



Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966

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Queensland

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966

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Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966

An Act to control the distribution of agricultural chemicals from aircraft and from ground equipment, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*.

2 Commencement of pts 3–6

- (1) Parts 3 and 4 shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council by proclamation published in the gazette.
- (1A) The same date may be so fixed in respect of both of those parts or different dates may be so fixed in respect of them respectively.
- (2) Parts 5 and 6 shall come into operation—
 - (a) to the extent to which the provisions of those parts relate to aerial distribution—on the date on which part 3 comes into operation; and
 - (b) to the extent to which the provisions of those parts relate to ground distribution—on the date on which part 4 comes into operation.
- (3) No provision of this section or proclamation made under this section shall limit or prejudice howsoever the power conferred upon the Governor in Council by section 3.

3 Application of Act

The Governor in Council, by regulation, may declare that this Act, or a specified provision of this Act, does not apply in a specified part of the State.

4 Act to bind Crown

Save as where otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act bind the Crown.

6 Definitions

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this Act.

6A Words and expressions used in Agvet Code and this Act

- (1) Words and expressions used in the Agvet Code and this Act have the same meanings in this Act as they have in the Agvet Code.
- (2) Words and expressions mentioned in subsection (1) that are expressly defined in section 3 of the Agvet Code are also signposted in the dictionary.

6B Reference to loss or damage

A reference in this Act to loss or damage caused by aerial or ground distribution, or by the distribution of agricultural chemicals by aerial or ground distribution, includes loss or damage caused by the drift of any agricultural chemical used in the distribution.

Part 2 Administration

7 Appointment of inspectors and analysts

- (1) The chief executive may appoint a person to be an inspector or analyst.
- (2) The chief executive may appoint a person as an inspector or analyst only if the chief executive is satisfied the person has the necessary expertise or experience.
- (3) In this section—
inspector does not include the standards officer or a deputy standards officer.

7A Limitation of inspector's powers

The powers of an inspector may be limited—

- (a) under a regulation; or
- (b) under a condition of appointment; or
- (c) by written notice of the chief executive given to the inspector.

7B Inspector's identity card

- (1) The chief executive must give each inspector an identity card.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photograph of the inspector; and
 - (b) be signed by the inspector; and
 - (c) identify the person as an inspector under this Act.
- (3) A person who ceases to be an inspector must return the person's identity card to the chief executive as soon as practicable (but within 21 days) after the person ceases to be an inspector, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (4) This section does not prevent the giving of a single identity card to a person under this Act and for other Acts or purposes.

7C Production or display of inspector's identity card

- (1) An inspector may exercise a power under this Act in relation to someone else only if the inspector—
 - (a) first produces his or her identity card for the person's inspection; or
 - (b) has the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

8 Delegations by chief executive

The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act to the standards officer.

Part 3 Aerial distribution

12 Pilot chemical rating licence

- (1) Subject to this Act, the chief executive may grant pilot chemical rating licences.
- (2) A person may apply for, and hold, a pilot chemical rating licence only if the person has—
 - (a) a commercial pilot's licence or senior commercial pilot's licence, endorsed with an agricultural rating, issued under the Civil Aviation Regulations or Orders (Cwlth); and

- (b) the qualifications prescribed by regulation.

13 Effect of termination or suspension of pilot's licence

- (1) If by reason of expiration, cancellation or suspension the licence referred to in section 12(2)(a) of a person who holds a pilot chemical rating licence ceases to be in force then, on and from the date of such cesser and by virtue thereof, that chemical rating licence shall also cease to be in force.
- (2) However, in the case of such cesser by suspension if the suspended licence is revived upon or by termination of the suspension the pilot chemical rating licence shall also be revived unless it has been sooner cancelled or further suspended.

14 Certificate issued in another State

- (1) For the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to aerial distribution a certificate or licence issued under a law of any other State or Territory—
 - (a) which corresponds to a pilot chemical rating licence issued under this Act; and
 - (b) which is in force at any material time in the State or Territory in which it was issued;shall be equivalent in Queensland to a pilot chemical rating licence issued under this Act and shall have force and effect accordingly.
- (3) The provisions of sections 20 to 23 apply with respect to the operation in Queensland of a certificate or licence referred to in subsection (1) as if it were a pilot chemical rating licence issued under this Act and its operation in Queensland may be cancelled or suspended accordingly.

15 Aerial distribution contractor licence

- (1) Subject to this Act, the chief executive may grant aerial distribution contractor licences.

- (2) A person may apply for, and hold, an aerial distribution contractor licence only if the person has an aerial work licence, endorsed to conduct agricultural operations, issued under the Civil Aviation Regulations or Orders (Cwlth).

Part 4 Ground distribution

16 Commercial operators' licence

- (1) Subject to this Act, the chief executive may grant commercial operators' licences of all or any of the classes thereof prescribed.
- (2) A person who does not possess the qualifications prescribed for a particular class of commercial operator's licence shall not be entitled to apply for and shall not be granted a commercial operator's licence of that class.

16A When pest management technician is taken to hold commercial operator's licence

- (1) For a provision of this Act relating to ground distribution, a pest management technician who holds a relevant pest management qualification is taken to hold a commercial operator's licence.
- (2) Sections 20 to 23 apply, with necessary changes, to the operation, under this Act, of the pest management technician's licence as if it were a commercial operator's licence.
- (3) For subsection (2), a reference in sections 20 to 23 to the suspension or cancellation of a commercial operator's licence is taken to be a reference to the suspension or cancellation of the operation of the pest management technician's licence under this Act as a commercial operator's licence.
- (4) In subsection (1)—

relevant pest management qualification means a qualification prescribed for the subsection under a regulation.

