

Queensland



Agricultural Standards Act 1994

AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS REGULATION 1997

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Queensland



**AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS
REGULATION 1997**

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AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS REGULATION 1997

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PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Agricultural Standards Regulation 1997*.

Commencement

2. This regulation commences on 1 October 1997.

Definitions—the dictionary

3. The dictionary¹ in schedule 5 defines particular words and phrases used in this regulation.

Scientific names of plants and seed

4. Scientific names mentioned in this regulation follow—

¹ In some legislation, definitions are contained in a dictionary that appears as the last schedule and forms part of the legislation—*Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 14(4).

Words defined elsewhere in this regulation are generally signposted by entries in the dictionary. However, if a section has a definition applying only to the section, or a part of the section, it is generally not signposted by an entry in the dictionary and is generally set out in the last subsection of the section.

Signpost definitions in the dictionary alert the reader to the terms defined elsewhere and tell the reader where the definitions can be found. For example, the definition ‘**“fertiliser”** see section 5.’ tells the reader there is a definition of fertiliser in section 5.

- (a) for insects—the CSIRO handbook of insects;
- (b) for plants and seed—the CSIRO handbook of economic plants.

PART 2—FERTILISER

Division 1—Preliminary

Meaning of “fertiliser”

5.(1) “Fertiliser”, means a substance, including a gypsum, a lime and a soil conditioner—

- (a) containing at least 1 element in at least its minimum percentage content; and
- (b) manufactured or sold for conditioning, decreasing the acidity of, or fertilising soil, or supplying nutrients to crops or plants.

(2) However, **“fertiliser”** does not include anything declared under the Commonwealth Act or Regulation to be an agricultural chemical product or a veterinary chemical product.

Substances exempted from pt 2

6.(1) This part does not apply to a following substance unless the substance’s seller claims it is a fertiliser—

- (a) composted or unprocessed animal manure;
- (b) material attached to and supplying nutrients to seed;
- (c) peat or peat moss;
- (d) pelletised or mixed animal manure (whether or not mixed with vegetable matter);
- (e) planting unit mixture;
- (f) potting mixture;
- (g) unprocessed manufacturer’s waste.

Example of 'planting unit mixture' in subsection (1)(e)—

Material in a seedling tube giving nutrients to the seedling.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**claim**”, as a fertiliser, includes a representation of an element and the element’s minimum percentage content on a label.

Division 2—Labelling fertiliser

Fertilisers exempted from div 2

7.(1) This division only applies to fertiliser manufactured for sale.

(2) However, this division does not apply to fertiliser sold to a person for manufacturing other fertiliser for trade or commerce.

Fertiliser must be labelled

8. Fertiliser must be labelled.²

Information to be contained on label

9. A fertiliser’s label must contain the following information about the fertiliser—

- (a) its distinctive name;
- (b) the name and principal place of business of its manufacturer or seller;
- (c) for each element present in the fertiliser in at least its minimum percentage content, other than when the element only gives minimal value to plant growth—
 - (i) the element’s name; and

² For how labelling must be done see part 5 (Labelling agricultural requirements). Under section 11(2) of the Act (Offences about packing and labelling of agricultural requirements), it is an offence to sell an agricultural requirement unless it is labelled in the required way.

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- (ii) the element's percentage content; and
- (iii) each form in which the element is present.

Examples of paragraph (c)—

1. A fertiliser contains nitrogen in the forms of urea, ammonium and nitrate, each with 3% of the fertiliser's nitrogen content. The label must state the fertiliser contains nitrogen in the forms of urea 3%, ammonium 3%, nitrate 3% and has a total nitrogen content of 9%.
2. A fertiliser contains phosphorus in a water soluble form with a concentration of 8%, a citrate soluble form with a concentration of 1% and a citrate insoluble form with a concentration of 1%. The label must state the fertiliser contains phosphorus in the forms of water soluble 8%, citrate soluble 1%, citrate insoluble 1% and has a total phosphorus content of 10%.
3. A fertiliser contains calcium in the form of calcium carbonate with a concentration of 36% and zinc as an impurity in the calcium carbonate with a concentration of 0.04% with minimal value to plant growth. The label must state the fertiliser contains calcium in the form of carbonate with a content of 36%. The content of the zinc present in the fertiliser need not be stated.

Further information to be contained on label of fertiliser named by using a number

10.(1) This section does not limit section 9.

(2) If a fertiliser is named on its label by using a number not reflecting the actual percentage content of each element in the fertiliser, the label must also state each element's percentage content directly below the fertiliser's name.

Examples of subsection (2)—

1. A fertiliser named 'Smith's P22' contains a total nitrogen content of 10%, a total phosphorus content of 5% and a total potassium content of 3%. Its label must state the elements and each of their percentage contents directly below the fertiliser's name.
2. A fertiliser named 'Jones' TE4' contains a total zinc content of 22%. Its label must state the element and its percentage content directly below the fertiliser's name.

(3) However, if the fertiliser contains nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium in at least their minimum percentage content, it is enough to only state each of their percentage contents directly below the fertiliser's name.

Example of subsection (3)—

A fertiliser named 'Brown's BP66' contains a total nitrogen content of 12%, a total phosphorus content of 2%, a total potassium content of 12%, a total copper content of 0.9% and a total zinc content of 0.9%. Its label must state the elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium and each of their percentage contents directly below the fertiliser's name.

(4) In this section—

“element” means an element present in the fertiliser in at least its minimum percentage content.

Further information to be contained on particular fertiliser labels

11.(1) The label of blood and bone based fertiliser must also state the fertiliser's blood and bone percentage content.

(2) The label of phosphatic fertiliser must also contain a warning that the fertiliser must not be fed to stock if it contains more than—

- (a) 40 g fluorine for each kilogram of phosphorus; or
- (b) 100 mg cadmium for each kilogram of phosphorus.

(3) The label of lime must also state the lime's neutralising value, worked out in the way stated in section 24,³ and its fineness.⁴

(4) The label of gypsum must also state—

- (a) whether the gypsum is grade 1, 2 or 3;⁵ and
- (b) the gypsum's fineness; and
- (c) if it contains more than 0.8% sodium—a warning that it is unsuitable for reclaiming saline sodic soils.

