible for Beef Only status; or
- (vii) entry is in accordance with a licence or authority issued under section 10(4) of the Act –

and the susceptible livestock are accompanied by a declaration to that effect signed by the owner or the person in charge of the susceptible livestock.

Dated 14 December 2004

Responsible Minister
BOB CAMERON
Minister for Agriculture

DIANE CASEY
Clerk of the Executive Council

Local Government Act 1989

MINOR ALTERATIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES OF
MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL AND PORT PHILLIP CITY COUNCIL

Order

WHEREAS the Minister for Local Government has certified to the Governor in Council that:

- (a) The proposed changes are of a minor nature;
- (b) The Melbourne City Council and the Port Phillip City Council are the only Councils whose municipal boundaries will be affected by the proposed changes and they have approved of the changes; and
- (c) Notice of the proposed changes were published in The Age newspaper

NOW THEREFORE, the Governor in Council acting under Sections 220Q(a), 220S and 220T of the **Local Government Act 1989** orders that:

- (i) this Order comes into operation on the day it is published in the Government Gazette;
- (ii) on the day this Order comes into operation the boundaries of the municipal district of the Melbourne City Council be altered and fixed as described in Schedule 1; and
- (iii) on the day this Order comes into operation the boundaries of the municipal district of the Port Phillip City Council be altered and fixed as described in Schedule 2.

Dated 14 December 2004

Responsible Minister
CANDY BROAD MLC
Minister for Local Government

DIANE CASEY
Clerk of the Executive Council

Schedule 1**MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL****(Altered and Redefined)**

Commencing at the intersection of Nicholson Street and Victoria Parade; thence easterly by Victoria Parade to Hoddle Street; thence southerly by that street and Punt Road to High Street; thence westerly by that street to St. Kilda Road; thence north-westerly by that road to Dorcas Street; thence westerly by that street to Kings Way; thence north-westerly by Kings Way to the southern boundary of the West Gate Freeway reservation near Market Street; thence westerly by that freeway reservation boundary (as amended by declarations in Government Gazettes year 1995 page 440 and year 1995 page 2872) to Todd Road; thence southerly by that road to the access road to White Reserve; thence southerly by that access road to the northern boundary of White Reserve; thence south-westerly and southerly by the boundary of that reserve and a line in continuation to the shore of Hobsons Bay; thence generally westerly by that shore to the mouth of the Yarra River; thence northerly by that river to the Maribyrnong River; thence northerly by that river to Fisher Parade; thence northerly by that parade to the southern boundary of the land contained in transfer 845267 registered in the Land Titles Office; thence easterly by that boundary to a point in line with Leonard Crescent; thence northerly by a line and that crescent to Langs Road; thence north-easterly by that road to Epsom Road; thence south-easterly by that road to Macaulay Road; thence easterly by that road to Canning Street; thence easterly by that street to Melrose Street; thence northerly by that street to Flemington Road; thence north-westerly by that road and Mt. Alexander Road to the Moonee Ponds Creek; thence northerly by that creek to a point in line with Myrning Crescent; thence easterly by a line in continuation of Myrning Crescent to the western boundary of the Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital; thence northerly by the western boundary of that hospital to Park Street; thence easterly by that street to Bowen Crescent; thence south-easterly by that crescent to Garton Street; thence southerly by that street to Macpherson Street; thence easterly by that street to Lygon Street; thence southerly by that street to Princes Street; thence easterly by that street to Nicholson Street, and thence southerly by that street to the point of commencement.

Excluding any area severed from the municipal district under the **Docklands Authority Act 1991**.

Schedule 2**PORT PHILLIP CITY COUNCIL****(Altered and Redefined)**

Commencing on the shore of Port Phillip Bay at a point in line with Head Street; thence easterly by that street to St. Kilda Street; thence northerly by that street and easterly by Glen Huntly Road to Brighton Road; thence northerly by that road to Hotham Street; thence northerly by that street to Inkerman Street; thence easterly by that street to Orrong Road; thence northerly by that road to Dandenong Road; thence westerly by that road and Queens Way to Punt Road; thence northerly by that road to High Street; thence westerly by that street to St. Kilda Road; thence north-westerly by that road to Dorcas Street; thence westerly by that street to Kings Way; thence north-westerly by Kings Way to the southern boundary of the West Gate Freeway reservation, near Market Street; thence westerly by that freeway reservation boundary (as amended by declarations in Government Gazettes year 1995 page 440 and year 1995 page 2872) to Todd Road; thence southerly by that road to the access road to White Reserve; thence southerly by that access road to the northern boundary of White Reserve; thence south-westerly and southerly by the boundary of that reserve and a line in continuation to the shore of Hobsons Bay, and thence easterly and south-easterly by that shore and southerly by the shore of Port Phillip Bay to the point of commencement.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986

REVOCATION OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR
THE CARE AND USE OF ANIMALS FOR SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURES

The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister for Agriculture and under section 7(1) of the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986**, revokes the Code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific procedures made by the Governor in Council on 22 September 1998 and published in the Government Gazette G22 on 3 June 1999 (pages 1295 and 1296). This Order is to come into operation on the day of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Dated 7 September 2004

Responsible Minister
BOB CAMERON
Minister for Agriculture

DIANE CASEY
Clerk of the Executive Council

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986

MAKING OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE HOUSING AND CARE OF
LABORATORY MICE, RATS, GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS

The Lieutenant-Governor, as the Governor's deputy, with the advice of the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Minister for Agriculture and under section 7(1) of the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986**, makes the Code of Practice for the Housing and Care of Laboratory Mice, Rats, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits.

The Code of Practice for the Housing and Care of Laboratory Mice, Rats, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits takes effect on the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Dated 12 October 2004

Responsible Minister:
BOB CAMERON
Minister for Agriculture

DIANE CASEY
Clerk of the Executive Council

**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE HOUSING AND
CARE OF LABORATORY MICE, RATS, GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS**

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1. Introduction, Purpose and Scope of this Code

The 'Code of Practice for Housing and Care of Laboratory Mice, Rats, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits' applies throughout Victoria. It establishes minimum standards for the housing and care of these animals under the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986** (The Act) and Regulations 1997. This code is intended to be read in conjunction with the current *Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes (The Australian Code)*.

Minimum standards in this code will be enforceable, as it is a mandatory 'code of practice' under Part 3 of The Act. Proposed variations to these standards, as part of an experimental or breeding protocol, must be justified to and approved by an Animal Ethics Committee.

The recommendations serve to provide further guidance and should be promoted wherever possible to achieve practice above and beyond the minimum standards.

This document has been developed in collaboration with a number of laboratory animal veterinarians, animal technicians, animal house managers, inspectors and animal welfare officers from academic and research institutions and private industry. This consultation ensured that wide experience and specialised knowledge relevant to this animal industry in Victoria formed the basis of the information presented herein. Relevant international codes, guidelines, standards and references were also considered as were submissions from the Victorian Animal Welfare Advisory Committee and a period of public comment. This is the first code of its type and content in Australia.

It should be noted that this code is not intended as an exhaustive source of information on the housing and care of the four species covered. For example, details of dietary requirements, structural requirements of animal rooms and animal handling and basic procedures are not included as it was felt that an overly prescriptive document would not best serve the wide variety of institutions and situations in which it has relevance.

Appendices 4-10 provide examples of various monitoring sheets that are currently used in some institutions and may be recommended to assist in monitoring and recording in institutions in general.

It is intended that this code will assist a wide spectrum of people involved in the use of animals in scientific procedures to ensure that minimum standards of animal care, housing and welfare are achieved and that recommendations of 'best practice' and the 'three Rs' of Russell and Birch – Replacement, Reduction and Refinement – are promoted wherever possible. As new information on how best to house and care for these laboratory animals becomes available, the code will be updated and reviewed by the Bureau of Animal Welfare.

2. Definitions

- **Abnormal Stereotypy:** A repeated sequence of movements, which has no obvious function.
- **Animal Ethics Committee (AEC):** A committee, the principal function of which is to determine the ethical and animal welfare practices that are to apply to the carrying out of scientific procedures. This committee must be constituted in accord with the terms of references and membership laid down in *The Australian Code*.
- **Animal welfare:** An animal's quality of life based on an assessment of an animal's physical and psychological state as an indication of how the animal is coping with its circumstances.
- **Best practice:** Best practice is that which is agreed at a particular time, following consideration of scientific information and accumulated experience. It is a higher standard of practice than the minimum standard.
- **Clone:** A genetic copy of another living or dead animal. It is not a twin derived from the fertilisation of an egg by a sperm.
- **Euthanasia:** the humane killing of an animal, in the interests of its own welfare, to alleviate pain and distress (see humane killing).

- **Genetic modification (of an animal):** the use of any technique for the modification of genes or other genetic material, but not including the use of natural processes such as sexual reproduction.
- **Genotype:** The genetic constitution of an individual.
- **Humane killing:** the process of killing an animal with minimal pain and distress (see Euthanasia).
- **Investigator or teacher:** Any person who uses animals for scientific procedures.
- **Microbiological Barrier:** a combination of animal handling procedures and housing which enables the animals' microbiology to remain constant over time (ie. biocontainment or bioexclusion).
- **Phenotype:** Appearance and behaviour of an organism resulting from interaction between its genome and its environment.
- **Project:** A single program of scientific procedures as defined under Section 25 of The Act.
- **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** Detailed description of a standardised procedure.
- **The Act:** The Protection of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986.
- **The Australian Code:** The Australian Code for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes (current edition).

Acronyms

- **AEC:** Animal Ethics Committee.
- **ACH:** Air changes per hour
- **ANZCCART:** Australian and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research and Teaching.
- **ANZSLAS:** Australian and New Zealand Society for Laboratory Animal Science.
- **AQIS:** Australian Quarantine Inspection Service.
- **AVA:** Australian Veterinary Association.
- **IATA:** International Air Transport Association.
- **IBC:** Institutional Biosecurity Committee
- **IVCs:** Individually Ventilated Cages (ie. microisolators)
- **NHMRC:** National Health and Medical Research Council.
- **OGTR:** Office of the Gene Technology Regulator.
- **PC:** Physical Containment (level).

3. Principles, Minimum Standards and Recommendations for the Housing and Care of Laboratory Mice, Rats, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits

Mice and Rats

The laboratory mouse and rat are derived from a largely nocturnal burrowing and climbing ancestor who favoured building nests for temperature regulation and reproduction. As such, they retain many of the traits of their wild counterparts, for example, grooming, exploratory activity, searching for food, burrowing, climbing and gnawing. Housing systems should aim to encompass these behavioural and physiological needs.

These animals have relatively poorly developed vision, but highly developed senses of smell and hearing. Rats, in particular, are very sensitive to ultrasound. Laboratory rats and mice are very social animals, and as such, disruption to groups should be minimised. Young rats, in particular are very exploratory and active, and interact socially to an enormous degree.

Guinea pigs

Guinea pigs may appear nervous but are tame and can be handled easily. Vocalisation appears to play an important part in guinea pig social and sexual behaviour, and they often call for attention from animal care staff. They naturally thrive in family or weaner groups, and although male guinea pigs may fight, aggression between sexes is uncommon. Guinea pigs can be housed for breeding in pairs or harems and the young are fully developed at birth. Weaning takes place at 2–3 weeks, but generally the young are eating solid food and water within a few days of birth.

