



GROWING AUSTRALIAN GRAIN

Safely managing risks with crop
inputs and grain on farm

MARCH 2018



Australian grain has earned a reputation for quality and reliability. Maintaining the recognised integrity of Australian grain as safe food and feed relies on all those involved in the growing, storage, handling and transport of our grain.

Growers today are managing more complex farming systems to supply more sophisticated markets and consumers. This guide aims to help growers understand the legal obligations, responsibilities and risks in their farming business. It is important for every Australian grain grower and all in the supply chain to understand and manage this so we can:

- ✓ **Maintain and expand markets.** Many markets are demanding good farming practices in food safety, workforce conditions and environmental management.
- ✓ **Access valuable farm inputs and technologies.** Regulators and technology providers need confidence that grain growers can be relied on to responsibly manage inputs. This is important for us to continue to access existing and new agricultural chemicals, plant varieties and technologies with workable use conditions.
- ✓ **Protect your family and workforce.** Safety of farming families and workers is paramount.
- ✓ **Safeguard your business** by understanding and meeting the legal obligations that relate to grain farming businesses and your role in the grains supply chain.
- ✓ **Simplify assurance requirements.** Consistent industry principles may avoid different buyers each requiring their own assurance systems.

Leaders of grain farming associations from across Australia have worked with growers, advisers and technical specialists to prepare this information resource. This demonstrates the production sector's commitment to supplying reliable grain. The post-farm sector has committed to the [Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice](#) to ensure Australian grain and grain products meet market requirements.

There are many differences between farms, states and markets. These checklists can be adapted to suit each farm.

Formal processes that assure safe, reliable, quality grain may add value to farm production. We encourage growers to participate in an assurance or best practice program that is incorporating the principles in this guide, such as [Graincare](#) or [Grains BMP](#). Please contact your local grower association for more information about growing reliable, high demand grain from Australian farms.


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Using this guide

This guide provides information for grain growers and their advisers about managing risks with inputs, grain handling and safety on-farm.

For each key step in the grain cropping cycle this guide outlines:

- ▶ **Meeting the requirements** - how grain farming businesses can meet key legal obligations under statute and common law and basic market requirements.
- ▶ **Other practices to consider** - these practices may help you to produce reliable, quality grain and manage risks.

Some parts of the guide will not apply on all farms and the detail of some practices and regulations varies depending on the specific farm circumstances, state and region. Please refer to more detail where required, such as the state and territory laws and codes of practice.

This guide for grain growers links with the post-farm sectors' [Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice](#).

References and information are listed on pages 18-19. Further information and resources can be found at grainsguide.grainproducers.com.au.

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Identify and manage risks

Objective Identify and manage risks in the grain farming system.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Check that your farm complies with all relevant state and Australian regulations. This guide describes ways to meet some of these requirements in a grain farming system.
- Refer to relevant codes of practice and industry guidelines. It would not be considered reasonable to ignore these unless a suitable alternative has been identified and documented.
- Comply with the requirements for crop inputs, and technologies that you use (eg [chemical use labels](#), trait licences or stewardship agreements).
- Ensure storages and procedures for handling fuel meet regulatory requirements. [Australian Standard 1940: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids](#) is mandatory in some states.
- Meet the requirements specified by the buyer of your grain.
- If your buyer or contract requires specific certification (eg canola sustainability certification for Europe), be sure to have the necessary information to complete the declaration and be prepared for a potential audit.
- Avoid actions or making requests of staff or contractors that may create safety risks or result in breaking the law.

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Using an integrated, robust management system to keep farm records.
- Using systems that incorporate formal standards, such as an assurance or best management practice program. Grain specific examples include [Graincare](#) and Queensland's [Grains BMP](#).
- Incorporating quality assurance into contracts if the buyer requires it.
- Preparing a farm map.
- Assessing and managing risks such as those from historical activities (eg former sheep dips), adjacent properties, roadways, easements and waterways.
- Notifying neighbours and other stakeholders (eg [beekeepers](#)[#]) of your cropping intentions (essential for genetically modified varieties), pesticide use plan and other issues as appropriate where there are sensitive crops or land uses nearby.
- Obtaining from suppliers assurance for the quality and integrity of crop inputs (where possible) and recording this with batch numbers of chemical and fertiliser inputs in case of a later issue with efficacy or contamination.