(5) The label of elemental sulfur or fertiliser containing elemental sulfur

³ Section 24 (Working out lime's neutralising value)

⁴ For its fineness, see section 22 (Meaning of substance's fineness)

⁵ For how the grades are worked out see section 17 (Gypsum)

must also state the sulfur's grade and, if it contains a combination of grades, the percentage content of each grade.⁶

(6) The label of fertiliser containing biuret must also state the following—

- (a) the fertiliser's maximum biuret percentage content;
- (b) for foliar fertiliser, other than solely for turf, containing—
 - (i) more than 10 g, but not more than 20 g, biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen—a warning that the fertiliser is not recommended for repeated foliar application on citrus trees;
 - (ii) more than 20 g, but not more than 30 g, biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen—a warning that the fertiliser is not recommended for repeated foliar application on annual or perennial horticultural crops;
 - (iii) more than 30 g biuret for each kilogram of nitrogen—a warning that the fertiliser is not recommended for foliar application;
- (c) for foliar fertiliser used solely for turf—a statement that the fertiliser is for use in turf only and must not be used in other foliar sprays;
- (d) for non-foliar fertiliser—a statement that the fertiliser is for soil application only and must not be used in foliar sprays.

(7) The label of fertiliser containing phosphorous acid or its salts containing the phosphite ion, or a combination of phosphorous acid and its salts containing the phosphite ion, must also state—

- (a) the fertiliser must not be used as a foliar fertiliser; and
- (b) use of the fertiliser for a crop for which a phosphorous acid maximum residue limit has not been established may cause detectable residues in the crop and adversely affect saleability of the crop.⁷

⁶ Section 18 states the particle size for each grade of elemental sulfur

⁷ The Food Standards Code made under the *National Food Authority Act 1991* (Cwlth), adopted under the *Food Act 1981*, regulates maximum residue limits for food.

(8) The label of rock phosphate or unpelleted fertiliser, other than liquid fertiliser, containing organic matter must also state its fineness.

Division 3—Composition of, and other things about, fertiliser

Blood and bone, or blood and bone based, fertiliser

12.(1) Blood and bone fertiliser must contain the following—

- (a) at least 90% of meal containing animal blood, bone or flesh, fish or feather;
- (b) at least 4.5% nitrogen and 5% phosphorus;
- (c) not more than 0.2% water soluble nitrogen and 0.5% water soluble phosphorus.

(2) Blood and bone based fertiliser must contain at least 65% of meal containing animal blood, bone or flesh, fish or feather.

(3) Also, if blood and bone, or blood and bone based, fertiliser is unpelleted—

- (a) it must be capable of passing through a 2.36 mm sieve; and
- (b) at least 50% of it must pass through a 500 μm sieve.⁸

Other organic fertiliser

13.(1) Organic fertiliser must contain at least 95% organic matter.

(2) Organically-based fertiliser must contain at least 65% organic matter.

(3) Also, if organic, or organically-based, fertiliser or a fertiliser containing organic matter is unpelleted (other than liquid fertiliser)—

- (a) it must be capable of passing through a 4 mm sieve; and
- (b) at least 30% of it must pass through a 500 μm sieve.

⁸ ' μm ' is the symbol for micrometre.

Phosphatic fertiliser

14.(1) Rock phosphate fertiliser and reactive rock phosphate fertiliser must be derived from naturally occurring calcium phosphate and contain at least 12% phosphorus.

(2) At least 70% of rock phosphate fertiliser must pass through a 500 µm sieve.

(3) At least 30% of the total phosphorus of reactive rock phosphate fertiliser must be soluble in citric acid.

(4) Superphosphate fertiliser must—

- (a) be rock phosphate treated with sulfuric acid; and
- (b) contain at least 10% sulfur; and
- (c) have a soluble phosphorus content of at least—
 - (i) for water soluble phosphorus—7%; or
 - (ii) for water and citrate soluble phosphorus—8%.

(5) Double superphosphate fertiliser must—

- (a) be rock phosphate treated with phosphoric acid or sulfuric acid; and
- (b) have a soluble phosphorus content of at least—
 - (i) for water soluble phosphorus—13%; or
 - (ii) for water and citrate soluble phosphorus—15%.

(6) Triple superphosphate fertiliser must—

- (a) be rock phosphate treated with phosphoric acid; and
- (b) have a soluble phosphorus content of at least—
 - (i) for water soluble phosphorus—15%; or
 - (ii) for water and citrate soluble phosphorus—17%.

(7) Monoammonium phosphate fertiliser must be derived from monoammonium phosphate and contain at least 9.5% nitrogen and 21% phosphorus.

(8) Diammonium phosphate fertiliser must be derived from diammonium phosphate and contain at least 17% nitrogen and 19% phosphorus.

Other inorganic fertilisers

15.(1) Ammonium sulfate fertiliser must be derived from ammonium sulfate and contain at least 20% nitrogen present as ammonium.

(2) Potassium sulfate fertiliser must be derived from potassium sulphate and contain at least 41% potassium and 16% sulfur.

(3) Potassium chloride fertiliser must be derived from potassium chloride and contain at least 49% potassium.

(4) Urea fertiliser must be derived from urea and contain at least 45% nitrogen.

Lime

16. Dolomite or dolomitic limestone must contain at least 80 g of magnesium in the form of magnesium carbonate for each kilogram of the total product.

Gypsum

17.(1) Gypsum of any grade must be naturally occurring.

(2) Gypsum of the following grades must contain at least the following percentages of sulfur—

- (a) grade 1—15%;
- (b) grade 2—12.5%;
- (c) grade 3—10%.

(3) Phosphogypsum must contain at least 14% sulfur and not more than 20% free moisture.

Fertiliser containing elemental sulfur

18. The particle size of elemental sulfur in fertiliser containing elemental sulfur must be—

- (a) for fine grade sulfur—less than 0.25 mm; or
- (b) for medium grade sulfur—0.25 mm to 0.5 mm; or
- (c) for coarse grade sulfur—more than 0.5 mm.

Allowable variations for certain stated attributes of fertiliser

19.(1) A representation that a fertiliser has a particular fineness, neutralising value or percentage content of something (the “**represented attribute**”) is not false or misleading if—

- (a) the fertiliser’s represented attribute differs from its actual attribute; and
- (b) the difference between its represented and actual attribute is within the allowable variation for the attribute.

(2) For this section, the allowable variation for an attribute mentioned in schedule 1, column 1 is a variation up to and including the allowable deficiency stated opposite the attribute in schedule 1, column 2, or the allowable excess stated opposite the attribute in schedule 1, column 3.

(3) In schedule 1, the allowable deficiency or allowable excess for an attribute, is expressed as a percentage of the attribute’s stated content in the fertiliser.