16B Ground distribution contractor licence

The chief executive may grant a ground distribution contractor's licence.

Part 5 Regulation of licensing

17 Application for licences

- (1) An application for a licence must—
 - (a) be made to the chief executive in the approved form; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee (if any) prescribed by regulation.
- (2) If asked by the chief executive, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the chief executive reasonably requires to decide the application.
- (3) The chief executive must consider an application for a licence and may grant, or refuse to grant, the licence.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to grant the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, issue a licence to the applicant.
- (5) The chief executive may grant an application for a pilot chemical rating licence or commercial operator's licence only if the chief executive is satisfied the applicant is at least 17 years of age.
- (6) If the chief executive decides to refuse to grant the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable—
 - (a) give the applicant an information notice about the decision; and

- (b) refund the fee mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

18 Term of licence

- (1) A licence has effect from the day it is issued.
- (2) The chief executive may issue, or renew, a licence for up to 3 years.

19 Renewal of licence

- (1) A licensee may apply to the chief executive to renew a licence within 60 days before the licence expires.
- (2) If the chief executive does not receive an application to renew a licence by the day the licence is to expire, the licence expires.
- (3) The application must be—
 - (a) made in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) The applicant must give the chief executive any relevant information or document the chief executive reasonably requires to decide the application.
- (5) The chief executive must consider the application and either grant, or refuse to grant, the application.
- (6) If the chief executive decides to grant the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, issue a new licence to the applicant.
- (7) The new licence takes effect from the day the licence being renewed would otherwise have expired.
- (8) If the chief executive decides to refuse to grant the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable—
 - (a) give the applicant an information notice about the decision; and
 - (b) refund the fee mentioned in subsection (3)(b).

19A Expiring licence continues in force

- (1) If a licensee has applied, under section 19, to renew a licence, the licence continues in force from the day it would, apart from this section, have expired until—
 - (a) if the application is granted—a new licence is issued to the applicant; or
 - (b) if the application is withdrawn—the day the application is withdrawn; or
 - (c) if the application is refused—the day the information notice about the decision is given to the applicant.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the licence is earlier suspended or cancelled.

19B Notice of change in circumstances

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if there is a change of the following type in a licensee's circumstances—
 - (a) a change in the licensee's name or address;
 - (b) another change in the licensee's circumstances prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) The licensee must, within 21 days after the change, give the chief executive written notice of the change.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

20 Suspension of licence by standards officer

Where the standards officer is of the opinion that it is in the public interest that a licence should be suspended during any investigation into any act or omission alleged to have been committed by the licensee, the standards officer may suspend that licence for such period, not being in excess of 1 month, as the standards officer thinks fit; and such suspension shall remain in force for such period unless sooner removed by the chief executive.

21 Grounds for suspension or cancellation of licence by chief executive

Each of the following is a ground for suspending or cancelling a licence under section 21D—

- (a) the licensee has committed an offence against this Act or the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*, section 290, made under the *Health Act 1937*;
- (b) the licensee has done an act or made an omission that would not entitle the licensee to apply for a licence of the type held by the licensee;
- (c) the licence was issued because of a materially false, fraudulent or misleading document, representation or declaration;
- (d) the licensee is not, or is no longer, an appropriate person to continue to hold the licence;
- (e) if the licence is an aerial distribution contractor licence or a ground distribution contractor licence—the licensed distribution contractor has not complied with a request made by the standards officer under section 26(2).

21A Show cause notice

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive believes a ground exists to suspend or cancel a licence (the ***proposed action***).
- (2) Before taking the proposed action, the chief executive must give the licensee a notice (a ***show cause notice***) stating the following—
 - (a) the proposed action;
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action is suspension of the licence—the proposed suspension period;

- (e) that the licensee may, within a stated period (the *show cause period*), make written representations to the chief executive to show why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) The show cause period must end at least 21 days after the licensee is given the show cause notice.

21B Representations about show cause notice

- (1) The licensee may, within the show cause period, make written representations to the chief executive about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (2) The chief executive must consider all representations (the *accepted representations*) made under subsection (1).

21C Ending show cause process without further action

If, after considering the accepted representations for a show cause notice, the chief executive no longer believes a ground exists to suspend or cancel the licence, the chief executive—

- (a) must not take any further action about the show cause notice; and
- (b) must give the licensee a notice that no further action is to be taken about the show cause notice.

21D Suspension or cancellation of licence

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) there are no accepted representations for a show cause notice; or
 - (b) after considering the accepted representations for a show cause notice, the chief executive—
 - (i) still believes a ground exists to suspend or cancel the licence; and

- (ii) believes suspension or cancellation of the licence is warranted.
- (2) The chief executive may—
 - (a) if the proposed action was to suspend the licence—suspend the licence for no longer than the proposed suspension period; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to cancel the licence—cancel the licence or suspend it for a period.
- (3) If the chief executive decides to take action under subsection (2), the chief executive must as soon as practicable give the licensee an information notice for the decision.
- (4) The decision takes effect on the later of the following days—
 - (a) the day the information notice is given to the licensee;
 - (b) the day stated in the information notice for that purpose.

22 Right of review by QCAT

- (1) This section applies to a decision of the chief executive—
 - (a) to refuse an application for a licence or the renewal of a licence; or
 - (b) to suspend or cancel a licence.
- (2) The applicant or licensee may apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to QCAT for a review of the decision.

23 Effect of suspension

Suspension of a licence (whether by QCAT, the chief executive or standards officer)—

- (a) shall, whilst such licence is so suspended, have the same effect as the cancellation of the licence;
- (b) shall, whilst such licence is so suspended, prohibit the issuing to the person who held that licence of any licence under this Act;

- (c) shall not, upon the termination of that suspension extend the period during which that licence would have remained in force if it had not been so suspended.