<http://beeconnected.org.au>





Biosecurity

Objective Minimise the risk of weed, pest and disease incursions.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Report suspect exotic pests, plants and diseases. [Exotic Plant Pest Hotline](#) 1800 084 881
- Take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risks associated with invasive plants and animals under your control (general biosecurity obligation) and refer to biosecurity legislation in your state.
- Control [declared or noxious weeds](#) according to the weeds' control class for the area and report as required under state regulations.
- When transporting machinery or livestock, observe regulated requirements when crossing state or regional boundaries for removal of plant materials, soil and weed seeds (eg [Queensland Biosecurity Zones](#)).
- Monitor crops for pests as per specific market requirements.

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Preparing a [farm biosecurity action plan](#) and discussing it with staff, contractors and advisors. This includes:
 - ▶ Biosecurity signage.
 - ▶ Training short and long term staff in biosecurity requirements.
 - ▶ Reducing unnecessary access to production areas.
 - ▶ Conducting and recording routine surveillance for pests, diseases and weeds. Identify and report anything unusual.
 - ▶ A visitor register (including details of the visiting person, the reason and location on farm).
- Ensuring all machinery, livestock, boots, contractors' equipment, etc entering and leaving the farm are clean and weed seed free (certified if required). For example, inspect and if necessary clean down equipment, vehicles and shipping containers entering the farm.
- Arranging access to a designated clean down facility or location.
- [Composting](#) introduced manures and composts sufficiently to kill weed seeds and pathogens.
- Reducing the risk of carrying soil, weeds or diseases when travelling to other regions or abroad.





Planting

Objective Preparation to ensure harvested grain will be clean, reliable, pure in variety, safe, free of contaminants as required and able to meet market requirements.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Before and after planting, clean equipment paying particular attention to [silos](#), bins, augers and other equipment used for pickled grain. This will help to prevent harvested grain from being contaminated.
- If planting a genetically modified (GM) crop, meet the specific requirements defined for that technology, such as in the licence or agreement.

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Ensuring the [integrity of seed used for planting](#) by using seed that is[‡]:
 - ▶ Labelled and traceable.
 - ▶ Tested to assure variety is what you expect.
 - ▶ Treated prior to sowing to prevent disease where needed.
 - ▶ Commercially sourced when required (particularly for canola).
- Matching crop choice to paddocks based on weeds, pests, diseases, nutritional constraints, rotational history and resistance management.
- Recording the seed variety sown, source of seed, seed treatments and sowing contractors (if used) for each paddock.
- Keeping records of all cleaning operations if seed treatment has been used.

[‡] Australian Seeds Federation National Code of Practice for Seed Labeling and Marketing





Fertiliser

Objective Manage nutrient inputs with minimal impacts on the environment.
Prevent fertiliser contamination of harvested grain.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- To avoid a breach of maximum residue limits ([MRL in harvested grain](#)), prevent grain from mixing with fertilisers or other contaminants. Ensure trucks, augers, silos and any other equipment used to handle non-grain products or treated grain are thoroughly clean before using for grain.[§]
- Pulse crops should not be sold for sprouting if they have been grown in paddocks that have had animal manure or biosolid applications in the past two years.

§ GRDC Fact Sheet: Grain Marketing and Pesticide Residues. July 2014

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Using soil and plant tissue tests to inform your nutrition program. Use a laboratory that has Australasian Soil and Plant Analysis Council (ASPAC) certification and ideally also National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation. [North](#). [South](#). [West](#).
- Matching [fertiliser rates](#) to crop demand and paddock history.
- Carefully timing fertiliser applications and using application methods and fertiliser placement that will minimise nutrient losses to the atmosphere ([nitrous oxide emissions](#)), [run-off or deep leaching](#).
- Keeping records of the date of fertiliser application, fertiliser type, application rate and details from the fertiliser delivery docket - such as the date and point of dispatch.
- Checking that fertilisers and soil additives are of adequate quality to be effective and free of excess contamination (eg heavy metals such as cadmium) that could later contaminate grain. For example, request a chemical analysis, batch number and quality assurance statement from the supplier.
- Using a suitably qualified agronomist eg a [Fertcare®](#) Accredited Adviser.