(4) To remove any doubt, this section does not apply to the content of a harmful ingredient in a fertiliser.

(5) In subsection (1)—

“**actual attribute**” means the actual fineness, neutralising value or percentage content of the thing worked out by analysing a sample of the fertiliser by an AOAC official method using sampling methods established for liming materials and fertilisers by the AOAC.

Example of operation of this section—

A label for fertiliser states the fertiliser contains 5% potassium and its actual

potassium content is 4.5%. Under schedule 1, the allowable deficiency is 10% of the stated 5%. Therefore, it is not a false or misleading statement if the fertiliser contains 0.5% less than 5% potassium (namely, 4.5%).

Division 4—Harmful ingredients in fertiliser

Harmful ingredients

20. Cadmium, chloride, fluorine, lead and mercury are harmful ingredients in fertiliser.

Maximum amount of a harmful ingredient a fertiliser may contain

21.(1) The maximum amount of cadmium a fertiliser may contain is—

- (a) for phosphatic fertiliser—350 mg for each kilogram of phosphorus; or
- (b) for nonphosphatic fertiliser, other than phosphogypsum or trace element fertiliser—10 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
- (c) for phosphogypsum—15 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
- (d) for trace element fertiliser—50 mg for each kilogram of the total product.

(2) The maximum amount of chloride a fertiliser recommended for use in tobacco cultivation may contain is 20 g for each kilogram of the total product.

(3) The maximum amount of fluorine a phosphatic fertiliser may contain is—

- (a) for phosphatic fertiliser other than rock phosphate—25 g for each kilogram of total product; or
- (b) for rock phosphate—40 g for each kilogram of the total product.

(4) The maximum amount of lead a fertiliser may contain is—

- (a) for fertiliser, other than lime or gypsum, fertiliser containing at least 25% organic matter, fertiliser with added zinc for soil or

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- trace element fertiliser—100 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
- (b) for lime or gypsum—30 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
 - (c) for fertiliser containing at least 25% organic matter—300 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
 - (d) for fertiliser with added zinc for soil—500 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
 - (e) for trace element fertiliser for—
 - (i) foliar application only—500 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
 - (ii) foliar or direct soil application—500 mg for each kilogram of the total product; or
 - (iii) direct soil application only—2 000 mg for each kilogram of the total product.
- (5) The maximum amount of mercury a fertiliser may contain is 5 mg for each kilogram of the total product.

(6) In this section—

“fertiliser with added zinc for soil” means a fertiliser that contains at least 0.5% added zinc for direct soil application, other than a trace element fertiliser.

“trace element” means boron, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium or zinc.

“trace element fertiliser” means a fertiliser containing 1 or more trace elements as the only elements in at least their minimum percentage content for direct soil or foliar application.

*Division 5—Miscellaneous***Meaning of substance’s fineness**

22. “Fineness”, of a substance, means the percentage of the substance

passing through a sieve with an aperture of the size stated for the substance—

- (a) for rock phosphate, other than reactive rock phosphate, or a fertiliser containing organic matter—500 µm; and
- (b) for lime—250 µm; and
- (c) for gypsum—2 mm.

Measuring phosphorus in fertiliser

23. If, under this regulation, fertiliser must have a particular content of phosphorus in a particular form—

- (a) the amount by which water soluble phosphorus is more than its required content may offset a deficiency in its citrate soluble phosphorus content; and
- (b) for fertiliser with a citrate soluble phosphorus content of less than 25% of its combined water soluble and citrate soluble phosphorus content—the amount by which citrate soluble phosphorus is more than its required content may offset a deficiency in its water soluble phosphorus content.

Working out lime's neutralising value

24. For this regulation, the neutralising value of a lime must be worked out under AOAC official method 955.01.

PART 3—SEED

Division 1—Labelling seed

Seed exempted from div 1

25.(1) This division does not apply to forestry tree or ornamental flower seed.

(2) Also, the division does not apply to seed sold by its grower if the grower—

- (a) has not cleaned or tested it for its germination percentage; and
- (b) gives the buyer a written statement that the grower has not cleaned or tested the seed.

Seed must be labelled

26. Seed must be labelled.⁹

Information to be contained on label of seed sold in a large quantity

27.(1) This section only applies to the following seed sold in at least the quantity stated for the seed—

- (a) bean, maize or pea seed—1 kg;
- (b) vegetable seed (other than bean, maize or pea seed)—100 g;
- (c) other seed—10 kg.

(2) A label for seed must contain the following information about the seed—

- (a) its common name;
- (b) its minimum germination percentage by count;
- (c) its minimum pure seed percentage by weight;
- (d) its maximum other seed percentage by weight;
- (e) its batch or lot identification.

(3) If the seed is leguminous seed and it contains hard seed, the label must also state the maximum hard seed percentage by count of the leguminous seed.

⁹ For how labelling must be done, see part 5 (Labelling agricultural requirements). Under section 11(2) of the Act (Offences about packing and labelling of agricultural requirements), it is an offence to sell an agricultural requirement unless it is labelled in the required way

(4) If the minimum germination percentage of seed is worked out after the seed sample is treated to break its dormancy, its label must also state the way the seed was treated.

(5) If the name and principal place of business of a seed's previous seller is not written on its container or label, its label must also state the name and principal place of business of its current seller.

(6) In subsection (4)—

“**treated**” does not include treated under a control method stated in the international rules.

Further information to be contained on label of coated or treated seed

28.(1) The label of coated seed must also state the coating's percentage content in the seed.

(2) The label of seed treated with a chemical seed treatment¹⁰ must also state the following—

- (a) the seed has been treated with a chemical seed treatment and the chemical's name;
- (b) the package contains chemical residue and must not be used again;
- (c) if animal or human consumption of the chemical seed treatment is prohibited under an Act—that animal or human consumption of the seed is prohibited.

Information to be contained on label of seed sold in a mixture

29.(1) This section applies to seed sold in a mixture containing more than 1 seed species.

(2) For each species with a percentage content by weight in the mixture of at least 5%, the label for the seed mixture must—

¹⁰ See the definition of “chemical seed treatment” in the dictionary.

- (a) contain the information mentioned in section 27(2);¹¹ and
- (b) comply with sections 27(3) to (5) and 28.¹²

Information to be contained on label of seed sold in a small quantity

30.(1) This section only applies to the following seed sold in less than the quantity stated for the seed—

- (a) bean, maize or pea seed—1 kg;
- (b) vegetable seed (other than bean, maize or pea seed)—100 g;
- (c) other seed—10 kg.