24 Register

- (1) The standards officer shall in the prescribed manner keep a register in which the names and the prescribed particulars of all licensees shall be entered.
- (2) The register shall be open for public inspection at all reasonable times.

Part 6 Regulation of distribution

26 Records to be kept

- (1) A distribution contractor must make a record of the following particulars, namely—
- (a) in the case of aerial distribution—the name of the pilot in command and the registration mark of the aircraft concerned;
- (b) in the case of ground distribution—the name of the licensed commercial operator carrying out or supervising the carrying out of such distribution;
- (c) the name and address of the person or persons for whom such distribution is being carried out;
- (d) for each agricultural chemical used in the distribution—particulars to identify the chemical and, if the chemical has a distinguishing number, the number;

Examples of particulars for paragraph (d)—

- 1 name of the chemical
- 2 name of the manufacturer of the chemical
- 3 name and amount of the active constituent in the chemical

- (e) a description of any diluent, wetter, spreader, emulsifier or other material added to an agricultural chemical used in the distribution;
 - (f) the description or the exact location of the land so treated including distances and directions from the nearest town site so that the land may be readily identified;
 - (g) the date and the time of such distribution;
 - (h) the estimated velocity and direction of the wind at the time and place of the distribution, any change in the velocity or direction during the distribution, and the time of the change;
 - (i) the quantity and concentration and the total volume of the agricultural chemical applied during such distribution;
 - (j) the total area covered by such distribution;
 - (k) the type of crop treated;
 - (l) the purpose or purposes for which such distribution was carried out;
 - (m) such other particulars and matters as may be prescribed;
- and shall keep such record or cause it to be kept for a period of 2 years after such distribution.
- (2) At the request in writing of the standards officer a copy of the record kept pursuant to subsection (1) shall within the period and in the manner specified in the request be furnished to the standards officer by the distribution contractor.
- (2A) A person who fails—
 - (a) to make or cause to be made a record required by subsection (1) to be made;
 - (b) to keep or cause to be kept a record required by subsection (1) to be kept;
 - (c) to comply with a request made pursuant to subsection (2);

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) Any person who with intent to defraud or deceive any other person—
- (a) alters or falsifies any record made pursuant to this section; or
 - (b) makes or concurs in the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any such record; or
 - (c) omits or concurs in omitting any material particular from any such record;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) on indictment—50 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years; or
- (b) on a summary proceeding—50 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year.

27 Production of distribution records

- (1) This section applies to a record of a distribution that a person is required under section 26 to keep for 2 years after the distribution.
- (2) An inspector may, within the 2 years, ask the person to produce the record for inspection.
- (3) The person must immediately produce the record for inspection by the inspector, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) The inspector may keep the record to make a copy of it.
- (5) However, the inspector must return the record to the person as soon as practicable after making a copy of it.

28 Hazardous areas

- (1) A regulation may declare an area to be a hazardous area and prescribe conditions for carrying out aerial or ground distribution in the area.
- (2) The chief executive must publish a notice of the declaration and conditions in a newspaper circulating generally in the hazardous area.

29 Carrying out of distributions in hazardous areas

A person must not carry out aerial or ground distribution in a hazardous area unless the distribution is carried out under the conditions prescribed by regulation for the area.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

30 Notice of damage by agricultural chemicals

- (1) Where a person alleges that loss of or damage to crops or stock on land owned or occupied by the person is caused by or arises out of or in connection with the distribution of agricultural chemicals by aerial or ground distribution the person may, in writing, give notice to the standards officer of such loss or damage giving such particulars and information as may be prescribed—
 - (a) in the case of loss of or damage to crops—within 14 days; or
 - (b) in the case of loss of or damage to stock—within 2 days; of having suspected such loss or damage.
- (2) A person who has given notice to the standards officer shall give 14 days notice of the person's intention to harvest or, as the case may be, destroy the crops or stock which are alleged by the person to have been damaged or lost.
- (3) Any person who in a notice given pursuant to this section makes a statement which the person knows to be false with the intent that the standards officer, another officer or any

person authorised in writing by the standards officer shall do any act or thing as a result of such statement, commits an offence against this Act.

31 Effect of failure to give notice

- (1) This section applies to an action in which damages are being claimed for the loss of, or damage to, crops or stock claimed to be caused by aerial or ground distribution.
- (2) If the claimant in the action contravenes section 30, the claimant may not, without the court's leave—
 - (a) call an officer, or an officer of the department, as a witness; or
 - (b) put in evidence—
 - (i) a report or statement mentioned in section 32 or 33; or
 - (ii) a document of the department.
- (3) The court may grant leave for the purposes of subsection (2) only if—
 - (a) the defendant agrees; or
 - (b) the court is satisfied—
 - (i) the contravention was caused by mistake or another reasonable reason; or
 - (ii) the defendant will not be materially prejudiced by the contravention.

32 Powers of inspection in case of damage to crops etc.

- (1) An inspector—
 - (a) may enter on any land on which any crops or stock have been notified to him or her to have been lost or damaged by aerial or ground distribution and carry out such inspections on the land and take and remove such samples of matter on or in that land as the inspector

considers appropriate for making the report mentioned in paragraph (c); and

- (b) may enter and inspect any land, wheresoever situated for the purpose of ascertaining possible sources of drift of agricultural chemicals and may take and remove such samples of matter on or in that land as the inspector considers appropriate for making the report mentioned in paragraph (c); and
 - (c) after entering land under this section, must give a written report to the standards officer of all his or her findings in connection with the crops or stock reported to be so lost or damaged; and
 - (d) must give to the standards officer all samples taken and removed under paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (2) A person must not obstruct an inspector in the exercise of a power under this section, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

33 Standards officer to make statement on damage

- (1) On receiving a report made by an inspector under section 32(1)(c), the standards officer must—
 - (a) consider the report and comments (if any) of the inspector; and
 - (b) make a statement in relation to the alleged loss or damage which was the subject of the report.
- (2) The standards officer may issue a copy of the statement made in pursuance of subsection (1) to those persons who in the opinion of the standards officer are interested parties.