Rabbits

Comparative studies of domesticated rabbits living in groups in large enclosures have shown that they retain a wide behavioural repertoire, similar to their wild ancestors. There is increasing evidence to show that rabbits denied the freedom of natural behaviour and exercise can lose normal locomotor activity and suffer skeletal abnormalities. Within the practicalities of laboratory housing of rabbits, an environment adequate to allow performance of a wide behavioural repertoire should be provided. The rabbit is a naturally gregarious species so attention should be paid to their social wellbeing. These requirements are preferably met by housing rabbits in pens.

3.1 Nutrition

3.1.1 Food

All four species practice coprophagy; the ingestion of a special faecal pellet coated in mucus. They are cautious feeders, often avoiding unfamiliar foods. These animals have constantly erupting teeth and interference to wear will lead to malocclusion, which causes difficulty with eating and swallowing.

Guinea pigs are unable to synthesise vitamin C (ascorbic acid) in sufficient quantity to meet their daily requirements. Insufficient Vitamin C intake will lead to debilitation, increased susceptibility to disease and eventually to scurvy. Guinea pigs, in particular, do not like change in their diet.

Minimum Standards for Nutrition:

- (i) Laboratory animals must receive a palatable diet, which is free from contaminants and provides the nutritional requirements appropriate to the species, age and breeding stage of the animal.
- (ii) Food must be stored in cool, vermin-proof rooms under conditions that prevent it from becoming a health risk to the animals.
- (iii) Communication between investigators and animal house staff must be maintained concerning any supplementation or manipulation of diets.
- (iv) Diets for guinea pigs must fulfil their vitamin C and E requirements.
- (v) Consideration must be given to the type of presentation of food when feeding young or handicapped animals.

General Recommendations:

- (i) In the selection, production and preparation of food, precautions should be taken to avoid chemical, physical and microbial contamination to ensure that food is safe for the animals and their young. All food hoppers and utensils should be cleaned regularly and sterilised when necessary. All fruit and vegetable supplements should be appropriately washed prior to presentation to the animals.
- (ii) It is recommended that feeding of young or handicapped animals (for example; those post-surgery or with muscular dystrophy) be facilitated by provision of food in a Petrie dish or hand-feeding as necessary.
- (iii) When moist food is used, it should be replaced regularly to ensure palatability and food safety.

- (iv) The animal house manager or a laboratory animal veterinarian should be consulted prior to supplementation or manipulation of complete commercial diets.
- (v) Consideration should be given to the rotation of use and storage of formulated diets such that they are used within the recommendations of the manufacturer (particularly formulated diets supplemented with Vitamin C).
- (vi) Food used in microbe-controlled environments is often autoclaved to avoid the introduction of food-borne pathogens. As autoclaving decreases the concentrations of some vitamins and antioxidants, diets should be based on formulations that contain higher concentrations of heat-labile ingredients.
- (vii) Where animals are held in groups, care should be taken to ensure that subordinate animals have sufficient access to food and water. It is recommended that more than one access point for food (and water) be provided to reduce the possibility of aggressive competition.
- (viii) Any significant changes in food intake should be investigated.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Mice:**

- (i) Consideration should be given to the presentation of food for certain animals that have abnormalities of the teeth and jaw.

Guinea Pigs:

- (i) Taking into consideration autoclaving or irradiation requirements, Vitamin C can be supplied in the pelleted ration (800mg/kg finished diet) or supplemented in the drinking water (1g/litre), prepared fresh daily. Fresh vegetables can also be used to provide Vitamin C and should be thoroughly washed prior to presentation.
- (ii) Guinea pigs have a high dietary fibre requirement (16%) which is best met by supplying them with good quality lucerne hay. They should be provided with a diet of 20% minimal protein.
- (iii) The feed should be appropriately stored to maintain active levels of Vitamin C. As a guide, one half of the Vitamin C may be lost 90 days after the diet has been commercially mixed and stored above 22°C.
- (iv) Guinea pigs are susceptible to anorexia following experimental procedures and may require special attention to resume eating. The use of a pellet mash mixed with water and hand fed to guinea pigs will often be sufficient for normal appetite to be resumed. A faecal pellet can be included to restore microbiological activity in the digestive tract after periods of anorexia.
- (v) Consideration should be given to the type or placement of the feed hopper outside the cage to control wastage of food and contamination of the feed with faeces.

Rabbits:

- (i) It is recommended that foods such as hay, fruits, vegetables, legumes or green feeds be fed to supplement commercial pellets and to reduce the monotony of a fixed ration diet.
- (ii) A high fibre diet should be provided to help prevent diarrhoea and hairballs. A diet with between 18–25% fibre is recommended.
- (iii) If a restricted diet is required to be fed to rabbits, it should be provided at routine times.

3.1.2 Water**Minimum Standards for Water Provisions:**

- (i) Potable water must be available to all animals at all times.
- (ii) Precautions must be taken to avoid flooding in solid-bottomed cages.
- (iii) If Vitamin C is to be provided at effective levels in the water for guinea pigs, a non-copper delivery system and daily preparation of the water must be used.

General Recommendations:

- (i) The source and method of water supply should minimise microbial and chemical contamination.
- (ii) Under certain conditions of transport, water should be provided in the form of a moist diet (see Section 3.8).
- (iii) Water bottles or containers should be sanitised or sterilised. They should be sufficiently transparent to enable water availability to be easily checked and have a wide mouth to facilitate cleaning. Water bottles or containers should always be replaced with clean, freshly filled ones and should not be able to easily tip or spill.
- (iv) Automatic watering systems should be serviced and cleaned regularly to avoid malfunction and the risk of spread of infection, drowning or drought. This should include checking for the correct pressure in the drinking valves to prevent back-flow of water into the lines when animals drink from, or play with, the valve. The nipples should be located at a suitable height to enable access for all animals. Some animals need to be taught to use automatic watering devices.
- (v) These species are very susceptible to water deprivation. Water supply should be checked daily and if a problem is confined to one cage/box, blockage of a watering nipple or bottle should be considered as a cause in the first instance.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Guinea Pigs:**

- (i) These animals often waste water by playing with the sipper and therefore automatic watering systems are often not used. The sipper tube should be located outside the cage to prevent excessive wetting. If automatic watering devices are used, some animals require training.

Rabbits:

- (i) Open watering systems should be avoided to prevent infection of the dewlap.

3.2 Animal Enclosures

The design of animal housing should facilitate well being of the animals, meet research requirements, minimise experimental variables, and isolate the animals from wide variations in temperature and humidity and from vibration and sources of loud noise. For detailed requirements of the design of animal rooms, refer to *'Housing for Laboratory Rats, Mice, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits'*, A.L. Hargreaves, ANZCCART 2000. Consideration should also be given to occupational health and safety requirements when designing animal housing.

The formation of social groups, and utilisation of enrichment devices and bedding material to enable climbing, burrowing, nesting, reproduction and thermoregulation are as important as provision of adequate cage space for these species. Mice, rats and guinea pigs tend to avoid open spaces.

Mice:

Mice, in particular, like to compartmentalise their behaviours and often use urine marking and bedding to assist.

Rats:

Rats enjoy standing on their hind legs and peering from their enclosures. They are excellent climbers, utilising the full height of their housing, and also use urine spotting as a territorial marker.

Guinea Pigs:

Guinea pigs are timid, social animals and can be slow to adapt to change in their environment. As these animals have a poorly developed capability for either jumping or

climbing, they may be housed in a relatively low walled, open topped pen or cage. Natural behaviours include stampeding which may be avoided by providing sheltered or hiding places, and avoiding sudden noise, disturbance or overcrowding.

Rabbits:

There is a need to provide enough space to permit rabbits to meet their species-specific needs. This includes sufficient exercise for skeletal development (hopping, rearing up etc) and direct social contact with other compatible rabbits. Rabbits can be housed in cages or floor pens. Pens are enclosures that allow for greater freedom of movement and expression of social behaviours. Cages are fully enclosed containers that may restrict freedom of movement and social interaction because of their size and possibly design. The advantages and disadvantages of housing rabbits in cages versus pens are discussed comprehensively in the 'Guidelines for the Housing of Rabbits in Scientific Institutions' developed by the NSW Animal Research Review Panel (see Section 4). These guidelines recommend the use of pens for housing laboratory rabbits.

Minimum Standards for Animal Enclosures in General:

- (i) Animal enclosures (cage or pen) must meet or exceed the minimal space requirements outlined in this Code to permit reasonable freedom of movement and normal postural adjustments.
- (ii) Enclosures must be compatible with what is known of the behavioural and physiological needs of the animals.
- (iii) Enclosures must be durable and provide a comfortable environment, be maintained in good repair, be kept clean and be escape-proof.
- (iv) Enclosures must confine animals safely with easy access to food, water and ventilation and enable easy monitoring and access to the animals.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Size, design and materials used in the construction of animal enclosures may affect many of the environmental factors normally controlled at room level and thus may affect the characteristics of the microenvironment. Refer to Section 3.3 for recommendations concerning climate control.
- (ii) Special containment facilities are required for the use of radioisotopes, infectious agents and highly toxic substances. For specific requirements and recommendations, refer to appropriate guidelines.

3.2.1 Materials and Design of Animal Enclosures

The different materials used for animal enclosures affect shading and social contact via degree of transparency, as well as heat and noise conduction. Although mesh or wire floor cages may offer some advantages over solid floor cages, for example to reduce disturbance during cleaning and to reduce the risk of cage flooding, solid floors provide a more comfortable and insulated surface with a reduction of the risk of injury. Faulty mesh or wire floors and lids can lead to serious injuries.

The design of housing, whether enclosed, such as 'shoebox-style' cages, or open-type designs such as pens, determine the air movement and rate of dissipation of heat. Filter tops exacerbate the effects on ventilation of an enclosed design. They raise the temperature and relative humidity inside the cage and hasten the build-up of carbon dioxide and ammonia.

Minimum Standards for Materials and Design of Animal Enclosures:

- (i) Enclosures must be designed and made of materials that are comfortable and safe for the animals, and withstand cleaning agents and techniques.
- (ii) Housing must enable easy monitoring of the animals.
- (iii) Nesting boxes (or equivalent) must be provided for breeding animals.
- (iv) Wire or mesh floors and lids must be carefully selected and maintained to minimise the risk of foot and leg injuries. A solid mat or suitable substrate must be provided.
- (v) Insect vectors of myxomatosis and calicivirus rabbit disease (ie. flies and mosquitos) must be prevented from entering rabbit enclosures.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Ventilated racks and IVCs used to house laboratory rodents provide separation at the rack and cage level, respectively. Consideration should be given to the additional heat load, noise and draughts provided by these systems. Separation of the motorised components of such systems reduces noise and heat impacts.
- (ii) In the design of animal enclosures, consideration should be given to make the housing environment suitably complex or enriched (see also Section 3.4).

Species Specific Recommendations:**Mice:**

- (i) Wire lids for mouse cages should be carefully selected to prevent toe injuries.

Rats:

- (i) Galvanised metal should be avoided in the long term for rats, due to excessive risk of zinc toxicity.

Rabbits:

- (i) The '*Guidelines for the Housing of Rabbits in Scientific Institutions*' (see Section 4.) is recommended for principles of rabbit pen design. Provision for rabbits to withdraw from others should be provided, and subdivision to facilitate cleaning and catching animals in pens is recommended.