(2) However, this section does not apply to—

- (a) seed mentioned in subsection (1)(c) sold in a quantity less than 10 kg if the original container from which the seed is taken—
 - (i) is labelled under this division; and
 - (ii) may be inspected easily by the buyer; or
- (b) seed labelled under sections 27 to 29.¹³

(3) A label for seed must contain the following information about the seed—

- (a) its common name;
- (b) for seed treated with a chemical seed treatment—a statement that it has been treated with a chemical seed treatment and must not be used for human or animal consumption;
- (c) the month and year by which it should be sown.

¹¹ Section 27 (Information to be contained on label of seed sold in a large quantity)

¹² Section 28 (Further information to be contained on label of coated or treated seed)

¹³ Section 29 (Information to be contained on label of seed sold in a mixture)

Division 2—Prohibited materials and harmful ingredients in seed**Prohibited materials**

31.(1) The following things are prohibited material in seed—

- (a) a live insect, at any stage of its development, stated in schedule 2, part 1, division 1;
- (b) a weed seed stated in schedule 2, part 1, division 2, or a seed that cannot be visually distinguished from a weed seed stated in the division.

(2) Despite subsection (1)(b), johnson grass seed (*Sorghum halepense*) or a seed that cannot be visually distinguished from johnson grass seed is not a prohibited material in seed of a sorghum species or cultivar that cannot be visually distinguished from johnson grass.

Harmful ingredient in sunflower seed

32.(1) Sclerotes of *Sclerotinia* spp. is a harmful ingredient in sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus*).

(2) The maximum percentage by weight of sclerotes that sunflower seed may contain is 0.1%.

Division 3—Miscellaneous**Allowable variations in label statements about germination, purity and seed content**

33.(1) A statement on a label for seed that the seed has a particular minimum germination percentage, minimum pure seed percentage content or maximum other seed percentage content (the “**attribute**”) is not false or misleading if—

- (a) the seed’s actual quality is higher than the attribute; or
- (b) the difference between its stated and actual attribute is within the allowable variation for the attribute.

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Examples of subsection (1)(a)—

1. A label may state the minimum germination percentage is 70%, if the actual germination percentage is 90%.
2. A label may state the minimum pure seed percentage is 90% if the actual pure seed percentage is 99%.
3. A label may state the maximum other seed percentage is 2% if the actual other seed percentage is 0.5%.

(2) For this section, the allowable variation for an attribute for seed is the allowable variation—

- (a) stated in the international rules for the seed; or
- (b) if an allowable variation is not stated in the international rules for the seed—worked out at the 5% significance level under the seed testing handbook ‘Handbook of Tolerances and of Measures of Precision for Seed Testing’ (1963).¹⁴

PART 4—STOCK FOOD

Division 1—Preliminary

Meaning of “stock food”

34.(1) “Stock food” means a basic food, or food mixture, containing at least 1 nutritional ingredient, for feeding to stock to maintain its growth, life or performance.

Examples of ‘performance’ in subsection (1)—

Productive, reproductive or working capacity.

(2) **“Stock food”** includes the following—

¹⁴ This handbook was published by the International Seed Testing Association in 1963 in ‘Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association’, Volume 28. The International Seed Testing Association’s address is: PO Box 412, 8046, Zurich, CH – Switzerland. A copy of the handbook may be inspected, free of charge, at the department’s office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

- (a) a lick, other than a medicated lick;
- (b) a premix;
- (c) a medicated premix;
- (d) a medicated stock food;
- (e) a stock food supplement.

(3) However, “**stock food**” does not include anything declared under the Commonwealth Act or Regulation to be a veterinary chemical product.

(4) In subsection(1)—

“**nutritional ingredient**”, in a stock food, has the meaning given to it under the Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “nutritional ingredient”.¹⁵

Examples of nutritional ingredients—

Grains, oilseed meals, animal protein meals, hay, vitamins, salt, limestone, and minerals.

Stock food exempted from pt 4

35.(1) This part, other than sections 45 and 46,¹⁶ does not apply to stock food—

- (a) manufactured or prepared—
 - (i) by a veterinary surgeon or person under a veterinary surgeon’s instructions; and
 - (ii) to only feed stock under the veterinary surgeon’s care or charge; or
- (b) to be fed to an aquarium display fish, aviary bird, cat, dog or goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).

(2) However, the provisions of section 46 apply to stock food manufactured or prepared under this section other than for the elements copper and selenium.

¹⁵ Commonwealth Regulation, section 3 (Interpretation)

¹⁶ Section 45 (Prohibited materials)
Section 46 (Harmful ingredients)

Division 2—Labelling stock food***Subdivision 1—General requirements for stock food*****Stock food exempted from div 2**

36.(1) This division only applies to manufactured stock food for sale.

(2) However, this division does not apply to stock food sold to a person for manufacturing other stock food for trade or commerce.

Stock food must be labelled

37. Stock food must be labelled.¹⁷

Information to be contained on label

38.(1) A stock food's label must contain the following information about the stock food—

- (a) its distinctive name;
- (b) the name and principal place of business of its manufacturer or seller;
- (c) the age or stage of production and species of stock to which it may be fed;
- (d) for stock food not supplied in bulk, the following—
 - (i) its batch number;
 - (ii) its storage requirements;
 - (iii) its minimum crude protein percentage, if any;
 - (iv) its minimum equivalent crude protein percentage, if any;

¹⁷ For how labelling must be done see part 5 (Labelling agricultural requirements). Under section 11(2) of the Act (Offences about packing and labelling of agricultural requirements), it is an offence to sell an agricultural requirement unless it is labelled in the required way

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- (v) if it contains both crude protein and equivalent crude protein—its total of minimum crude protein and minimum equivalent crude protein;
- (vi) its maximum crude fibre¹⁸ percentage content;
- (vii) its maximum salt (NaCl) percentage content, when added;
- (e) if the stock food has a urea percentage content—
 - (i) the percentage; and
 - (ii) if the percentage is more than 3%—a warning that urea can be poisonous to stock;
- (f) its copper and selenium contents, when added (each expressed in milligrams per kilogram);
- (g) for a medicated premix, medicated stock food, stock food containing more than 3% urea or stock food not ready to use—directions for its use.

Examples of 'stage of production' under paragraph (c)—

Creep, weaner, grower, breeder or finisher.

Example of 'storage requirements' under paragraph (d)(ii)—

'STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE'.