34 Powers of inspectors

- (1) An inspector may—
 - (a) enter any place where—

- (i) there is or the inspector has reasonable ground to believe there is or will be any aircraft or ground equipment which the inspector reasonably believes to be used or intended to be used for aerial or ground distribution;
 - (ii) the inspector has reasonable ground to believe aerial or ground distribution is being, has been or will be carried out;
- (b) search therein for any crop, material, aircraft, aerial equipment, ground equipment, loading equipment or mixing equipment;
- (c) inspect and examine or cause to be inspected and examined any crop, material, aircraft, aerial equipment, ground equipment, loading equipment or mixing equipment found therein;
- (ca) open or cause to be opened any package, container, bin, tank or hopper found therein that contains or that the inspector has reasonable ground to believe contains an agricultural chemical;
 - (cb) select and take or cause to be selected and taken, and remove or cause to be removed for analysis any crop or material found therein or any other matter found therein that the inspector suspects is an agricultural chemical, or portions or samples of any such crop, material or matter;
 - (d) ask anyone the inspector considers can help, to help the inspector search, inspect, examine, open, select, take or remove anything on the place;
 - (e) question with respect to matters under this Act any person; and require any person to answer the questions put and to sign a declaration of the truth of the person's answers.
- (2) No provision of subsection (1) or of section 40 shall be construed so as—
 - (a) to oblige any person to answer any question or make any statement which answer or statement would or would tend to incriminate the person; or

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- (b) repair or alter the equipment in the way, and within the time, stated in the notice;
 - (c) refrain from selling, hiring, or otherwise disposing of, or parting with possession of, the equipment until the requirements under paragraph (a) or (b) have been satisfied.
- (3) A person to whom such notice has been given shall comply in every respect with the requirements of that notice.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.
- (4) If it is not practicable to give written notice, the inspector may give the notice orally but must, as soon as practicable, give notice again in writing.

39 Aerial or ground distribution by or under supervision of licensed persons

- (1) A person shall not carry out or cause or permit to be carried out aerial distribution unless the pilot in command of the aircraft from which the distribution is carried out holds a pilot chemical rating licence and the aerial distribution is carried out in the course of the business of, at the direction of or under the authority of a licensed aerial distribution contractor.
- Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.
- (2) A person shall not carry out or cause or permit to be carried out ground distribution unless the person who operates the ground equipment from which the distribution is carried out—
- (a) either—
 - (i) holds a commercial operator's licence and carries out the ground distribution under the licence; or
 - (ii) operates the equipment under the supervision of the holder of a commercial operator's licence, who is authorised under the licence to carry out the distribution and is present during the whole of the distribution; and

[s 40]

- (b) carries out the ground distribution in the course of the business of, at the direction of, or under the authority of—
 - (i) a licensed aerial distribution contractor; or
 - (ii) a licensed ground distribution contractor.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subsection (2) that the operator of the ground equipment was using the equipment at the material time on—
 - (a) land owned or occupied by—
 - (i) himself or herself; or
 - (ii) a relative of his or hers; or
 - (iii) his or her employer who is primarily engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits and to whom he or she is bound by a contract of service that is primarily for work other than the carrying out of the ground distribution in question; or
 - (b) any unallocated State land, reserve or road under the *Land Act 1994* that adjoins land mentioned in paragraph (a) with the permission of the entity that holds or controls the unallocated State land, reserve or road.

40 Obstructing inspection etc.

Any person who—

- (a) assaults, resists, or obstructs an inspector in the exercise of the inspector's powers or in the discharge of the inspector's duties under this Act or attempts so to do; or
- (b) fails to answer any question put to the person in pursuance of this Act by an inspector or gives any false or misleading answer to any such question; or
- (c) directly or indirectly prevents any person from appearing before or being questioned by an inspector, or attempts so to do; or

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- (d) uses any threat or any abusive or insulting language to any inspector or to an employee with respect to any inspection or examination or questioning; or
 - (e) fails when reasonably required so to do to assist an inspector in the exercise of the inspector's powers under section 34;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

42 Prosecutions generally

- (1) An offence against this Act is a summary offence, unless expressly provided otherwise.
- (2) A proceeding for an offence against this Act must start—
 - (a) within 1 year after the offence is committed; or
 - (b) within 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the offence is committed.

43 Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives

- (1) If, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is enough to show—
 - (a) the act or omission was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
 - (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- (2) An act or omission done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person

proves the person took all reasonable steps to prevent the act or omission.

- (3) If—
- (a) an individual is convicted of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) the individual would not have been convicted of the offence if subsections (1) and (2) had not been enacted;
- the individual is not liable to be punished by imprisonment for the offence.

44 Liability of executive officer—offence committed by corporation against s 26(3)

- (1) An executive officer of a corporation commits an offence if—
- (a) the corporation commits an offence against section 26(3); and
 - (b) the officer did not take all reasonable steps to ensure the corporation did not engage in the conduct constituting the offence.

Maximum penalty—the penalty for a contravention of section 26(3) by an individual.