3.2.2 Space requirements.

For all species, it is recognised that social relationships, enclosure shape and internal furnishings may be as important to the animal as overall size of the enclosure. The shape of the cage or floor pen may contribute to the security and comfort of the animals.

Guinea Pigs:

Guinea pigs prefer to lie down and stretch out and also to congregate around the periphery of the enclosure. An elongated shape maximises the length of space and wall for the occupants and reduces the central more exposed space. Guinea pigs do not readily climb, and can be housed in open topped pens or cages. They do sometimes stand up and should be provided with adequate height to do so.

Rabbits:

Rabbits like to lie down outstretched. They often stand upright, hop or play, which is essential for normal skeletal and social development.

Minimum Standards for Space Requirements:

- (i) Adequate space must be provided to allow animals to exercise, to maintain the social stability of the group and to perform normal physiological and behavioural activities.
- (ii) Stocking densities must be adjusted for different breeds, ages and growth of the animals.
- (iii) The details of space requirements are given in Appendix 1, where the stated dimensions refer to internal measurements of the animal enclosure. Animal housing must comply with these dimensions.
- (iv) All four species either climb or assume upright posture at times, which must be accommodated without hindrance by the height of the enclosure.

3.2.3 Social requirements.

The way in which the cage or pen is stocked has direct social and welfare consequences for the animals. Single housing will cause social deprivation and impacts on the animal's capacity to thermoregulate.

Intense territoriality may be seen in reproductively active male animals. Castration prior to puberty may prevent aggression and fighting. Pregnant and lactating females may prove aggressive in nest defence. Some strains of rodents are more aggressive than others, which results in fighting within groups.

Minimum Standard for Social Requirements:

- (i) Animals must be housed in social groups unless the welfare of the animal would be compromised by group housing.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Stocking density should permit animals in a group to disperse or withdraw comfortably and establish natural hierarchies within the group. It is then recommended to keep the composition of the group stable.
- (ii) The composition of the group with regard to sex, age, temperament and familiarity should be considered when housing animals. Animals displaying aggression toward one another should be separated.
- (iii) Where single housing is justified on welfare grounds or as part of an experimental protocol, consideration should be given to the provision of environmental enrichment and social contact through visual and auditory contact, wherever possible. This will help to avoid isolation stress, which may result in increases in nervousness, aggression, and susceptibility to convulsions, certain drugs and metabolic and adrenocortical activity.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Mice and Rats:**

- (i) Wean animals into social groups to prevent fighting and to create stable, manageable hierarchies.

Guinea Pigs:

- (i) Guinea pigs are social animals and prefer to live in groups of 5-10 animals. They should be kept in compatible groups or breeding pairs or harems. Breeding groups of 3-10 males and 15-30 females can also be managed, by allowing a social group to increase naturally thus evolving a social hierarchy or by adding new females. Females can usually be housed together even if strangers. Males can be kept in groups up to 4 months and then need to be in pairs. Adult males can fight, especially in the presence of an oestrus female.

Rabbits:

- (i) Group housing should be provided for rabbits. It should include the opportunity for the animals to rest and withdraw from each other.
- (ii) Wherever possible littermates should be housed in groups post-weaning.
- (iii) Uncastrated mature male rabbits (ie. over 12-14 weeks of age) should not be housed together. Castration prior to puberty (ie. before 12-14 weeks) is recommended, where appropriate, to prevent intolerance and fighting amongst sexually mature males.
- (iv) Rabbits that cannot be housed in groups (eg destabilised hierarchies, intact males or those involved in AEC approved experimental protocols) should have extensive olfactory and visual contact with other rabbits, as well as the ability to withdraw.

3.2.4 Bedding and nesting.**Minimum Standards for Bedding and Nesting:**

- (i) Bedding material appropriate to the species must be provided in animal enclosures with solid flooring.
- (ii) Nesting material must be provided for breeding animals.
- (iii) The nesting area for rabbits must be designed to allow the doe to exhibit normal nesting behaviour and contain the young rabbits in the early post-partum period, with sufficient size to permit suckling. In addition, breeding does must be provided with adequate nesting material at least five days before parturition until the litter is weaned.
- (iv) Bedding and nesting materials must be comfortable and safe for the young and adults, dry, absorbent, dust-free, low-allergenic, non-toxic, non-injurious and free from vermin and other contaminants.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Mice and Rats:**

- (i) Materials likely to entangle rats and mice should not be used as permanent bedding.

Guinea Pigs:

- (i) Guinea pigs do not build nests but require some form of bedding to provide cover for young and burrowing for general environmental comfort and enrichment. Recommended examples of suitable bedding material for guinea pigs include low-dust wood shavings (not sawdust as this may adhere to the preputial area of males), shredded paper or hay.

Rabbits:

- (i) Recommended types of bedding or nesting material for rabbits that may be used alone or in combination include straw, shredded paper and non-toxic wood.

3.2.5 Special Requirements of Animal Enclosures

Minimum Standards for Special Requirements of Animal Enclosures:

- (i) Animal house personnel and investigators must be aware of any special requirements of animals involved in experimental protocols, which must be documented in the experimental protocol. Such animals must be identified and records kept of close monitoring for signs of distress or discomfort, particularly if they are transferred between facilities with different housing conditions.
- (ii) The special care and housing requirements of albino, genetically modified, cloned, aged, immunocompromised animals must be provided. Similarly, animals that have been affected by disease, surgery or pharmacological compounds may have particular social, dietary or behavioural characteristics that must be considered.
- (iii) Where microbiological barrier conditions are in place for biocontainment or bioexclusion, steps must be taken to provide a complex cage environment and to allow interactions with animal care staff to meet the needs of the animals.

Mice and rats:

- (i) In addition to a lack of fur for thermoregulation, nude mice and rats do not have eyelashes for protection of the eye and eyes and skin can easily become irritated by bedding fibre. It is recommended that low-dust bedding and nesting material be used for these strains.

3.3 Climate Control

The climate experienced by the laboratory animal is that of the 'microenvironment' in its enclosure. Except where animals are housed in ventilated rack systems or IVCs, climatic variables are generally set and controlled for the room or 'macroenvironment' in which the animal enclosures are located. Controlling the microenvironment through the macroenvironment requires an understanding of how the components of climate are affected by the type of animal enclosure.

The design of the animal enclosure, the materials used in its construction, the type of bedding and the stocking density all affect the climate of the microenvironment and consequently the welfare of the animals. In addition, variations in any one of these parameters may impact on the experimental results as well as the working conditions for personnel.

Monitoring and recording the conditions inside the macro- and microenvironments is essential to good climate control. Emergency plans should be in place, including mechanisms to alert appropriate personnel in the event of power failure or unacceptable changes in climatic variables.

Laboratory mice and rats generally choose to manipulate their own microenvironments via activities such as huddling, nest building, tunnelling and burrowing. In general, the rodent's ability to control temperature, humidity and lighting is as important to its welfare as specifying ambient conditions within the room.

3.3.1 Temperature

Temperature and humidity should be considered together due to their close interrelationship. Animals show a graded thermal and adrenal stress response to increasing *effective temperature* (an index of animal comfort), regardless of actual temperature.

Neonates have no autonomous thermoregulation in the first week, but their appropriate thermoneutral zone is 30–34°C. This is normally achieved within the microenvironment of a well structured nest. Lactating females have a higher metabolic rate and show a preference for lower temperatures. Old, sick, nude, immunocompromised or

experimentally stressed animals generally have poor homeostasis. Variability in ambient temperatures is more likely to result in changes in their body temperature, resulting in further stress.

Uniformity of temperature throughout a room will depend on the effectiveness of ventilation and the positioning and material of cages or boxes in a racking system. There is an effect due to heat conduction within a rack of rodent cages from the body heat of the animals – the cages at the top and middle may be up to 5°C hotter than the bottom cages.

Guinea Pigs:

In general, this species is better able to withstand cold than heat, if provided with sufficient bedding and protection from draughts. Reproductive rates will decline significantly if room temperatures are above 25°C for any length of time. Pregnant sows are susceptible to heat stress at higher temperatures (ie > 30°C) and survival of young is greatly reduced at 17°C.

Rabbits:

Low temperatures are fairly well tolerated by rabbits but heat and drafts are not well tolerated. Temperatures above 30°C, combined with high relative humidity, can cause heat stress, which may result in infertility or mortality.

Minimum Standards for Room Temperature:

- (i) Room temperatures must be measured and recorded once daily and maximum and minimum values must be recorded wherever possible.
- (ii) Room temperature must be maintained within the temperature range specified for each species (see Appendix 1).
- (iii) When housing very aged, very young or hairless animals, or animals with a reduced thermoregulatory capacity as the result of genotype or an experimental protocol, higher room temperatures than those indicated in Appendix 1 may be required. Suitable bedding material or thermal heat pads must be provided for such animals.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Laboratory animals are very susceptible to sudden fluctuations in temperature and these should be avoided wherever possible.
- (ii) In setting the temperature of the animal room, consideration must be given to the potential impact of sunlight, the heat generated by animals, and the rate at which heat is dissipated from cages. For example, open, metal or wire cages lose heat more quickly than plastic ones, and more animals generate more heat.
- (iii) The design and furnishing of the animal enclosure should be conducive to assisting the animals to thermoregulate. The animal enclosure should enable group-housed animals to warm themselves by huddling together or by using bedding or nesting material and also provide sufficient space for animals to disperse to increase heat loss.
- (iv) Temperature should be continually monitored, and an optimum range thermostat set. It is desirable that monitored room temperatures are centrally displayed in the animal house. In addition, the temperature in a representative range (ie. top, bottom and middle locations in a rack) of the smallest unit of animal housing should be monitored periodically. Note: the temperature in the individual cage may be up to 5°C higher than the room temperature, depending on the stocking density and position of the enclosure in the room.

Species Specific Recommendations:

Rabbits:

- (i) It is recommended that room temperature be maintained within 15–24°C.

3.3.2 Relative humidity

Owing to the inter-relationship between humidity and temperature, at a given temperature higher relative humidity causes an increase in *effective temperature*. Room ventilation and stocking rate of the enclosure impact on relative humidity as the respiration of animals and evaporation from excreta generate moisture inside the enclosure.

Humidity variations are less significant than temperature variations. Low relative humidity causes higher dust levels, increased levels of respiratory infections and possible skin lesions. High relative humidity increases thermal stress and ammonia levels, and lowers resistance to infection.

Minimum Standards for Relative Humidity:

- (i) Relative humidity in enclosures must be kept within the range of 40 to 70% wherever possible.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Enclosed tops, such as filter tops or cage bonnets, can significantly impede airflow, trap moisture inside the cage and raise humidity. Allowances should be made accordingly.
- (ii) Room humidity should be monitored and kept well below 70% to ensure that the relative humidity of the enclosure stays within the acceptable range. Refer to figures in italics and brackets in Appendix 1 for the species specific recommended levels of relative humidity in the animal enclosure.