Example of stating total of minimum crude protein and minimum equivalent crude protein under paragraph (d)(v)—

If a stock food contains 5% crude protein from grain and 30% equivalent crude protein from urea, it is enough to state the total of minimum crude protein and minimum equivalent crude protein as '35% total minimum crude protein'.

Example of 'warning' in subparagraph (e)(ii)—

'Urea can be poisonous to stock and as little as 0.25 g urea for each kilogram live weight can kill cattle not previously adapted to it.'

Example of 'stock food not ready to use' in paragraph (g)—

A premix concentrate needing dilution before use.

¹⁸ See section 47 for how to work out the crude fibre content.

Subdivision 2—Expiry date requirements for certain stock food**Expiry date to be stated on label of particular stock food**

39.(1) The label of a stock food that is a lick, medicated stock food, milk replacer or premix must also state the stock food's expiry date.

(2) A stock food's expiry date is not more than—

- (a) for a lick, milk replacer, or premix in a solid form—2 years after the day it is manufactured; or
- (b) for a premix in a liquid form—1½ years after the day it is manufactured; or
- (c) for a medicated stock food—6 months after the day it is manufactured.

(3) However, if an ingredient in a stock food has an expiry date that is before the stock food's expiry date under subsection (2), the stock food's expiry date is the ingredient's expiry date.

(4) An expiry date may be stated as a day or a month.

Example—

If the expiry date for a stock food mentioned in subsection (1) is 15 June 1998, the date may be stated as follows—

- 'exp. 15/6/98'
- 'exp. 6/98'.

(5) If an expiry date is stated as a month without stating a day, the expiry date is taken to be the last day of that month.

Subdivision 3—Additional requirements for medicated stock food**Further information—medicated stock food**

40.(1) The label of a medicated premix or medicated stock food must also state—

- (a) the following things about a veterinary chemical product in it—
 - (i) its purpose;

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- (ii) the name and concentration in the medicated premix or medicated stock food of each of its active constituents;
 - (iii) the restraints, if any, for each of its active constituents;
 - (iv) other things in the directions on its approved label about including the active constituent in the medicated premix or medicated stock food; and
- (b) any withholding period.

Example of 'restraint' in paragraph (a)(iii)—

'Do not feed to horses or other equines. May be fatal.'

Example of 'withholding period' in paragraph (b)—

'WITHHOLDING PERIOD'

Must not be fed to stock within 5 days before slaughter for human consumption.'

(2) In subsection (1)—

"restraint" means a restraint contained on the approved label for containers for the veterinary chemical product included in the stock food.

"withholding period" means the withholding period stated on the approved label for containers for the veterinary chemical product included in the stock food.

Subdivision 4—Additional requirements for stock food containing ruminant material

Application of sdiv 4

41. This subdivision applies to the labelling of stock food containing ruminant material.

Statement label must contain

42.(1) The label must contain the following statement—

'This product contains ruminant material—DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS.'

(2) The statement must be in—

- (a) a position where it can be clearly seen on the face of the label; and
- (b) if the label is—
 - (i) written or stamped on the outside of a stock food's container—letters at least 10 mm high; or
 - (ii) fixed to the outside of a stock food's container—letters at least 3 mm high; or
 - (iii) a written notice given to a buyer under section 50(1)(b)¹⁹—letters at least 3 mm high; and
- (c) dark print on a light background.

Label not to be taken off container of stock food that contains ruminant material

43. A person must not knowingly take the label off, or cause the label to be taken off the container of stock food that contains ruminant material.²⁰

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Obscuring statement

44. A person must not knowingly mark or deface a label so as to obscure a statement on the label made or purporting to be made under section 42.²¹

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

¹⁹ Section 50 (Labelling method)

²⁰ Under section 52(a) (Labels not to be taken off before delivery), it is also an offence to knowingly take the label off, or knowingly cause the label to be taken off, any agricultural requirement before the requirement is delivered to the buyer.

²¹ Section 42 (Statement label must contain)

Division 3—Prohibited materials and harmful ingredients in stock food**Prohibited materials**

45. The following things are prohibited materials in stock food—

- (a) a nitrofurantol mentioned in schedule 2, part 2, division 1;
- (b) a plant (including a seed and part of the plant) mentioned in schedule 2, part 2, division 2;
- (c) a substance mentioned in schedule 2, part 2, division 3;
- (d) a sulfonamide mentioned in schedule 2, part 2, division 4.

Harmful ingredients

46.(1) The following things are harmful ingredients in stock food—

- (a) an antioxidant mentioned in schedule 3, part 1, column 1;
- (b) an element or a mineral mentioned in schedule 3, part 2, column 1;
- (c) a weed seed mentioned in schedule 3, part 3, column 1;
- (d) a thing mentioned in schedule 3, part 4, column 1.

(2) The maximum amount of a harmful ingredient mentioned in schedule 3 that stock food may contain is stated opposite the harmful ingredient in schedule 3, part 1, 2, 3 or 4, column 2.

(3) A pesticide mentioned in table 4, column 1, of the MRL standard is also a harmful ingredient in stock food mentioned opposite the pesticide or the codes stated under the pesticide in the standard, table 4, column 2.

(4) The maximum amount of pesticide that stock food mentioned in subsection (3) may contain is the amount producing in the food the maximum residue limit or the extraneous residue limit stated opposite the pesticide or the codes stated under the pesticide in the MRL standard, table 4, column 3.

(5) The provisions of the MRL standard are adopted in this section for a pesticide mentioned in subsections (3) and (4).

(6) In this section—

“**extraneous residue limit**” see MRL standard, definitions, definition “extraneous residue limit”.

“**maximum residue limit**” see MRL standard, definitions, definition “maximum residue limit”.

“**MRL standard**” means the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, *MRL Standard Maximum Residue Limits in Food and Animal Feedstuffs of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals and Associated Substances*, published by the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

Division 4—Miscellaneous

Working out crude fibre in stock food

47. For this regulation, the crude fibre content of stock food must be worked out under AOAC official method 962.09.

Offence about selling stock food after its expiry date

48.(1) A person must not sell stock food to another (“**the buyer**”) after—

- (a) its expiry date stated on the stock food’s label; or
- (b) if its expiry date is not stated on the label—its latest expiry date worked out under section 39.²²

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, it is a defence for the person to prove when the buyer bought the stock food the buyer—

- (a) knew the stock food was being sold after its expiry date; and
- (b) was offered a concession by the person to buy the stock food because it was being sold after its expiry date.

²² Section 39 (Expiry date to be stated on label of particular stock food)

(3) In this section—

“**concession**”, to the buyer, includes a discount or the giving of credit on goods purchased or to be purchased.