- (2) In deciding whether things done or omitted to be done by the executive officer constitute reasonable steps for subsection (1)(b), a court must have regard to—
- (a) whether the officer knew, or ought reasonably to have known, of the corporation's conduct constituting the offence against section 26(3); and
 - (b) whether the officer was in a position to influence the corporation's conduct in relation to the offence against section 26(3); and
 - (c) any other relevant matter.
- (3) The executive officer may be proceeded against for, and convicted of, an offence against subsection (1) whether or not

the corporation has been proceeded against for, or convicted of, the offence against section 26(3).

- (4) This section does not affect—
- (a) the liability of the corporation for the offence against section 26(3); or
 - (b) the liability, under the Criminal Code, chapter 2, of any person, whether or not the person is an executive officer of the corporation, for the offence against section 26(3).

45 Evidence

In any proceedings—

- (a) it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of any officer, or the authority of any officer to do any act or to give any direction or order; and
- (b) a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the standards officer of the standards officer making any request under this Act, or of the standards officer giving, issuing, or posting any notice, direction, or other thing under this Act, or of the standards officer giving or not giving any authority under this Act or of the receipt or non-receipt by the standards officer of any notice, application, or other document or of any other thing required by or under this Act to be given, made, or lodged to or with the standards officer, shall upon its production in evidence, be evidence of the matter or matters certified to therein and that the signature on the certificate is the signature of the standards officer, and in the absence of evidence in rebuttal, shall be conclusive evidence of such matter or matters and signature; and
- (c) the production of a certificate of analysis purporting to be under the hand of an analyst shall upon its production in evidence be evidence of the matter or matters certified therein and that the signature thereon is the signature of the analyst concerned, and in the absence of evidence in rebuttal shall be conclusive evidence of such matter or matters and signature.

46 Chief executive may approve forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

48 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) A regulation may make provision about the following—
 - (a) regulating aerial and ground distribution of agricultural chemicals over hazardous areas, including issuing permits for carrying out the distribution (and cancelling and suspending them);
 - (b) regulating the flying of aircraft equipped with aerial equipment, or movement of ground equipment carrying agricultural chemicals, over hazardous areas;
 - (c) providing for and regulating the cleansing of aircraft and ground equipment used to carry agricultural chemicals;
 - (d) regulating aerial and ground distribution of agricultural chemicals in conditions likely to cause the chemicals to drift;
 - (e) regulating the use in aerial and ground distribution of preparations containing agricultural chemicals;
 - (f) regulating the droplet or particle size in aerial and ground distribution;
 - (g) the types of aerial and ground equipment that may be used;
 - (h) regulating the type of aerial and ground distribution and the appliances that may be used;
 - (i) types of licences, qualifications needed to hold a licence, terms under which licences may be obtained and held and the authority the licence confers on the licensee;

- (j) testing of licensees, the entity giving the tests, the times and places the tests are to be held, and the subjects of the tests;
- (k) fees to be paid for the issue or renewal of a licence, an application for a licence or permit, undertaking a test or any other purpose of the Act;
- (l) regulating inspection, investigation and samples, including—
 - (i) the way samples are taken; and
 - (ii) the quantity or weight of samples; and
 - (iii) the labelling of samples; and
 - (iv) the delivery of samples to the standards officer;
- (m) analysis and examination of agricultural chemicals, portions, samples, material and other things for this Act, including ways of analysing and examining to decide—
 - (i) the composition or physical properties of an agricultural chemical; or
 - (ii) the nature and amount of residue on any crop or stock; or
 - (iii) damage to any crop or stock;
- (n) imposing penalties not exceeding 35 penalty units for a contravention of a regulation;
- (o) regulating cancellation and suspension of licences.

Schedule Dictionary

sections 6 and 6A(2)

accepted representations see section 21B(2).

aerial distribution means the spraying, spreading or dispersing whether intended or not of any agricultural chemical or any preparation containing any agricultural chemical from an aircraft in flight.

aerial distribution contractor means any person who carries on the business of aerial distribution or at whose direction or upon whose authority, an aircraft is used to carry out aerial distribution.

aerial equipment means, where used in relation to an aircraft, the equipment installed or attached or partly installed or partly attached to that aircraft and which is the means or the intended means by which the spraying, spreading or dispersing of any agricultural chemical or any preparation containing any agricultural chemical is or shall be undertaken from that aircraft when in flight.

agricultural chemical means—

- (a) an agricultural chemical product; or
- (b) another material prescribed by regulation to be an agricultural chemical.

agricultural chemical product see the Agvet Code, section 3.

Agvet Code means the provisions applying because of section 5 of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*.

aircraft means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air.

analysis means analysis or examination or analysis and examination, including any test or determination relative to composition or physical property of an agricultural chemical

or to detection, identification and determination of the residue of agricultural chemicals.

analyst means an analyst appointed under this Act.

approved form means a form approved by the chief executive.

APVMA see the Agvet Code, section 3.

chemical product see the Agvet Code, section 3.

Civil Aviation Orders means orders in force under the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth).