3.3.3 Ventilation and Air Quality

Ventilation regulates temperature and humidity, controls air quality and facilitates the movement of air between the macro- and micro-environments of the room. Like temperature and humidity, ventilation is usually controlled at the room level, but it is the conditions at the level of the animal enclosure that are important. These, in turn, are affected by the size and thermal load of the room and the stocking density and design of the animal enclosures. Wire grid-floored cages/boxes have approximately 90% of the room ventilation rate, while solid floored enclosures have approximately 60% of the room ventilation rate. Filter-tops on enclosures markedly restrict air exchange and can increase ammonia levels by 50–100%.

The most common gaseous contaminant in animal facilities is ammonia resulting from the decomposition of nitrogenous waste in excreta. Poor ventilation, increases in relative humidity and poor hygiene all contribute to elevated concentrations of ammonia which can irritate the respiratory tract and increase the susceptibility of animals to respiratory disease.

Ammonia may exceed 25ppm in rodent cages when bedding changes and cleaning are due. At this time, the room ammonia level may be less than 10ppm. Ammonia above 25ppm inside rodent cages is a potent co-irritant and can act synergistically with respiratory pathogens. Rabbits are even more sensitive to ammonia build-up.

Sealed IVCs are potentially dangerous, as animals may die rapidly if the ventilation fails and there is nobody to intervene. In sealed IVCs where ventilation fails, carbon dioxide can rise above 30 000 ppm (3%) in under 30 minutes, and above 50 000 ppm (5%) in little over an hour. Unrectified ventilation failure over a couple of hours is likely to be fatal.

Minimum Standards for Ventilation and Air Quality:

- (i) Fully operational rooms or IVCs for laboratory animals must be provided with draught-free, fresh or conditioned air distributed continually and throughout.
- (ii) Average concentrations of ammonia in *animal rooms* must not exceed 25ppm over an 8 hour day, which is also the upper limit for human occupational health.
- (iii) Average concentrations of ammonia *in the smallest unit of animal housing* must not exceed 25ppm.
- (iv) Recirculating ventilation systems must be regularly serviced.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Consideration should be given to the two components of ventilation; air speed and air movement, which cover the number of air changes per hour, and air quality.
- (ii) Ventilation should be sufficient to prevent the build-up of noxious carbon dioxide, ammonia, humidity, dust and infectious agents. While 10 to 20 room ACH may be adequate for conventional animal rooms, this rate does not guarantee that ventilation will be adequate at the enclosure level, particularly if filter tops are used.
- (iii) Concentrations of carbon dioxide in IVCs should be less than 5000ppm (0.5%). Refer to Section 4 for available air quality monitoring devices.
- (iv) Bedding or nesting material should be considered in conjunction with ventilation as its absorptive properties can decrease the production of ammonia. Refer to (vii) and (viii) regarding the measurement of ammonia levels.
- (v) The air distribution system should be configured to maximise energy efficiency and deliver as even a proportion of air as possible to each animal enclosure. Careful attention should be given to inlet and outlet positions to ensure good air circulation and avoid draughts and noise.
- (vi) Ventilation systems should be set at differential air pressures within a building to meet the different requirements of 'barrier systems', such as those used in PC3, PC4 and SPF conditions. For example, higher pressures should be used in clean areas relative to dirty or biohazardous ones, in order to minimise contamination. In addition, germ-free or defined flora populations, SPF breeding facilities, and colonies of aged, immunocompromised animals or those involved in disease models require a higher level of control of the microbial environment than that used in conventional housing. (See Sections 3.2.5 and 3.7)
- (vii) To prevent excessive levels of ammonia in animal enclosures, consideration should be given to reducing stocking densities, open versus closed shelving, frequent cleaning and avoiding the use of filter top cages.
- (viii) Humans can smell ammonia at a concentration as low as 8ppm and any smell of ammonia should be investigated. The concentration of ammonia should be monitored using one of the available gaseous detection devices placed in the animal enclosure see (viii).
- (ix) Care should be taken when selecting and using an ammonia gas detection device and interpreting the measurement. Some devices directly measure an instantaneous concentration of ammonia, whilst others provide a time weighted average concentration measurement (eg accumulated measurement of ammonia ppm/time hrs = average concentration of ammonia). There is ongoing discussion as to which measurement provides the most accurate reflection of irritant levels of ammonia. Refer to Section 4 for available air quality monitoring devices.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Rabbits:**

- (i) As rabbits shed considerable amounts of hair, the extract ducts should be cleaned regularly to ensure continued efficiency of ventilation.
- (ii) As rabbits are particularly sensitive to ammonia build-up, instantaneous ammonia concentrations inside rabbit enclosures (at the level of the rabbit nose) should be 10ppm or less.

3.3.4 Noise and Vibration.

The control of noise and vibration is important in the care of laboratory animals. Loud, intermittent and unfamiliar sounds are probably more disruptive than constant sounds. Prolonged noise over 100dB, or 160dB short-term, cause inner ear damage, noise-induced seizures and other problems to rodents.

Different laboratory animal species hear different pitch and loudness. Laboratory animals are sensitive to ultrasound, which can cause behavioural disturbances, and they are also able to hear frequencies that are inaudible to humans. Rodents communicate at 10–70kHz, compared with the human audible range of up to 20kHz. In addition, it is known that rats are particularly sensitive to ultrasound and that rodent neonates use ultrasound to communicate.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Intense noise should be avoided as it can cause alterations to inner ear, gastrointestinal, immunological, reproductive, nervous and cardiovascular systems, as well as metabolic and behavioural aberrations.
- (ii) Background noise (including ultrasound) should be kept below about 50dB (eg radio) and should be free of distinct tonal content.
- (iii) Short exposure noise should be kept to less than 85dB.
- (iv) Excessive noise and vibration most commonly arise from imperfectly balanced rotating or reciprocating machinery, particularly on start up. Machines that switch on and off intermittently may require special precautions as they may transmit vibrations over considerable distances. Vibrational stability is of greater concern for animal facilities located on the upper levels of a building. The density of ventilated racks will affect the noise level.
- (v) Noise and vibration should be controlled in an animal facility through design and construction of the facility, and through the appropriate selection of equipment, and shielding and dampening devices.

Species Specific Recommendations:

Guinea Pigs and Rabbits:

- (i) As guinea pigs and rabbits are easily startled by sudden noise, and may injure themselves in panic, care should be taken to minimise the generation of extraneous noise in the vicinity of these animal, therefore some form of low-level background noise in the animal room may be suggested.

3.3.5 Light

Mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs are either crepuscular or nocturnal. Their eyes are therefore adapted to dim light conditions. Light-induced retinal damage occurs principally in albino animals, even under normal lighting conditions (over 60lux), and may lead to blindness with exposure to light above 100lux for longer than 16 hours daily. Light intensity can influence aggressiveness and the incidence of cannibalism in rodents.

There is uncertainty as to whether laboratory rabbits are diurnal, nocturnal or crepuscular. It appears that external noise and scheduled feeding during the day can turn laboratory rabbits (and other animals) into predominantly diurnal animals.

The important aspects of light to consider are intensity, wavelength and photoperiod.

Minimum Standards for Lighting:

- (i) The maximum allowable light intensity in an animal room is equivalent to 350lux at one metre height.
- (ii) Animals must have the opportunity to withdraw to lower light intensities, especially those in top racks and albino animals.
- (iii) Periods of light and dark must be provided to the animals each day.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Light intensity in the animal room for safe and effective performance of routine animal care and laboratory activities should be considered.
- (ii) Light intensity may vary considerably between top and bottom cages in a rack. Shelters or bedding should be provided within animal enclosures to enable animals to regulate their exposure to light. Light covers should be used where needed to diffuse and soften room lights.
- (ii) Lighting should be provided by natural light or fluorescent light that duplicates the characteristics of sunlight.
- (iii) Varied light / dark cycles are required to regulate breeding and circadian rhythms. Consideration should be given to providing a warning light outside animal rooms to indicate dark cycles because light interruptions during the dark phase may significantly skew endogenous rhythms. Animals may take 10 to 14 days to adapt to any change in photoperiod.
- (iv) A red light source can be used for human activities during dark cycles. Alternatively, a separate room should be used for care-related activities.
- (v) Whenever possible, lighting should be monitored at the room level and centrally controlled.

3.3.6 Emergency Plans and Alarms Systems**Minimum Standards for Emergency Plans and Alarms System:**

- (i) Animal facilities must be able to detect fire or the breakdown of essential climate control equipment such as ventilation and temperature control systems.
- (ii) Animal facilities must have in place emergency plans.

General Recommendations:

- (i) The heating, cooling and ventilation should be monitored to ensure that acceptable environmental conditions are maintained at all times. This is particularly important for individually ventilated cage systems, as fatal levels of carbon dioxide may accumulate within a couple of hours of ventilation system failure.
- (ii) The operation of the alarm system should cause minimal disturbance to the animals where possible. For example, a tone generator can be used to reduce the frequency and decibel level of an existing alarm, or there is the 'silent' alarm, which is inaudible to small rodents. Most rodents cannot hear frequencies up to 1000kHz, whilst guinea pigs can hear frequencies from 200 to 2000kHz. Refer to Section 4 for available 'silent' alarm products.

3.4 Behaviour and Environmental Enrichment

Typical behavioural repertoires of these species include foraging, burrowing, climbing, nesting and nest building, social grooming and play, habitat manipulation and exploration, rest and communication. Addressing these behavioural needs is complex but involves the appropriate use of a combination of the following broadly classified conditions; (1) physical enrichment (items added to the environment), (2) social enrichment, and (3) structural enrichment (ie. modifications to the enclosure design).

3.4.1 Behaviour

Minimum Standards for Behavioural Requirements:

- (i) Animals must be able to perform a variety of natural activities consistent with species specific behaviour, including the opportunity for sufficient exercise within their enclosure.
- (ii) Breeding animals must be provided with the opportunity to nest.
- (iii) Animal behaviour must be monitored closely to detect early signs of ill health, abnormal stereotypy or unexpected adverse effects during experimental protocols.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Experimental protocols involving the modification of animal behaviour should comply with *The Australian Code*.
- (ii) Young animals involve themselves in more play and exercise which is important for their development. Adequate exercise is important for skeletal and muscular development and maintenance. Exercise should be enabled through the provision of adequately sized enclosures, group housing and sometimes play objects.

3.4.2 Environmental Enrichment and Complexity

The aim of enrichment is to provide variety and stimulation in an artificial environment to enable normal animal behaviour without compromising experimental outcomes.

Mice and Rats:

The provision of environmental enrichment for mice and rats should mimic natural habitat and behavioural requirements including in particular tunnelling, foraging, climbing, social groupings and nesting. This encourages more social, content and easy to handle animals, particularly for rats held singly for experimental requirements.

As mice and rats have relatively poor eyesight, they rely heavily on their sense of smell and create patterns of urine markings to compartmentalise their environment or for territorial purposes. Provision of appropriate bedding is essential for these species.

It should be noted that stereotypic wire-gnawing in mice has been shown to be a form of displaced behaviour reflecting a lack of appropriate shelter (not a lack of provisions for gnawing) and can be easily corrected with shelter provision.

Guinea Pigs:

Vocalisation appears to play an important part in guinea pig social and sexual behaviour. They instinctively spend less time in open spaces, to prevent advertising their presence, preferring to sit or lie against the solid walls of their enclosure. They are poor diggers, but enjoy burrowing for concealment and protection of young. Guinea pigs like to shuffle and run in the floor pens, and young often chase each other. Guinea pigs will chew and eat plastics and other materials, but this generally does not appear to cause harm.