PART 5—LABELLING AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS

Application of pt 5

49. This part applies if an agricultural requirement²³ must be labelled under this regulation.²⁴

Labelling method

50.(1) A label must be—

- (a) written or stamped on, or fixed to, the outside of the container; or
- (b) if the agricultural requirement is sold in bulk and a label cannot be on or fixed to its container—a written notice given to the buyer before or when the requirement is delivered to the buyer.

(2) A notice under subsection (1)(b) may be fixed to or form part of a delivery docket or invoice given to the buyer.

²³ Under section 4 of the Act (Definitions), “agricultural requirement” means—

- (a) seed, fertiliser, lime or stock food; or
- (b) other material declared under a regulation to be an agricultural requirement.

²⁴ Other legislation may also require other matters to be contained on labels. See, for example, the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*, part 4 (Packing and labelling) and the *Trade Measurement Act 1990*.

Under section 12(1)(a) of the Act (False or misleading representations about agricultural requirements), a person must not make a representation the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular in connection with the supply or possible supply or promotion of the supply or use of an agricultural requirement.

Required label information to be in English

51.(1) Information a label must contain or a thing a label must state under this regulation must be visibly and legibly written in English.

(2) However, a person may write information on a label—

- (a) other than information under this regulation; and
- (b) in another language as well as in English.

Labels not to be taken off before delivery

52. A person must not knowingly take the label off, or cause the label to be taken off—

- (a) an agricultural requirement's container before the requirement is delivered to the buyer; or
- (b) if the label is fixed to or forms part of a delivery docket or invoice under section 50(2)²⁵—the delivery docket or invoice before it is delivered to the buyer.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

²⁵ Section 50 (Labelling method)

SCHEDULE 1**ALLOWABLE VARIATIONS IN FERTILISER
ATTRIBUTES (WHOLE PRODUCT BASIS)**

section 19(2) and (3)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Attribute	Any fertiliser	Fertiliser (other than lime or gypsum)
	Allowable deficiency (%)	Allowable excess (%)
percentage content of something required to be—		
• at least 25%	5	25
• at least 10% but less than 25%	6	25
• less than 10%	10	25
fineness	10	25
neutralising value	10	—

SCHEDULE 2
**PROHIBITED MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL
REQUIREMENTS**

sections 31 and 45

PART 1—PROHIBITED MATERIALS IN SEED
Division 1—Insects

Column 1 Common name	Column 2 Scientific name
angoumois grain moth	<i>Sitotroga cerealla</i>
bean weevil	<i>Callosobruchis phaseoli</i>
buffel grass seed head caterpillar	<i>Manparva rhodeneura</i>
cadelle beetle	<i>Tenebroides mauritanicus</i>
carpet beetle	<i>Attagenus</i> spp.
cigarette beetle	<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>
confused flour beetle	<i>Tribolium confusum</i>
dried fruit beetle	<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>
flat grain beetle	<i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i>
indian meal moth	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>
lesser grain borer	<i>Rhyssopertha dominica</i>
mediterranean flour moth	<i>Ephestia kuehniella</i>
merchant grain beetle	<i>Oryzaephilus mercator</i>
mottled grain moth	<i>Nemapogon granella</i>

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

red flour beetle	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>
rice moth	<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i>
saw-toothed grain beetle	<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>
tropical warehouse moth	<i>Ephestia cautellaci</i>
warehouse beetle	<i>Trogoderma</i> spp.
weevil	<i>Sitophilus</i> spp.

Division 2—Weed seed

Column 1 Common name	Column 2 Scientific name
african boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
badhara bush	<i>Gmelina asiatica</i>
bitter sneezeweed	<i>Helenium amarum</i>
blackberry (other than seed of a cultivated variety recognised in the CSIRO handbook of economic plants)	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
bramble (other than seed of a cultivated variety recognised in the CSIRO handbook of economic plants)	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
broomrape	<i>Orobanche</i> spp.
chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>
clockweed	<i>Gaura</i> spp.
corn sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
cottontails	<i>Froelichia floridana</i>

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

creeping knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
deenanath grass	<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>
dinebra	<i>Dinebra retroflexa</i>
dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
giant foxtail	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>
giant sensitive tree	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
harrisia cactus	<i>Eriocereus</i> spp.
hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
indian hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
indian jujube	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>
itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
java bean	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knobweed	<i>Hyptis capitata</i>
lesser jack	<i>Emex spinosa</i>
mesquites	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.
mexican poppy	<i>Argemone</i> spp.
mission grass	<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>
mist flower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
navua sedge	<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>
nutgrass	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
opium poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
perennial thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
prickly pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.
ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.
red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>
rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>
saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
silver-leaved nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>
St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
thornapple	<i>Datura</i> spp.
witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp.
yellow nutgrass	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

**PART 2—PROHIBITED MATERIALS IN STOCK
FOOD***Division 1—Nitrofurans*

furaltadone
furazolidone
nifursol
nitrofurazone

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 2—Plants

Column 1 Common name	Column 2 Scientific name
castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
rattlepod	<i>Crotalaria</i> spp.

Division 3—Substances

carbadox
 chloramphenicol
 clenbuterol
 hydroxyquinone
 natural or synthetic hormones
 phenothiazine
 polybrominated biphenyls
 promazine
 reserpine
 thiouracil

Division 4—Sulfonamides

phthalyl sulfacetamide
 sulfacetamide
 sulfacetamide sodium
 sulfachlorpyridazine

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

sulfafurazole

sulfaguanidine

sulfamethoxydiazine

sulfamonomethoxine

sulfanilamide

sulfanitran

sulfapyridine

sulfathiazole

SCHEDULE 3**HARMFUL INGREDIENTS IN STOCK FOOD**

section 46

PART 1—ADDED ANTIOXIDANTS

Column 1 Harmful ingredient	Column 2 Maximum amount (for each kilogram of total product)
butylated hydroxyanisole	(a) for stock food (other than blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal)—100 mg (b) for blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal—200 mg
butylated hydroxytoluene	(a) for stock food (other than blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal)—100 mg (b) for blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal—200 mg
ethoxyquin	(a) for stock food (other than blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal)—150 mg (b) for blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal—800 mg
isopropyl gallate	(a) for stock food (other than blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal)—100 mg (b) for blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal—200 mg