Civil Aviation Regulations means the regulations in force under the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth).

crop includes standing cultivated plants, trees or pastures, and also includes any vegetable growth prescribed to be a crop for the purposes of this Act.

deputy standards officer means a deputy standards officer appointed under the *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988*.

distinguishing number, for a chemical product, means a number, together with 1 or more letters or symbols, given to the product on its registration by the APVMA.

distribution contractor means an aerial distribution contractor or ground distribution contractor.

executive officer of a corporation means a person who is—

- (a) a member of the governing body of the corporation; or
- (b) concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation's management;

whatever the person's position is called and whether or not the person is a director of the corporation.

ground distribution means the spraying, spreading or dispersing of any herbicides or any preparation containing any herbicide from ground equipment.

ground distribution contractor means a person who carries on the business of ground distribution or at whose direction or

on whose authority, ground equipment is used to carry out ground distribution.

ground equipment means any machine or apparatus of any kind whatsoever other than an aircraft in flight used or intended to be used or capable of being used for the distribution of any herbicide, and includes any machine or apparatus prescribed to be ground equipment for the purposes of this Act, but does not include any machine or apparatus prescribed not to be ground equipment for the purposes of this Act.

hazardous area means an area declared under the regulations to be a hazardous area.

herbicide means—

- (a) a material used, or intended for use, for destroying, or preventing the spread of, plants; or
- (b) another material prescribed by regulation to be a herbicide;

but does not include a material used, or intended for use, for destroying, or preventing the spread of, plants if the material is declared by regulation to be a material to which this Act does not apply.

information notice means a notice complying with the QCAT Act, section 157(2).

inspector means an inspector appointed under this Act, and includes the standards officer and a deputy standards officer.

licence means any licence issued under this Act and in force at any material time.

licensed commercial operator means a person who holds a commercial operator's licence issued under this Act and in force at any material time.

licensee means any person holding a licence issued under this Act.

material means any article, material, or substance, natural or prepared, including any mixture or compound or derivative of a material, and includes any agricultural chemical or portion

thereof and any material used or intended as an agricultural chemical or which enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of any agricultural chemical or any such material.

obstruct includes hinder, resist and attempt to obstruct.

occupier means the person in actual occupation of any land or if there is no person in actual occupation the person entitled to possession of the land.

officer means—

- (a) the standards officer or a deputy standards officer; or
- (b) an inspector; or
- (c) an analyst; or
- (d) another officer appointed under this Act.

owner means—

- (a) for aircraft or ground equipment subject to a security interest under the *Personal Property Securities Act 2009* (Cwlth)—
 - (i) the person who holds the security interest; or
 - (ii) the personal representative of the person mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
 - (iii) if the person mentioned in subparagraph (i) is a corporation—a transferee of, or successor to, the corporation's interest; or
- (b) for aircraft or equipment subject to a lease—the lessee; or
- (c) for land—the person (other than the State) who—
 - (i) is entitled to receive rent for the land; or
 - (ii) would be entitled to receive rent for the land if it were leased at a rack-rent;

and, for land, includes a lessee or sublessee of land held from the State and the holder of a licence or permission to occupy from the State.

pest management qualification see the *Pest Management Act 2001*, schedule 3.

pest management technician see the *Pest Management Act 2001*, schedule 3.

pilot chemical rating licence means a pilot chemical rating licence issued under this Act.

pilot in command means the pilot responsible for the operation and safety of an aircraft from the moment at which the aircraft moves under its own power for the purpose of taking off until the moment at which it comes to rest after being airborne.

proposed action see section 21A(1).

relative means any of the following—

- (a) spouse;
- (b) son or daughter;
- (c) father;
- (d) mother;
- (e) brother or sister;
- (f) grandparent;
- (g) grandchild.

representative, of a person, means—

- (a) if the person is a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
- (b) if the person is an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

show cause notice see section 21A(2).

show cause period see section 21A(2)(e).

standards officer means the standards officer appointed under the *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988*.

stock means any horse, mule, ass, cattle, camel, buffalo, deer, sheep, goat, pig, dog, cat, domestic fowl, turkey, duck, goose, rabbit, pigeon, bee and any other animal or bird in captivity.

1 Index to endnotes

- 2 Key
- 3 Table of reprints
- 4 List of legislation
- 5 List of annotations

2 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amd	= amendment	prov	= provision
t			
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renu	= renumbered
		m	
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro	= retrospectively
)	
notf	= notified	rv	= revised version
d			
num	= numbered	s	= section

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2012
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
		m	
prev	= previous		

3 Table of reprints

A new reprint of the legislation is prepared by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel each time a change to the legislation takes effect.

The notes column for this reprint gives details of any discretionary editorial powers under the **Reprints Act 1992** used by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel in preparing it. Section 5(c) and (d) of the Act are not mentioned as they contain mandatory requirements that all amendments be included and all necessary consequential amendments be incorporated, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind. Further details of the use of any discretionary editorial power noted in the table can be obtained by contacting the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel by telephone on 3003 9601 or email legislation.queries@oqpc.qld.gov.au.

From 29 January 2013, all Queensland reprints are dated and authorised by the Parliamentary Counsel. The previous numbering system and distinctions between printed and electronic reprints is not continued with the relevant details for historical reprints included in this table

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	1994 Act No. 78	15 March 1995	21 March 1995
1A	1996 Act No. 13	23 May 1996	9 July 1996

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1B	1999 Act No. 19	30 April 1999	17 May 1999
1C	2000 Act No. 5	23 March 2000	30 March 2000
2	2000 Act No. 20	1 July 2000	30 August 2000

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2A	2002 Act No. 74	1 April 2003	
2B	2002 Act No. 76	14 December 2003	
2C	2006 Act No. 48	1 December 2006	R2C withdrawn, see R3
3	—	1 December 2006	
3A	2009 Act No. 24	1 December 2009	
3B	2010 Act No. 44	30 January 2012	

Current as at	Amendments included	Notes
22 November 2013 rv	2013 Act No. 41	RA s 35
22 October 2015	2015 Act No. 15	

4 List of legislation

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966 No. 27

date of assent 21 December 1966

pts 3 and 4 commenced 1 July 1971 (proc pubd gaz 19 June 1971 p 1115)

for commencement of pts 5–6 see s 2(2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

amending legislation—

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act Amendment Act 1968 No. 38

date of assent 11 December 1968

commenced on date of assent

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act Amendment Act 1970 No. 18

date of assent 16 April 1970
commenced on date of assent

Metric Conversion Act 1972 No. 31 pt 2 sch 1

date of assent 21 December 1972
commenced 23 July 1973 (proc pubd gaz 21 July 1973 p 2150)