Rabbits:

The welfare of laboratory rabbits can undoubtedly be enhanced by enriching their environment and providing sufficient space for exercise, social interaction and play. The provision of environmental enrichment is particularly important for singly housed or caged rabbits, and the provision for adequate exercise is fundamental to normal skeletal and muscular development and maintenance of all laboratory rabbits.

Minimum Standards for Environmental Enrichment and Complexity:

- (i) Ways of improving the environmental complexity to encourage and facilitate the natural behaviours of animals must be introduced, particularly for singly housed animals.
- (ii) Enrichment items must not only meet the animals' needs, but must also be practical and safe for the animals.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Care must be taken to monitor the worth of the enrichment items. Increased environmental enrichment should not be viewed as a substitute for clinical observation and close monitoring of the welfare of laboratory animals.
- (ii) Prejudgements and preconceptions about how animals will interact with enrichment devices or materials should be avoided. The introduction of novel devices should be trialed as appropriate.
- (iii) In general, the environmental complexity of housing can be increased by providing:
 - Physical Enrichment, for example:
 - opportunity for the animals to retreat from light and modify their environment by the use bedding and nesting materials,
 - a varied diet or alternative means of accessing food, such as by foraging, provisions for gnawing; and
 - materials for specific behaviours (retreat, withdrawal, play) and exercise (eg piping or tubes, tins to hide in, exercise wheels, items/play objects to move about).
 - Social Enrichment for example:
 - social companionship both with other animals (visual, audio and olfactory stimuli) and through human interactions. The transfer of some soiled nesting material into clean cages can reduce aggression following cleaning;
 - Structural Enrichment for example:
 - transparent cages/boxes, provision of shelves, sufficient height of enclosures for rats, provision of exercise pens or increasing floor area for rabbits.
- (iv) Animals should be observed for social interaction and signs of stereotypic gnawing, noise-induced circling (mice), barbering, fighting or excessive repetitive behaviours which may be abnormal stereotypies or stress-related behaviours.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Mice and Rats:**

- (i) Specific examples of methods of providing environmental enrichment are:
 - Food treats and foraging activities: eg hard shelled nuts, pumpkin seeds for rats, sunflower and sesame seeds for mice; and
 - Chewing, gnawing and shelter provisions eg. non-toxic gnawing blocks or wooden balls, golf balls cardboard rolls/tubes/boxes, old, clean plastic water bottles.
- (ii) Consideration should be given to priority implementation of environmental and exercise devices for aggressive groups of males or singly housed mice and rats (eg exercise wheels for mice, PVC piping for rats). High top cages are mandatory for rats (see appendix 1) and are particularly important for singly housed rats to ensure that they are able to see out to gain social interaction.

Guinea Pigs:

- (i) Specific examples of methods of providing environmental enrichment for guinea pigs are:
- Food treats and foraging activities – a daily supplement of hay is considered as a basic form of enrichment and fibre provision; and
 - Hiding and chewing – upturned cardboard or plastic boxes, plastic tubes, sterilised softwood sticks.

Rabbits:

- (i) Rabbits housed in cages should be provided with environmental enrichment.
- (ii) Specific examples of methods of providing environmental enrichment for rabbits are:
- Varied food and other supplements for foraging, chewing, gnawing (and hiding and nest building) can be supplied to rabbits in cages or pens, eg daily provision of hay/straw, hay blocks, chew sticks, branches with leaves, small cardboard boxes, vegetables etc (see also Section 2.1); and
 - Ledges or compartments on which to sit or to retreat. Ideally ledges should be 20-30cm above the cage or pen floor, and accommodated by the necessary cage height. Ledges and nesting boxes (outside the cage) will also increase the space available to the rabbits.
- (iii) Enrichment in floor pen systems can be readily achieved with the use of hay bales, PVC pipes, boxes and compartments for elevation and concealment.
- (iv) Rabbits undergoing experimental procedures in confinement or isolation should be given periodic access to an exercise area wherever possible.

3.5 Maintenance and Hygiene

Regular cleaning and maintenance and a high level of hygiene are essential for good husbandry and welfare. There is, however, a real danger of over cleaning cages used by pregnant and lactating animals. Such disturbances can result in cannibalism or mismothering. Odour marking is also an important activity in these species, and cleaning disturbances can cause a degree of social disruption.

Minimum Standards for Maintenance and Hygiene:

- (i) Animal rooms and houses must be kept clean, tidy, vermin-proof and in good repair to facilitate effective cleaning.
- (ii) Bedding in animal enclosures must be changed as often as necessary to keep animals clean, dry and comfortable.

General Recommendations:

- (i) Decisions on frequency of cleaning should be based on cage system, type of animal, stocking densities, and the ability of ventilation systems to maintain suitable air quality. Alternation of partial cleaning (eg removal and replacement of soiled bedding) with full cleaning, permits some odour cues to remain in the cage and reduces the disturbance to the animals.
- (ii) Care should be taken with the use of bleach and associated fumes, which may lead to disturbances of the young and mismothering.
- (iii) Routines should be established for cleaning, washing, decontaminating or sterilising cages and accessories. The choice of detergents, disinfectants, washing and sterilisation systems should be based on the avoidance of contamination and denaturation of the material of the enclosure. Manufacturers' recommendations should be heeded. SOPs/Checklists should be established within an institution for routine maintenance and cleaning.

- (iii) Any smell of ammonia should be investigated (See Section 3.3.3).
- (iv) The movement of personnel between rooms of the animal facility should take into account 'clean' and 'dirty' areas, including the maintenance of differential air pressures where relevant.
- (v) Climate control systems such as those that regulate ventilation and temperature should undergo regular maintenance. In addition, ventilation filters should be changed as required, and autoclaves and cage washers should be serviced regularly.

3.5 **Handling and Basic Procedures**

The behaviour of an animal during handling and the performance of experimental procedures depends to a considerable extent on the confidence and competence of its handler, which are developed through the application of good technique. Good technique should be unhurried, sympathetic and gentle but firm and safe for the animal and operator.

Minimum Standards for Handling and Basic Procedures:

- (i) Institutions must ensure that animal house personnel and investigators have the training they require to handle animals competently and to carry out basic procedures as well as those approved as a result of applications to the AEC. This may involve facilitating access to relevant courses, supervision during training and promoting the awareness of SOPs.
- (ii) Consideration must be given to the age and physiological state of the animal (eg pregnant, sick, immunocompromised) when carrying out procedures or handling animals.

Species Specific Recommendations:

Mice:

- (i) Care should be taken to avoid handling the last third of the tail of mice and lengthy periods of handling by the tail in general.

Guinea Pigs:

- (i) Guinea pigs may appear nervous but rarely bite and can be easily handled. They should be forewarned before being approached to avoid stampeding. Care should be taken to support the back and hindquarters when handling pregnant sows.

Rabbits:

- (i) Care should be taken to support the spine and hindquarters of rabbits, especially pregnant does.
- (ii) A quiet approach and a darkened retreat area for rabbits (eg PVC pipe or box that can be suspended) is recommended when catching rabbits, particularly from pens.
- (iii) Rabbits undergoing experimental procedures should be conditioned to human handling to reduce stress during procedures.
- (iv) The training and rewarding of rabbits using positive reinforcement or 'treats' should be considered when performing procedures on rabbits.

3.6 **Health Monitoring**

It is important to the welfare of the animal colony to detect ill health and prevent the spread or establishment of infectious diseases. The level of monitoring will vary depending on the animals, the facility and the nature of the research conducted in the facility. Regular verification of the microbiological status of certain colonies for validation of research work and animal health and welfare may also be required.

Health monitoring encompasses microbiological, parasitological, serological and molecular diagnostics, analysis of breeding records and mortality rates, protocols for bringing animals and biological products into the facility, and phenotype reports. These details should be included in the health policy. The health policy should also include what action to take if an animal is suspected of ill health or abnormal behaviour.

Disease prevention is a combination of good management, knowledgeable and cooperative research staff and an understanding of the epidemiology and biology of the pathological agents involved.

Examples of clinical monitoring sheets can be found in the various appendices. Records for animals in breeding facilities are discussed in Section 3.10 (iii).

Mice and Rats:

Specialist advice for health monitoring of mice and rat colonies should be sought from veterinarians and/or pathology laboratories. The use of sentinel animals should be considered and interpreted within the context of the size of the group and housing system. Furthermore, not all conditions seen in laboratory mice and rats are of an infectious nature. Consideration should be given to problems with diet, husbandry and environmental control in addition to monitoring of infectious agents.

Rabbits:

Rabbits in cages may be difficult to assess for normal behaviours (as there may be inadequate space to carry out these behaviours) and changes in food and water intake may be the only early indicators of illness. Rabbits in pens should also be observed for changes in social interaction, in particular concerning subordinate animals. Evidence indicates that infectious disease spread in rabbits housed in groups in pens is no more of a problem than for animals housed singly in cages, providing high standards of care and monitoring are maintained. Certain diseases (eg *Pasteurella multocida* or 'snuffles') may in fact be reduced in penned rabbits, due to improved ventilation in pens in contrast to solid-walled cages. In addition, the occurrence of certain conditions with an underlying non-infectious cause such as hairballs, sore hocks and reversible bone thinning are rare or non-existent in penned rabbits when compared with their caged counterparts.

Minimum Standards for Health Monitoring:

- (i) Health monitoring programs must consider the source and species of the animal, husbandry practices, the nature of the research being carried out in the facility, the movement of personnel and the risk to the colony.
- (ii) Persons in charge of the facility must ensure that a health policy is developed and adopted to ensure that all animals are kept in optimal health and treatment is available for those animals not displaying normal behaviour.
- (iii) Where an experiment is likely to have a negative impact on the health of the animals, details of animal monitoring and personnel responsibilities must be described in the project application submitted to the AEC.
- (iv) The appropriate level of biohazard containment must be used for animals exposed to known infectious agents.

General Recommendations:

- (i) This section is not intended to dictate comprehensive health monitoring programs. A laboratory animal veterinarian should be consulted about a program of regular monitoring of the health status of animals within a facility. The frequency and intensity of health and microbiological monitoring programs should be determined after consideration of defined risk factors.

- (ii) Barrier housing aims to prevent infectious agents entering the barrier. Facilities and rooms should be classified according to the different levels of microbiological control required.
- (iii) Where possible, the health status of all animals should be ascertained before the animals are brought into the facility. Animals of unknown health status should be quarantined or isolated and tested before being admitted to the facility.

3.8 **Transportation**

Minimum Standards for Transportation:

- (i) The International Air Transport Association and AQIS must be consulted in the first instance for regulations pertaining to the respective air travel or export of mice, rats, rabbits or guinea pigs.
- (ii) Food and water must be provided to the animals wherever possible during transport.
- (iii) Animals must not be transported for more than 24 hours without food and water.
- (iv) The sender must ensure that the animals to be transported are in good health.
- (v) An assessment of the health and welfare of the animals must be made upon arrival.
- (vi) Containers for domestic, local and internal transportation of animals must be:
 - Adequately ventilated (with reduced stocking rates in containers with filters);
 - Vermin- and escape-proof;
 - Durable (including crush-proof);
 - Sufficiently spacious (higher stocking densities than normal housing may be required to prevent injury);
 - Provided with appropriate bedding (for thermoregulation and impact absorption);
 - Clearly labelled.