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

lauryl gallate	(a) for stock food (other than blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal)—100 mg (b) for blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal—200 mg
any combination of b u t y l a t e d h y d r o x y a n i s o l e, b u t y l a t e d h y d r o x y t o l u e n e, isopropyl gallate, lauryl gallate and ethoxyquin	for stock food (other than blood, bone, meat, meat and bone, or fish meal)—200 mg

PART 2—ELEMENTS AND MINERALS

Column 1 Harmful ingredient	Column 2 Maximum amount
cadmium	for stock food—100 mg for each kilogram of phosphorus in the stock food
copper (when added)	(a) for stock food (other than licks or mineral supplements for cattle, goats horses or sheep)— (i) for stock (other than meat chickens or pigs (other than breeding pigs)—20 mg for each kilogram of final product (ii) for meat chickens or pigs (other than breeding pigs)—200 mg for each kilogram of final product (iii) for breeding pigs—50 mg for each kilogram of final product

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (b) for a lick for cattle, goats, horses or sheep—1 400 mg for each kilogram of the total product
 - (c) for a mineral supplement for cattle, goats, horses and sheep—an amount that, when the stock food is used as directed, is not more than 20 mg for each kilogram of the stock's total daily food intake
- fluorine
- (a) for a lick or mineral supplement for cattle (other than dairy cattle), goats, horses and sheep—2000 mg for each kilogram of the total product
 - (b) for a lick or mineral supplement for dairy cattle—400 mg for each kilogram of the total product
 - (c) for stock food (other than a lick or mineral supplement) for dairy cattle—40 mg for each kilogram of final product
 - (d) for stock food for breeding pigs—150 mg for each kilogram of final product
 - (e) for stock food for poultry—350 mg for each kilogram of final product
 - (f) for stock food (other than a lick or mineral supplement) for cattle (other than dairy cattle), goats, horses pigs (other than breeding pigs) and sheep—200 mg for each kilogram of final product
- lead
- for stock food in a form ready to be fed to stock—0.2 mg for each kilogram of the total product
- mercury
- (a) for stock food in a form ready to be fed to stock—0.02 mg for each kilogram of the total product

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- selenium (when added)
- (b) for fish meal—0.4 mg for each kilogram of the total product
 - (a) for stock food (other than a lick or mineral supplement for cattle, goats, horses or sheep)—
 - (i) for stock (other than pigs or poultry)—0.1 mg for each kilogram of final product
 - (ii) for pigs or poultry—0.3 mg for each kilogram of final product
 - (b) for a lick for cattle, goats and sheep—1 mg for each kilogram of total product
 - (c) for a lick for horses—5 mg for each kilogram of the total product
 - (d) for a mineral supplement for cattle, goats, horses and sheep—an amount that, when the stock food is used as directed, is not more than 0.1 mg for each kilogram of the stock's total daily food intake

PART 3—WEED SEED

Column 1 Harmful ingredient	Column 2 Maximum amount (number of seeds for each kilogram of grain)
african turnip weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>)	20 000

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

blue heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>), common heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>), or a combination of blue and common heliotrope	20
bellvine (<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>)	500
black bindweed (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	1 500
burr (<i>Xanthium</i> spp.)	5 (or 2 burrs)
charlock (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)	500
common vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	10
crow garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	5
hexham scent (<i>Melilotus indicus</i>)	50
jute (<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>)	10
mediterranean turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	4 000
mexican poppy (<i>Argemone</i> spp.)	20
mueller's saltbush (<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>)	2 000
nightshade or solanum (<i>Solanum</i> spp.)	50 (or 1 fruit)
paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	100
pheasant's eye (<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>)	10
sesbania pea (<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>)	200
thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)	5
turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	6 000
yellow burrweed (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.)	100

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

PART 4—OTHER HARMFUL INGREDIENTS

Column 1 Harmful ingredient	Column 2 Maximum amount (for each kilogram of total product)
aflatoxin B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for cotton seed or peanut meal, peanut shells or screenings—0.2 mg (b) for coconut, linseed, lupin, pea, rapeseed, safflower, soybean or sunflower meal—0.1 mg (c) for stock food for beef cattle, horses or sheep—0.05 mg (d) for stock food for creep or weaner pigs—0.01 mg (e) for stock food (other than for creep or weaner pigs) for pigs—0.05 mg (f) for stock food for dairy cattle—0.02 mg (g) for stock food for poultry (other than ducks and layer chickens)—0.01 mg (h) for stock food for ducks—0.001 mg (i) for stock food for layer chickens—0.02 mg (j) for grain, crushed grain and seeds—0.02mg
ergot (<i>Claviceps</i> spp.), other than sorghum ergot (<i>Claviceps africana</i>)	200 mg
polychlorinated biphenyls	0.05 mg
ruminant material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for stock food to be fed to ruminants—nil (b) for stock food other than for ruminants—no maximum amount

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

sorghum (<i>Claviceps africana</i>)	ergot	3000 mg
urea		(a) for stock food (other than for ruminants)—nil (b) for stock food for ruminants (unless the label for the stock food contains a conspicuous warning that the stock food may be poisonous to stock and directions for its use)—3%

SCHEDULE 4**MINIMUM PERCENTAGE CONTENTS FOR
ELEMENTS IN FERTILISERS**

section 3 and schedule 5

Column 1 Element	Solid fertiliser Column 2 Minimum percentage content %w/w	Liquid fertiliser Column 3 Minimum percentage content % w/v
aluminium	0.001	0.001
boron	0.005	0.005
calcium	0.5	0.1
cobalt	0.001	0.001
copper	0.005	0.005
iron	0.01	0.005
magnesium	0.5	0.1
manganese	0.01	0.005
molybdenum	0.001	0.001
nitrogen—		
• in the form of ammonium, nitrate, organic, urea or another form	0.2	
• total nitrogen	0.5	0.1

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

phosphorus—		
• citrate or water soluble	0.2	
• citrate insoluble	0.1	
• total phosphorus	0.5	0.1
potassium—		
• in the form of chloride, nitrate, organic, sulphate or another form	0.2	
• total potassium	0.5	0.1
selenium	0.001	0.001
sulfur	0.5	0.1
zinc	0.005	0.005

SCHEDULE 5**DICTIONARY**

section 3

“Agricultural chemical product” see Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 4.²⁶

“AOAC official method” means an analytical method of the Association of Official Chemists contained in the document ‘Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International’ published by AOAC International.²⁷

“approved label” see Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 3, definition “approved label”.²⁸

“chemical seed treatment” means treating seed with an agricultural chemical product registered or approved under the Commonwealth Act for application to seeds that are to be stored before planting or sowing.