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act Amendment Act 1978 No. 68

date of assent 28 November 1978
commenced on date of assent

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act Amendment Act 1983 No. 1

date of assent 10 March 1983
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1984 (proc pubd gaz 5 May 1984 p 156)

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994 No. 78 ss 1–2, 37 sch

date of assent 1 December 1994
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 15 March 1995 (1995 SL No. 51)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Act 1996 No. 13 pts 1–2

date of assent 23 May 1996
commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 30 April 1999
commenced on date of assent

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5 ss 1–2(1)–(2), 373 sch 2

date of assent 23 March 2000
commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)–(2))

GST and Related Matters Act 2000 No. 20 ss 1, 2(4), 29 sch 3

date of assent 23 June 2000
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(4))

Discrimination Law Amendment Act 2002 No. 74 ss 1–2, 90 sch

date of assent 13 December 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
s 90 commenced 31 March 2003 (2003 SL No. 51)
remaining provisions commenced 1 April 2003 (2003 SL No. 51)

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 76 pts 1–2, s 33 sch 2

date of assent 13 December 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on 14 December 2003 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Act 2006 No. 48 pt 1, s 48 sch

date of assent 10 November 2006

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2006 (2006 SL No. 292)

Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Jurisdiction Provisions) Amendment Act 2009 No. 24 ss 1–2, ch 5 pt 1

date of assent 26 June 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 252)

Personal Property Securities (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2010 No. 44 ss 1–2, ch 4 pt 11

date of assent 14 October 2010

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 30 January 2012 (2011 SL No. 262)

Agriculture and Forestry Legislation Amendment Act 2013 No. 41 ss 1, 2(1), pt 2

date of assent 23 September 2013

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 22 November 2013 (2013 SL No. 231)

Agriculture and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2015 No. 15 ss 1, 2(1)(a), pt 3

date of assent 22 October 2015

ss 1–2, 5, 16 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(a))

remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(1)(a))

5 List of annotations

Application of Act

s 3 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Division of Act

s 5 om R1 (see RA s 36)

Definitions

s 6 Note—prev s 6 contained definitions for this Act. Definitions are now located in the schedule—Dictionary.

prev s 6 amd 1968 No. 38 s 2(b); 1978 No. 68 s 2; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 4

Words and expressions used in Agvet Code and this Act

s 6A ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

amd 2002 No. 76 s 5

Reference to loss or damage

s 6B ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Appointment of inspectors and analysts

s 7 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 1996 No. 13 s 4

Limitation of inspector's powers

s 7A ins 1983 No. 1 s 5
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Inspector's identity card

s 7B ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Production or display of inspector's identity card

s 7C ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Delegations by chief executive

s 8 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
(8)–(9) exp 15 June 1995 (see s 8(9))
sub 2013 No. 41 s 4

Time and place of meetings

s 9 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Procedures for conduct of proceedings

s 9A ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Disclosure of interests

s 9B ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Minutes

s 9C ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Advisory committees

s 10 amd 1983 No. 1 s 6
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Executive committees

s 10A ins 1983 No. 1 s 7
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Delegations by board

s 10B ins 1983 No. 1 s 7
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2013 No. 41 s 4

Secretary

s 11 om 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Pilot chemical rating licence

s 12 amd 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 33 sch 2; 2013 No. 41 s 5

Certificate issued in another State

s 14 amd 1983 No. 1 s 8

Aerial distribution contractor licence

s 15 sub 1983 No. 1 s 9
amd 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 33 sch 2; 2013 No. 41 s 6

Commercial operators' licence

s 16 amd 1970 No. 18 s 2; 2002 No. 76 s 33 sch 2; 2013 No. 41 s 7

When pest management technician is taken to hold commercial operator's licence

s 16A ins 2002 No. 76 s 6

Ground distribution contractor licence

s 16B ins 2002 No. 76 s 6
amd 2013 No. 41 s 8

Application for licences

s 17 amd 1983 No. 1 s 10
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 2002 No. 76 s 7; 2013 No. 41 s 9

Term of licence

s 18 amd 1983 No. 1 s 11
sub 2002 No. 76 s 8
amd 2013 No. 41 s 10

Renewal of licence

s 19 amd 1983 No. 1 s 12; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
sub 2002 No. 76 s 8
amd 2013 No. 41 s 11

Expiring licence continues in force

s 19A ins 2002 No. 76 s 8

Notice of change in circumstances

s 19B ins 2002 No. 76 s 8
amd 2013 No. 41 s 12

Suspension of licence by standards officer

s 20 amd 2013 No. 41 s 13

Grounds for suspension or cancellation of licence by chief executive

s 21 amd 1983 No. 1 s 13; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 9
sub 2013 No. 41 s 14

Show cause notice

s 21A ins 2013 No. 41 s 14

Representations about show cause notice

s 21B ins 2013 No. 41 s 14

Ending show cause process without further action

s 21C ins 2013 No. 41 s 14

Suspension or cancellation of licence

s 21D ins 2013 No. 41 s 14

Right of review by QCAT

s 22 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 2009 No. 24 s 296; 2013 No. 41 s 15

How to start appeal

s 22A ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2009 No. 24 s 297

Stay of operation of decisions

s 22B ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2009 No. 24 s 297

Hearing procedures

s 22C ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
om 2009 No. 24 s 297

Powers of court on appeal

s 22D ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2009 No. 24 s 297

Appeal to District Court

s 22E ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch
om 2009 No. 24 s 297