General Recommendations:

- (i) The general principles for animals obtained from interstate or overseas, transport of animals and admission of new animals into holding areas are covered in *The Australian Code*, which should be the first point of reference.
- (ii) Guidelines for space, height, stocking density and ventilation requirements for non-air transport can be found in '*Housing for Laboratory Rats, Mice, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits*'; A.L. Hargreaves ANZCCART 2000.
- (iii) Moist food (eg fruit, vegetables, mash or palatable glucose product) should be provided to avoid dehydration.
- (iv) Rodents should be transported in compatible groups of familiar animals, formed at least 24 hours before transport commences.
- (v) Sick or injured animals should be transported only for purposes of treatment, diagnosis or euthanasia.
- (vi) Consideration should be given to the transport of pregnant animals.
- (vii) Appropriate facilities for acclimatisation, isolation or quarantine should be provided. Newly-arrived animals may take up to two weeks to acclimatise, depending on the duration and mode of travel, which should be considered in the planning stage of scientific procedures. These animals should be closely monitored, especially guinea pigs as they may be reluctant to eat or drink from unfamiliar systems. Consultation with the animal technician or laboratory veterinarian may be required.

Species Specific Recommendations:**Guinea Pigs:**

- (i) Guinea pigs are prone to stress during transport and can stampede. This risk can be minimised by ensuring only 2-3 animals per container and provision of hay for hiding and cushioning.

Rabbits:

- (i) Rabbits should be transported in insect-proof enclosures to prevent entry by vectors infected with myxomatosis or calicivirus.

3.9 Euthanasia

This code supplements The *Australian Code* and provides further guidance and recommendations on the choice of method of euthanasia for the species and age of the animal. The 2001 ANZCCART publication; *Euthanasia of Animals for Scientific Purposes* has been the main source of this information in an effort to ensure that the most suitable and humane methods are adopted in the pursuit of 'best practice'. This reference should be consulted for further guidance on the choice and details of acceptable methods of euthanasia.

Minimum Standards for Euthanasia:

- (i) The general principles of the current edition of *The Australian Code* must be adopted in the first instance;
- *'When it is necessary to kill an animal, humane procedures must be used. These procedures must avoid pain or distress, be reliable and produce rapid loss of consciousness until death occurs. The procedures should also be compatible with the scientific or educational aims.'*
 - *The procedures must be performed only by competent persons approved as competent by AEC or under direct supervision of a competent person.*
 - *Animals should be killed in a quiet, clean environment, away from other animals where possible. Death must be established before disposal of the carcass.*
 - *Dependent neonates of animals being killed must also be killed or appropriate provision made for their care.*
 - *Methods of killing must be appropriate to the developmental stage of the animal. Disposal of fertilised eggs, fetuses and embryos must not occur until death is assured.'*
- (ii) The methods listed as 'not acceptable' in Appendix 2 of this code are regarded as either inhumane or associated with practical problems. These methods are not permitted in Victoria.

General Recommendations:

- (i) The method of euthanasia, whether chemical or physical, must satisfy objective criteria to ensure the procedure is humane and practical, as set out in the *AVA policy on euthanasia*, namely:
- *'Death without signs of panic, pain or distress;*
 - *Minimum time to loss of consciousness;*
 - *Reliability and reproducibility;*
 - *Simple, relatively maintenance-free mechanical equipment;*
 - *Minimal emotional effects on the observer and operator; and*
 - *Safety for operators and observers.'*

The various potentially acceptable methods of euthanasia are tabled in Appendix 2. A method described as 'acceptable but with reservations' is one that fails to meet all the AVA criteria. These methods should be avoided unless the AEC is satisfied regarding scientific justification and the competence of specific personnel to carry them out. An 'acceptable' method satisfies all the AVA criteria and is one of the preferred methods for the particular species.

- (ii) The species differ in their capacity to experience pain during the various stages of development. For example, guinea pigs are more developed and sentient at birth than rats. Recommended methods of euthanasia for fetal or neonatal animals are covered in the guidelines in Appendix 3.

3.10 **Monitoring and Records**

Whether for the purpose of inspection by the AEC or government authority, for OGTR or AQIS requirements, for breeding, experimental or trouble-shooting purposes, it is important to maintain complete and thorough records on all animals. In addition, SOPs may be useful to ensure that monitoring in animal care facilities is consistent and comprehensive. This section in particular should be read in conjunction with the various references to 'monitoring' in the current *Australian Code*.

Examples of recommended monitoring sheets can be found in Appendices 4–10. These can be modified to meet the specific needs of the animals, animal house personnel or investigators, but should demonstrate important considerations of animal health and welfare.

For the purpose of this Code, monitoring means assessment and recording of events, data or effects as per the minimum standards. Unless specified in the AEC approved project application, the primary responsibility for monitoring the health and welfare of animals during an approved project lies with the assigned chief investigator of the project.

Minimum Standards for Monitoring and Records:

- (i) A system of assessment and recording of animal breeding or use must be implemented.
- (ii) For the purpose of inspection, animal records must be retained for a minimum of four years.
- (iii) Relevant records (including computer records) must be readily accessible for inspection.
- (iv) Any transfer or sharing of the responsibility for monitoring animal health and welfare between animal house personnel and research investigators, especially following invasive procedures, must be recorded.

Recommendations:

- (i) Monitoring should include the assessment and recording of:
- Animals issued to projects and AEC approval dates;
 - Newly-arrived animals/animals received for health and acclimatisation;
 - Room temperature and humidity (ideally constantly);
 - Animals that are identified as sick or recovering post-procedure;
 - Pregnant and lactating animals and litters;
 - Breeding parameters (see 3.10 iii);
 - Expected or unexpected adverse effects on all animals, including genetically modified or cloned animals (see 3.10 v);

- Deaths and culls; and
 - Training of animal technicians and investigators in handling, basic procedures, obligations under the Codes, The Act, and institution policy.
- (ii) Numbers of animals displaying adverse effects, pain, distress or ill health must be monitored daily, and ideally should be recorded on monthly or annual sheets to enable trends to be identified and possible disease or adverse phenotypes to be detected and reported if necessary.
- Refer also to Appendix 10 for an example phenotype report.
- (iii) Breeding facilities must maintain adequate records to allow the effective management of the colonies, including detection of the origin and spread of disease. Records consistent with *The Australian Code* should include:
- *'The source, care, allocation, movement between locations, use and fate of all animals;*
 - *Details of any disease;*
 - *The fertility, fecundity, morbidity and mortality in breeding colonies; and*
 - *The health status, genetic constitution and the physical environment of the animals'.*
- Refer also to Appendices 7, 8 and 9.
- (iv) To centralise and communicate effective monitoring and records, computer databases should be used.
- (v) Records of unexpected adverse effects associated with phenotype or procedure should be maintained and, preferably, disseminated within the institution. Refer also to Appendix 10 for an example phenotype report.

4. Further Information Sources

Please refer to the comprehensive 'information sources' section in the current edition of *The Australian Code*. In addition, reference publications, guidelines or codes, consulted or mentioned during the development of this code are provided below.

- *A review of enrichment techniques for laboratory rodents.* D.Figa, University of Sydney. 2004
- *Code of practice for the housing and care of animals used in scientific procedures parts 1 and 2.* www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/hcadb5.html
- *Code of Practice for the Housing of Animals in Designated Breeding and Supplying Establishments.* www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/hcadb6.html
- *Code of Practice for the Humane Killing of Animals* under Schedule 1 to the **Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986** www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/hc193.html
- *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals.* V and A Reinhardt. 9th edition, 2002. Animal Welfare Institute www.awionline.org/pubs/cqindex.html
- *Environmental enrichment information: resources for laboratory animals.* www.nal.usda.gov/awic/pubs/enrich/intro.htm
- *Euthanasia of Animals Used for Scientific Purposes.* Published by ANZCCART 2001. www.adelaide.edu.au/workp.html
- *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.* National Research Council (USA). National Academy Press.
- *Guide to the Care and Use of Experimental Animals.* Volume 1 and 2. Canadian Council on Animal Care. www.ccac.ca
- *Guidelines for the Housing of Rabbits in Scientific Institutions.* NSW Animal Research Review Panel <http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au/reader/animal-care>

- *Guidelines for Transgenic Research*. Canadian Council on Animal Care. www.ccac.ca
- *Housing for Laboratory Rats, Mice, Guinea pigs and Rabbits*. A.L Hargreaves. ANZCCART 2000
- *Individually ventilated cages and rodent welfare*: Report of the 2002 RSPCA/UFAW rodent welfare group meeting. Email: Research_Animals@rspca.org.uk for a copy.
- *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations*: worldwide standards for transporting animals by commercial airlines. www.iata.org/cargooperations/liveanimals/index
- *Macro vs Micro environment; Static vs Ventilated Cages; Facility Design vs Practices*. Dr Beth Ford. ANZLAS Conference 2003.
- *National Institutes of Health (NIH) Design Policy and Guidelines, VOLUME 3 Animal Research Facilities*. NIH (USA). www.nih.gov/research/animals
- *Office of Gene Technology – guidelines for the certification of PC2 animal facilities*. www.ogtr.gov.au
- *Recommendations for Euthanasia of Experimental Animals Part 1 and 2*. Report of a United Kingdom Working Party. *Laboratory Animals*, 30:293–316, 1996; 31: 1–32, 1997.
- *Refinement of housing conditions and environmental enrichment for laboratory animals*. www.awionline.org/lab_animals/biblio/laball.htm
- *Refinement and Reduction in Production of Genetically Modified Mice*. Report of the BVAWF/FRAME/RSPCA/UFAW Joint working group on refinement. *Laboratory Animals* n37, Supplement 1, 2003.
- *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia*. Published by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) www.avma.org/resources/euthanasia.pdf
- *The Biology and Medicine of Rabbits and Rodents*, 3rd edition. Harkness J.E. and Wagner J.E. (1989) Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia PA USA.
- *The Mouse and The Rat*, 1993 ANZCCART fact sheets. www.adelaide.edu.au/workp.html
- *UFAW handbook on the care and Management of Laboratory Animals. 7th Edition, Vols 1 and 2*, Poole, T.B (ed) (1999) Universities Federation for Animal Welfare. Blackwells Scientific and Technical, Harlow UK.

Ammonia and other gas monitoring devices:

- www.afcintl.com/gasdect.htm

“Silent” alarms:

- ‘Silentone’ and ‘Klaxon’ products: COMPAMED archives/ ‘Laboratory Animals’ Buyers Guide.

APPENDIX 1. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR HOUSING OF LABORATORY MICE, RATS, GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS.**Recommendations are in brackets and italics**

Figures in this appendix are based on various international guidelines and codes, and current acceptable minimal standards of practice in Victoria.