“coated seed” has the meaning given to “encrusted seed”, “seed granules” or “seed pellets”, by the international rules.

“Commonwealth Act” means the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth).

“Commonwealth Regulation” means the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995* (Cwlth).

“crude fibre” in stock food, see section 47.

²⁶ Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 4 (Definition of “agricultural chemical product”)

²⁷ A copy of the document may be inspected at the Department of Natural Resource’s library, block ‘B’, Meiers Road, Indooroopilly, Brisbane. AOAC International’s address is Suite 400, 2200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22201-3301 USA

²⁸ Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 3 (Definitions)

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

“**crude protein**”, for stock food (other than molasses), means its nitrogen content (other than ammoniacal, nitrate, urea or biuret nitrogen contents) multiplied by 6.25.

“**CSIRO handbook of economic plants**” means Lazarides M and Hince B (1993), *CSIRO Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, (2nd edition) CSIRO Publications, 314 Albert Street, East Melbourne, Victoria.

“**CSIRO handbook of insects**” means Naumann I D, (1993), *CSIRO Handbook of Australian Insect Names*, (5th edition) CSIRO Publications, 314 Albert Street, East Melbourne, Victoria.

“**distinctive name**” for fertiliser or stock food, means a name identifying the fertiliser or stock food from another fertiliser or stock food having the same or a similar name.

“**element**”, in part 2, means aluminium, boron, calcium, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, sulfur, or zinc.

“**equivalent crude protein**”, for stock food, means its ammoniacal, nitrate, urea or biuret nitrogen content multiplied by 6.25.

“**fertiliser**” see section 5.

“**final product**”, for stock food, means—

- (a) a stock food in a form ready to be fed to stock; or
- (b) the food produced when a stock food must by its directions be diluted with other stock foods or substances.

“**fineness**”, of a substance, see section 22.

“**germination percentage**”, of seed, has the meaning given to “percentage germination” by the international rules.

“**gypsum**” includes phosphogypsum.

“**hard seed**” see international rules.

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

“international rules” means the ‘International Rules for Seed Testing, 1996’ published as a supplement to *Seed Science and Technology*, Volume 24, by the International Seed Testing Association.²⁹

“label”, of an agricultural requirement, means a label written, stamped on or fixed under section 50.

“lick” see Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “block” or “lick”.³⁰

“lime” means a substance consisting mainly of calcium or magnesium carbonate, oxide or hydroxide, or a combination of calcium or magnesium carbonate, oxide or hydroxide, for decreasing the acidity of soil.

“medicated lick” see Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “medicated block or lick”.³¹

“medicated premix” see Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “medicated premix”.³²

“medicated stock food” see Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “medicated stockfood”.³³

“milk replacer” means food for feeding to stock from birth as a replacement for whole milk.

“mineral supplement” means a manufactured stock food—

- (a) intended to supply supplementary minerals (essential elements or their compounds) to cattle, goats, horses or sheep; and
- (b) formulated and administered so as to limit intake to up to 10% of the animal’s total food intake.

²⁹ The International Seed Testing Association’s address is: PO Box 412, 8046, Zurich, CH–Switzerland. A copy of the international rules may be inspected, free of charge, at the department’s office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

³⁰ Commonwealth Regulation, section 3 (Interpretation)

³¹ Commonwealth Regulation, section 3 (Interpretation)

³² Commonwealth Regulation, section 3 (Interpretation)

³³ Commonwealth Regulation, section 3 (Interpretation)

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

“minimum percentage content” for an element in a substance, means its percentage content stated in schedule 4, columns 2 and 3 opposite the element’s name in schedule 4, column 1.

“neutralising value”, of a lime, means the comparison between its ability and the ability of pure calcium carbonate to neutralise acidity.³⁴

“organic matter” means matter derived from animals or plants.

“other seed” means a seed unit of a plant species (other than pure seed) classified as other seed under the international rules.

“percentage content” means—

- (a) for a solid in a seed or other solid substance—the proportion (expressed as a percentage) the solid’s weight bears to the total weight of the seed or substance; or
- (b) for a solid in a liquid—the proportion (expressed as a percentage) the liquid’s weight bears to the total volume of the substance

“phosphatic fertiliser” means a fertiliser containing at least 2% phosphorus.

“phosphogypsum” means gypsum obtained as a by-product of fertiliser manufacturing.

“premix” see Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “premix”.³⁵

“principal place of business”, of a person, means a principal place of business in Australia at which a document may be served on the person.

“pure seed” means—

- (a) for seed of the species *Andropogon gayanus*, *Bothriochloa insculpta*, *Bothriochloa pertusa* or *Dichanthium aristatum*—a spikelet or floret (with or without an enclosed caryopsis), a caryopsis or piece of caryopsis more than one-half of its original size; or

³⁴ Pure calcium carbonate is taken to have a neutralising value of 100.

³⁵ Commonwealth Regulation section 3 (Interpretation)

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

(b) for seed of another species—see international rules.

“ruminant material” means tissues, including blood, from ruminants and meals obtained by rendering ruminant tissues, other than tallow.

“seed” means seed for planting or sowing.

“sieve” means a test sieve complying with AS 1152.³⁶

“soil conditioner” means a substance for improving soil structure by enhancing crumb development, its permeability to air and water, and by reducing crusting of dry soil.

“stock” means vertebrate animals (other than humans), bees, crustaceans or molluscs.

“stock food” see section 34.

“stock food supplement” see Commonwealth Regulation, section 3, definition “stockfood supplement”.³⁷

“veterinary chemical product” see Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 5.³⁸

³⁶ AS 1152 is a standard published by Standards Australia. A copy of the standard may be purchased from Standards Australia, 67 St Pauls Terrace, Spring Hill, Brisbane. A copy of the standard may be inspected, free of charge, at the department’s office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

³⁷ Commonwealth Regulation, section 3 (Interpretation)

³⁸ Commonwealth Act, schedule, section 5 (Definition of “veterinary chemical product”)

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). However, no amendments have commenced operation on or before that day. Future amendments of the Agricultural Standards Regulation 1997 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
om	=	omitted	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
p	=	page	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	=	paragraph	SL	=	subordinate legislation
prec	=	preceding	sub	=	substituted
pres	=	present	unnum	=	unnumbered
prev	=	previous			

4 List of legislation

Agricultural Standards Regulation 1997 SL No. 277

made by the Governor in Council on 28 August 1997

notfd gaz 29 August 1997 pp 1987–9

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 1997 (see s 2)

exp 28 August 2007 (see SIA s 54)