Effect of suspension

s 23 amd 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2009 No. 24 s 298

Register

s 24 amd 1983 No. 1 s 14

Security against loss occasioned by aerial distribution and certain ground distribution

s 25 amd 1968 No. 38 s 3
sub 1970 No. 18 s 3
amd 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3
om 2002 No. 76 s 10

Records to be kept

s 26 amd 1968 No. 38 s 4; 1972 No. 31 s 6 sch 1; 1978 No. 68 s 3; 1983 No. 1 s 15;
1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 11

Production of distribution records

s 27 amd 1978 No. 68 s 4; 1983 No. 1 s 16
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Hazardous areas

s 28 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Carrying out of distributions in hazardous areas

s 29 amd 1983 No. 1 s 17
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Notice of damage by agricultural chemicals

s 30 amd 1978 No. 68 s 5; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Effect of failure to give notice

s 31 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 2013 No. 41 s 16

Powers of inspection in case of damage to crops etc.

s 32 amd 1978 No. 68 s 6; 1983 No. 1 s 18; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2013 No. 41 s 17

Standards officer to make statement on damage

s 33 amd 1978 No. 68 s 7; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2013 No. 41 s 18

Powers of inspectors

s 34 amd 1978 No. 68 s 8; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

Offence to use agricultural chemicals not registered

s 35 amd 1978 No. 68 s 9
om 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Faulty or defective equipment

s 36 amd 1978 No. 68 s 10; 1983 No. 1 s 19; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 12

Aerial distribution with registered equipment only and in compliance with s. 25

s 37 sub 1970 No. 18 s 4
om 1983 No. 1 s 20

Aerial and ground distribution with approved equipment only and in compliance with s 25

s 38 sub 1970 No. 18 s 5
amd 1983 No. 1 s 21; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
om 2002 No. 76 s 13

Aerial or ground distribution by or under supervision of licensed persons

s 39 sub 1970 No. 18 s 6; 1983 No. 1 s 22
amd 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2002 No. 76 s 14

Obstructing inspection etc.

s 40 amd 1978 No. 68 s 11; 1983 No. 1 s 23; 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

General penalty provision

s 41 amd 1983 No. 1 s 24
om 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Prosecutions generally

s 42 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 2002 No. 76 sch 2

Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives

s 43 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Liability of executive officer—offence committed by corporation against s 26(3)

s 44 sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2015 No. 15 s 16

Protection from liability

s 44A ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch; 2013 No. 41 s 19
om 2015 No. 15 s 16

Evidence

s 45 amd 2013 No. 41 s 20

Chief executive may approve forms

s 46 amd 1983 No. 1 s 25
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Publication of orders in council and regulations

s 47 om 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

Regulation-making power

s 48 amd 1970 No. 18 s 7; 1983 No. 1 s 26
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
amd 2002 No. 76 s 15

SCHEDULE—DICTIONARY

Note—definitions for this Act were originally located in prev s 6
amd 2002 No. 76 s 16

def *accepted representations* ins 2013 No. 41 s 21(2)

def *Active constituent* om from prev s 6 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

def *aerial distribution* amd 1968 No. 38 s 2(a)(i)

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *aerial distribution contractor* ins 1983 No. 1 s 4(a)

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *aerial equipment* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)

def *agricultural chemical* sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *agricultural chemical product* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

sub 2002 No. 76 s 4(2)–(3)

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *Agvet Code* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *aircraft* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)

def *Air Navigation regulations* om from prev s 6 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

def *analysis* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)

def *analyst* sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *approved form* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

def *APVMA* ins 2006 No. 48 s 48 sch

def *board* sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

om 2013 No. 41 s 21(1)

def *chairperson* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch

reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)

om 2013 No. 41 s 21(1)

def *chemical product* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)

Endnotes

reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *Civil Aviation Orders* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *Civil Aviation Regulations* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *crop* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *decision maker* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
om 2013 No. 41 s 21(1)
def *deputy chairperson* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
om 2013 No. 41 s 21(1)
def *deputy standards officer* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *distinguishing number* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
amd 2006 No. 48 s 48 sch
def *distribution contractor* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *executive officer* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *ground distribution* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *ground distribution contractor* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *ground equipment* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *hazardous area* sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *herbicide* sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *information notice* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
sub 2009 No. 24 s 299
def *inspector* sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *licence* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *licensed commercial operator* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *licensee* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *material* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *member* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
om 2013 No. 41 s 21(1)
def *Minister* om from prev s 6 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
def *NRA* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
om 2006 No. 48 s 48 sch
def *obstruct* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *occupier* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)

def *officer* amd 1983 No. 1 s 4(b)
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
amd 2013 No. 41 s 21(3)
def *owner* amd 1968 No. 38 s 2(a)(ii)
sub 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
amd 2010 No. 44 s 86
def *Part* om from prev s 6 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
def *pest management qualification* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *pest management technician* ins 2002 No. 76 s 4(3)
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *pilot chemical rating licence* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *pilot in command* reloc 2002 No. 75 s 4(4)
def *proposed action* ins 2013 No. 41 s 21(2)
def *Registered name* om from prev s 6 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
def *relative* amd 2002 No. 74 s 90 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *representative* ins 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *show cause notice* ins 2013 No. 41 s 21(2)
def *show cause period* ins 2013 No. 41 s 21(2)
def *standards officer* sub 1983 No. 1 s 4(c); 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *stock* sub 1983 No. 1 s 4(c)
reloc 2002 No. 76 s 4(4)
def *Under Secretary* om from prev s 6 1994 No. 78 s 37 sch