Table 1. Minimum Standards

Species	Single or group housing or breeding animals	Animal weight (g)	Min floor area * (cm ² per animal)	Min height ** (cm)	Room temp (°C)	Relative humidity (%)	Room vent (ACH)	Max light *** (lux)
MICE	single	Any	200	**	18-24	40-70	(10-20)	350
	group	<30	60	**				
		31-40	70					
		>40	100					
breeding	Pair	300	**					
Extra females + litter	150 per extra female							
RATS	single	<250	500	**	18-24	40-70	(10-20)	350
		250-550	700					
		>550	800					
	group	<150	150	**				
		150-350	225					
		351-550	300					
		>550	450					
breeding	F + litter	800	**					
GUINEA PIGS	single	<250	700	20	18-24	40-70	(10-20)	350
		250-550	900	23				
		>550	1000	23				
	group	<250	300	20				
		250-550	450	23				
		>550	600	23				
	breeding	F + litter	1200	23				
per F in harems		1000	23					
RABBITS	See over page				<30 (15-24)	40-70	(15-20)	350

- * Minimum area includes the area of any shelving/devices in the animal enclosure that doesn't reduce the total available area.
- ** Minimum height for mice and rat enclosures must allow mice and rats to stand upright on hind legs and ideally look out from the enclosure, especially if singly housed. This may be achieved by using either suitably high opaque or transparent cage enclosures with flat lids or high top lids.
- *** Maximum light intensity recommended for albino animals is 100 lux for 16 hours continuously.

**Table 2. RABBITS: Housing Space Minimum Standards:
Cages or Pens:**

Single or group housing or breeding animals	Animal weight* (kg)	Min. floor area ** (cm ² per animal)	Min height *** (cm)
Single	<2	2000	***
	2-4	4000	
	4-6	5400	
	>6	6000	
Group	<2	1300	***
	2-4	2600	
	4-6	3300	
	>6	4000	
Female + litter	Any weight	9300 per female + litter	***

- * The animal weight provides an indication of the age and activity of the rabbits which is the important determinant of space requirements.
- ** Minimum area includes the area of any shelving in the animal enclosure that doesn't reduce the total available area. Enclosures must be wide and long enough to permit rabbits to lie fully outstretched ie. minimum of 80cm clear space in at least one direction, and to provide a clear area to facilitate 1-3 complete hops for normal exercise requirements.
- *** The minimum height must refer to a cage/pen high enough for rabbits to stand upright unhindered (ie with ears not touching the roof).

APPENDIX 2: METHODS OF EUTHANASIA FOR POST-NEONATAL LABORATORY MICE, RATS, GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS. Based on 'Euthanasia of Animals Used for Scientific Purposes'; ANZCCART 2001

Table 1. RATS AND MICE

Technique	Acceptable	Acceptable with reservations	Not acceptable
Chemical: inhalant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide ¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halothane, Isoflurane, Methoxyflurane ² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ether ^{2,3} Hydrogen cyanide ^{2,4} Carbon monoxide ² Nitrogen ⁴ Chloroform ²
Chemical: injectable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pentobarbitone sodium i/p (i/c after sedation) Xylazine/ Ketamine 		
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical dislocation ⁵ if less than 150 g 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decapitation ^{1,4,5,6} Stunning and exsanguination ^{4,5,6} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microwave irradiation – not yet proven to be humane ¹ Decompression ^{1,4} Asphyxia ^{1,3,4} Rapid freezing ^{1,3}

¹ Requires specialised equipment

² Occupational health and safety issues

³ Inhumane

⁴ Aesthetically unpleasant

⁵ Requires specialised training +/- sedation.

⁶ Only for justified tissue collection.

Table 2. GUINEA PIGS

Technique	Acceptable	Acceptable with reservations	Not acceptable
Chemical: inhalant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide ¹ (for animals <600g) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halothane, Isoflurane, Methoxyflurane ² Nitrous oxide (must be used with other inhalants) ² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ether ^{2,3} Hydrogen cyanide ^{2,3,4} Carbon monoxide ² Chloroform ²
Chemical: injectable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pentobarbitone sodium i/p (or i/c after sedation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intravenous agents are acceptable only with i/v catheter placement. 	
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical dislocation ⁵ if less than 150g 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stunning and exsanguination ^{4,6} 	

¹ Requires specialised equipment

² Occupational health and safety issues

³ Inhumane

⁴ Aesthetically unpleasant

⁵ Requires specialised training +/- sedation.

⁶ Only for justified tissue collection.

Table 3. RABBITS

Technique	Acceptable	Acceptable with reservations	Not acceptable
Chemical: inhalant	None recommended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Halothane, Isoflurane, Methoxyflurane ² ● Nitrous oxide (must be used with other inhalants) ² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chloroform ^{2, 3, 4} ● Carbon dioxide ^{1, 3, 4} ● Hydrogen cyanide gas ^{2, 4} ● Carbon monoxide ^{1, 2}
Chemical: injectable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pentobarbitone sodium i/v or i/p 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketamine with a premedicant such as acetylpromazine or xylazine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketamine alone ³ ● Magnesium sulphate, Potassium chloride ³
Physical	None recommended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stunning and dislocation ^{4, 5, 6} ● Captive bolt ^{1, 4, 5} ● Neck dislocation ⁵ (should only be used if anaesthetised first) ● Decapitation ^{1, 5} (should only be used if anaesthetised first) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neck dislocation without anaesthesia ^{3, 4} ● Decapitation without anaesthesia ^{1, 3, 4}

¹ Requires specialised equipment

² Occupational health and safety issues

³ Inhumane

⁴ Aesthetically unpleasant

⁵ Requires specialised training.

⁶ Only for justified tissue collection.

APPENDIX 3. GUIDELINES FOR THE EUTHANASIA OF FETAL AND NEONATAL MICE, RATS, GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS

The following guidelines are suggested to assist in reviewing proposals which involve the use of rodent and rabbit fetuses or neonates. This information can be used as guidelines for investigators, animal house staff and Animal Ethics Committees. In all cases, the person performing the euthanasia must be fully trained in the appropriate procedures.

Neural development up to 60% gestation is considered minimal and pain perception is considered unlikely. Euthanasia of the mother or removal of the fetus should ensure rapid death of the fetus due to loss of blood supply and non-viability of fetuses at this stage of development.¹ Whilst hypothermia is known to act as an anaesthetic² to a certain extent, it is still a controversial method of euthanasia, as is rapid freezing (eg. immersion in liquid nitrogen). Monitored hypothermia, followed by decapitation or rapid freezing (eg. immersion into liquid nitrogen) to ensure euthanasia of fetuses or neonates without fur and less than 4 grams is considered acceptable by some references³. Euthanasia by CO₂ asphyxia is slow and unacceptable for neonates.

Mice and Rat Fetuses

- (i) Fetuses 15 days in gestation to birth: the literature on the development of pain pathways suggests the possibility of pain perception at this time. Whereas fetuses at this age are resistant to inhalant anaesthetics including CO₂, euthanasia may be induced by the skilful injection of chemical anaesthetics. Although aesthetically unpleasant, decapitation with surgical scissors or scapel, or cervical dislocation are humane and acceptable physical methods of euthanasia. When chemical fixation of the whole fetus is required, fetuses (with fur or greater than 4g) should be anaesthetised prior to immersion in or perfusion with fixative solutions. Anaesthesia may be induced by monitored hypothermia² of the fetus, by injection of the fetus with a anaesthetic agent, or by deep anaesthesia of the mother with a chemical agent that crosses the placenta, e.g. pentobarbital. The institute veterinarian should be consulted for considerations of fetal sensitivity to specific anaesthetic agents. When fetuses are not required for study, the method chosen for euthanasia of a pregnant mother must ensure rapid death of the fetus.

Mice and Rat Neonates

- (i) Up to 10 days of age: Acceptable methods for euthanasia of neonatal mice and rats include: injection of chemical anaesthetics (e.g. pentobarbital), decapitation, or cervical dislocation. Anaesthesia should precede immersion or perfusion with chemical fixatives (including liquid nitrogen) if the fetus is greater than 4g. Anaesthesia may be induced by injectable anaesthetics or hypothermia and the institute veterinarian should be consulted for appropriate agents and dosages.
- (ii) Older than 10 days: Follow guidelines as per Appendix 2.

Guinea Pig and Rabbit Fetuses

- (i) Embryos or fetuses: Literature on the development of pain pathways suggests that there may be pain perception consistent with development of the functional brain occurs from 60% gestation. Although aesthetically unpleasant, decapitation is an acceptable method for killing these forms. It is preferable to use a guillotine for decapitation.

Guinea Pig and Rabbit Neonates

- (i) Guinea pig neonates are well developed, sentient animals from birth. Rabbit neonates, in this context, are newborn rabbits up to 10 days old. Intraperitoneal injection with an overdose of an appropriate anaesthetic agent is the preferred method for euthanasia of these neonates. Cervical dislocation is an acceptable method for guinea pigs and rabbits less than 100grams bodyweight.
- (ii) Older than 10 days: Follow guidelines as per Appendix 2.

1 "When ovarian hysterectomies are performed, euthanasia of fetuses should be accomplished as soon as possible after removal from the dam. Neonatal animals are relatively resistant to hypoxia." 2000 Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia, JAVMA 218:688.

2 Phifer CB, Terry LM. 1986. Use of hypothermia for general anaesthesia in preweanling rodent. *Physiol & Behav* 38:887-890.

3. "Recommendations for euthanasia of experimental animals." Working Party Report 1996. *Laboratory Animals*, 30:293-316. (refer to www.lal.org.uk/workp.html)

APPENDIX 4 EXAMPLE ANIMAL MONITORING SHEET

AEC Project Number:	Investigator Name and Phone Contact (BH and AH):
Animal – ID Number:	Species/Strain
Animal details (sex/age etc)	Comments:

- Each animal is examined and observed for abnormalities at each time point (weekly or daily as appropriate)
- Observations are recorded in the table
- Normal clinical signs are recorded as “N”
- Abnormalities are recorded as “A” and severity is scored in brackets eg Breathing: A (3) (see over page)
- Comments concerning abnormalities are recorded in the comments section of the table
- Additional observations tailored to the monitoring requirements for each animal experiment are to be added at “Other”

CLINICAL OBSERVATION (N or A)	DATE						
UNDISTURBED							
Coat							
Activity							
Breathing							
Movement/gait/trembling							
Eating							
Drinking							
Alert/sleeping							
ON HANDLING							
Alert							
Body condition							
Bodyweight (g)							
Dehydration							
Eyes							
Faeces							
Nose							
Breathing							
Urine							
Vocalisation							
OTHER (specify)							
COMMENTS							
INITIALS:							

Signature of (Chief) Investigator

Date

CLINICAL SIGNS SEVERITY SCORE

SIGNS	0	1	2	3
Activity	normal	isolated, abnormal posture	huddled/inactive OR overactive	moribund OR fitting
Alertness/ sleeping	normal	dull or depressed	little response to handling	unconscious
Body condition*	normal	thin	loss of body fat, failure to grow	loss of muscle mass
Body weight*	normal weight and growth rate	reduced growth rate	chronic weight loss >15% OR failure to grow	acute weight loss >10% chronic weight loss 20% OR failure to grow & weight loss
Breathing	normal	rapid, shallow	rapid, abdominal breathing	laboured, irregular, skin blue
Coat	normal	coat rough	Unkempt, wounds, hair thinning	bleeding or infected wounds, or severe hairloss or self mutilation
Dehydration	none	skin less elastic	skin tenting	skin tenting & eyes sunken
Drinking	normal	increased OR decreased intake over 24 hrs	increased OR decreased intake over 48 hours	constantly drinking OR not drinking over 24 hours
Eating	normal	increased OR decreased intake over 24 hours	increased OR decreased intake over 48 hours	obese OR inappetence over 48 hours
Eyes	normal	wetness or dullness	discharge	eyelids matted
Faeces	normal	faeces moist	loose, soiled perineum OR abnormally dry +/- mucus	running out on handling OR no faeces for 48 hrs OR frank blood on faeces
Movement/ gait	normal	slight incoordination OR abnormal gait	incoordinated OR walking on tiptoe OR reluctance to move	staggering OR limb dragging OR paralysis
Nose	normal	wetness	discharge	coagulated
Urine	normal		abnormal colour/volume	no urine 24 hrs OR incontinent, soiled perineum
Vocalisation	normal	squeaks when palpated	struggles and squeaks loudly when handled/ palpated	abnormal vocalisation
Other				

* these criteria may not apply in some situations (eg tumor growth, obesity/metabolic studies)

SPECIAL HUSBANDRY REQUIREMENTS**

--

EUTHANASIA/HUMANE EXPERIMENTAL ENDPOINT CRITERIA**

CLINICAL SIGN	ACTION

** as approved by the AEC, relevant to each specific situation

SCIENTIFIC MEASURES (ie data or tissues to be collected as part of the experimental use)

(eg animals that are killed should be weighed and have their bodies placed in labelled bags and refrigerated)

--

Reference: Morton, D.B. (1997) A scheme for the recognition and assessment of adverse effects in animals. In: Developments in animal and veterinary sciences, 27. *Animal Alternatives, Welfare and Ethics*. pp 235–240. Eds van Zutphen, L.F.M. and Balls, M. Elsevier Science B.V.

APPENDIX 5. EXAMPLE WELFARE ASSESSMENT SCORE AND JUDGEMENT SHEET

This is a general assessment for all animals, which may be altered for each individual animal or research project.

Animal ID:	D.O.B:							
AEC Project No:	Date of Procedure:	-2	-1	0	1AM/PM	2	3	
Appearance/colour	Normal	0						
	Ruffed	1						
	Hunched/trembling	2						
	Listless	3						
Surface temperature and mucous membrane colour	Congested	2						
	Pale pink	2						
	Normal/warm	0						
Natural activity	Eating	0						
	Drinking	0						
	Observant	0						
	Active	0						
Reflexes/respond to touch/pain	Still	3						
	Normal withdrawl	0						
	Aggressive	3						
	Vocal	2						
Wound healing	Normal	0						
	Discharge	1						
	Discharge ++	2						
	Open Wound	3						
Extra info		0						
		1						
		2						
		3						
	SCORE							
Post procedure/surgery requirements (tick if provided)	Pain Relief							
	Antibiotics							
	Fluids							
	Hand feeding							
	Mushy Food							

Judgement:

0-4 = Good

5-8 = Fair

9-12 = Poor

Comments:**Action (if any) required:**_____
Signature of (Chief) Investigator_____
Date

APPENDIX 6. EXAMPLE MONITORING SHEET FOR ANIMALS AFTER SURGERY OR INVASIVE PROCEDURES

This is a general assessment for all animals, which may be altered for each individual animal or research project.

AEC Project Number:	Investigator Name and Contact:
Animal – Number:	Start Date & Surgery/Procedure Date:
Procedure:	Comments:

OBSERVATIONS (Day in relation to surgery)	-3	-2	-1	0	1 AM PM	2 AM PM	3
DAY / DATE / TIME							
Eating							
Drinking							
Shivering/trembling							
Vocalisation							
Grooming							
Normal Walking							
Hunched-up Appearance							
Discharge from the surgical site							

These daily observations should start 3 days before surgery.

On the day of surgery/procedure and for 2 days after surgery/procedure, observations should be made each morning and afternoon.

From day 2 post-surgery/procedure observations should then revert to a daily basis.

Please Note:

1. Analgesia should be administered for the first 12 and/or 24 hours and thereafter as determined by daily observation, any evidence of pain and speed of return to normal behaviour.
2. If any abnormal behaviour is observed or if there is discharge from the wound, please contact your Animal Welfare Officer or your Animal House Manager.

APPENDIX 7 EXAMPLE DAILY AND MONTHLY BREEDING RECORD SHEET

Animal Facility Name:	Animal Facility Staff Name and Phone Contact:
Animal -Species:	Strain/Genetic description (indicate * if new GM strain)

Day	Cage no.	Live born	Still born	Neo-natal culls	Neo-natal deaths	Males weaned	Females weaned	Ave wt (g)	Wean date	Comments
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
Total										

Signature of Animal Facility Staff _____

Date _____

APPENDIX 9 NUMERICAL SCORE SHEET FOR ASSESSING NEONATAL GENETICALLY MODIFIED RODENTS.

AEC Project #:	Animal ID/Strain*:							
Investigator:	Date:							
Observer:	Age (days):							
Appearance/colour	Normal (pink)	0						
	Pink/blue abdomen	1						
	Pink/pale extremities	2						
	Blue/pale	3						
Surface temperature	Warm	0						
	Intermediate	1						
	Cold	2						
Natural activity	Wriggling ++	0						
	Wriggling +	1						
	+/-	2						
	Still	3						
Reflexes/respond to touch	+++ righting reflex	0						
	++ righting reflex	1						
	+	2						
	-	3						
Milk in stomach	++	0						
	+	1						
	-	2						
TOTAL SCORE (Neonate)	0-13							
Parameter (mother)	NB Include Milk Score							
Nest building	Good nest making	0						
	Some nest making	1						
	No nest	2						
Retrieval of young	Always	0						
	Sometimes	1						
	Never	2						
TOTAL SCORE (Mother)	0-6							

use * to identify new GM strain

Judgement: neonate

0-4 = Good

5-8 = Fair

9-12 = Poor

Always assess maternal factors as well. Maternal score 5-6 = Will these animals need fostering?

Comments:

Actions (if required):

(Form also available from: www.LAL.org.uk/pain/pain3.html)

7. Genetic alteration: (Briefly describe which gene has been added /deleted/ altered)	
Affected organs/tissues: (eg gene expressed in liver only)	
Is animal health, welfare, breeding or lifespan likely to be affected?	
What abnormalities are known to exist (or do you expect) in these animals?	

8. Clinical Observations

Comparison of modified animals with non-modified littermates is desirable.

- Supply a record of clinical observations made on a representative sample of the GM animal(s). Observations which are to be included can be found in an *Animal Monitoring Sheet*.
- Minimum period for observation record is 3 months; life-long data to be included where possible. If supplying "average" data, indicate number of animals observed and a measure of the variability of the data.

9. Phenotype

- Briefly detail any other observations which have been made to characterise the new strain (ie behaviour, physiology, reproductive or developmental measures)

10. Minimisation of Pain or Distress

- Describe any adverse affects, pain or distress, and/or unexpected mortality, the causes if known and how these problems were resolved. If none this should be indicated.

11. Special husbandry or animal care requirements specific for the new GM strain

- If these are necessary, please provide details.

12. Humane euthanasia and experimental endpoint criteria.

- What objective criteria will be used to determine when an animal will be humanely killed or removed from an experimental study prematurely?

Please note, a "Request for Minor Amendment" must be submitted to your Animal Ethics Committee on the current form if:

- you anticipate using greater numbers than requested; or
- there have there been any minor changes in procedure; or
- there have been any changes to personnel/staff changes including new honours/PhD students.

If the modifications to procedures are considered significant you will be required to complete a new application.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF INVESTIGATOR Signature signifies that the Chief Investigator understands the requirements of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 & Regulations 1997 and the NHMRC Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes governing the use of animals for research and teaching. Signature further certifies that the investigator will continue to conduct the project in full compliance with the aforementioned requirements.

Signature of Chief Investigator

Date

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**SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION ACT 1994
NOTICE OF MAKING OF STATUTORY
RULES**

Notice is hereby given under Section 17 (2) of the **Subordinate Legislation Act 1994** of the making of the following Statutory Rules:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>162. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals (Amendment) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>169. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Motor Car Traders (Forms) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Motor Car Traders Act 1986</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |
| <p>163. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Magistrates' Court (Arbitration) (Professional Costs) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Magistrates' Court Act 1989</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>170. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Second-Hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers (Forms) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Second-Hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1989</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |
| <p>164. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Confiscation (Further Amendment) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Confiscation Act 1997</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>171. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Travel Agents (Forms) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Travel Agents Act 1986</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |
| <p>165. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Credit Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Credit Act 1984</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>172. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Conservation, Forests and Lands (Infringement Notice) (Amendment) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |
| <p>166. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Travel Agents (Amendment) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Travel Agents Act 1986</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>173. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Health Services (Supported Residential Services) (Amendment) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Health Services Act 1988</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |
| <p>167. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Credit (Administration) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Credit (Administration) Act 1984</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>174. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Plumbing (Fees Amendment) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Building Act 1993</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |
| <p>168. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Fair Trading (Forms) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Fair Trading Act 1999</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> | <p>175. <i>Statutory Rule:</i> Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Regulations 2004</p> <p><i>Authorising Act:</i> Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982</p> <p><i>Date of making:</i> 14 December 2004</p> |

176. *Statutory Rule:* Road Management (Works and Infrastructure) (Interim) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Road Management Act 2004
Date of making: 14 December 2004
177. *Statutory Rule:* Road Management (General) (Interim) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Road Management Act 2004
Date of making: 14 December 2004
178. *Statutory Rule:* Road Safety (Road Rules) (Scooters) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Road Safety Act 1986
Date of making: 14 December 2004
179. *Statutory Rule:* Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration (Fees) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996
Date of making: 14 December 2004

**SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION ACT 1994
 NOTICE THAT STATUTORY RULES ARE
 OBTAINABLE**

Notice is hereby given under Section 17 (3) of the **Subordinate Legislation Act 1994** that the following Statutory Rules were first obtainable from Information Victoria, 356 Collins Street, Melbourne on the date specified:

154. *Statutory Rule:* Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Amendment No. 14) Rules 2004
Authorising Act: Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998
Date first obtainable: 13 December 2004
Code A
155. *Statutory Rule:* Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) (Infringement Notices) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992
Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code A
156. *Statutory Rule:* Evidence (Recorded Evidence) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Evidence Act 1958
Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code A
157. *Statutory Rule:* Mental Health (Statements) Regulations 2004
Authorising Act: Mental Health Act 1986
Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code D

158. *Statutory Rule:* Road Safety
(Drivers) (Alcohol
and Other Drugs)
Regulations 2004

Authorising Act: Road Safety Act
1986

Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code A

159. *Statutory Rule:* Road Safety
(General) (Alcohol
and Other Drugs)
Regulations 2004

Authorising Act: Road Safety Act
1986

Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code B

160. *Statutory Rule:* Land Tax
(Amendment)
Regulations 2004

Authorising Act: Land Tax Act 1958

Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code A

161. *Statutory Rule:* Land Tax
(Indexation
Factors)
Regulations 2004

Authorising Act: Land Tax Act 1958

Date first obtainable: 14 December 2004
Code A

**PRICING FOR SPECIAL GAZETTE,
PERIODICAL GAZETTE AND
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J	353–416	\$29.00
K	417–480	\$33.10
L	481–544	\$38.60
M	545–608	\$44.10
N	609–672	\$49.65
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ISSN 0819-5471



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