Chemical use

Objective Avoid chemical residues in grain that exceed acceptable limits.
Minimise adverse impacts of chemical application in-crop and in storage.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Comply with current [label/permit](#) and state regulations for all agricultural chemical use. *Note that labels and permits are specific to a product and not always replaceable with a generic product with the same active ingredient for a given use.*
- Refer to relevant codes of practice or industry guidelines. If acting outside of these recommendations ensure a suitable alternative has been identified and documented.
- If your contract defines a destination market, check whether it has more stringent maximum residue limits (MRLs). If it does, your chemical program may need to be adjusted so that these MRLs are not exceeded.
- [Monitor weather](#) at the start, during and completion of spraying.
- Accurately identify pests (insects, weeds or diseases).
- Consider pest biology and thresholds in decisions.
- Match product to crop type, crop growth stage and pest. Consider [resistance](#) management.
- [Match application method](#) to suit mode of action and growth stage of crop and target pest.
- Use spray application [equipment and settings](#) that are suited to the use.
- Ensure staff, advisors and contractors have suitable skills, experience and [qualifications](#).
- Report spray drift and pesticide incidents according to state requirements.

[QLD](#) 13 25 23

[NSW](#) 13 15 55

[ACT](#) 13 22 81

[VIC](#) 1300 372 842

[TAS](#) 03 6777 2133

[SA](#) 1300 799 684

[NT](#) 1800 064 567

[WA](#) 1800 084 881





OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Monitoring [weather](#) at least at the start of each chemical load and at the end of the job.
- Maximising efficacy and avoiding off-target movement or [drift](#) of chemicals. For example:
 - ▶ Applying chemicals under optimal weather conditions, using:
 - ◆ Weather forecasting to plan spray application jobs.
 - ◆ Tools to assess suitability of [weather conditions](#) for application (evaporation & droplet survival), assessed at the site.
 - ◆ Assessment of [inversion](#) risk before and during spraying.
 - ▶ Referring to sensitive area maps before spraying. (eg [BeeConnected](#); [CottonMap](#)).
 - ▶ Using suitable [strategies to reduce drift](#), eg adjuvants, droplet sizes and equipment.
 - ▶ [Calibrating](#) chemical application equipment to ensure it meets desired standards. Testing outputs of all nozzles, speed sensors and flow meters.
 - ▶ Regularly checking [nozzle](#) patterns, nozzle flow along the boom and ground speed.
 - ▶ Agitating the spray tank sufficiently for the load to be uniformly mixed.
- Considering [adjuvants](#) and tank mix partners in relation to water quality, crop safety, efficacy, spray drift potential and odour.
- Avoiding holding mixed product in tanks for extended periods.
- Ensuring thorough incorporation and [mixing](#) of chemicals applied to grain in storage.
- Decontaminating equipment.
- Using a suitably qualified advisor.
- Developing a resistance management plan with your adviser to proactively identify and manage pesticide resistance risks.
- Developing a pesticide use plan that includes application methods, drift risks and [integrated pest management](#) (IPM). Discussing this with your adviser before and during each season.
- Notifying neighbours of your seasonal pesticide use plan and planned spray applications.
- Using closed systems for [mixing, transfer](#) and application of pesticides.





Chemical records

Objective Accurate records and clear communication with employees and contractors are important.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Within 24 hours of each chemical application make an accurate record, to be kept for at least 2 years according to state regulations and label requirements. Depending on your state and the chemical product label this may include:
 - ▶ Date with start and finish times of application;
 - ▶ Locations, address and paddock/s sprayed (farm map can be used);
 - ▶ Full name of the product;
 - ▶ Amount of product used per hectare & number of hectares applied to;
 - ▶ Crop/situation and weed/pest;
 - ▶ Wind speed and direction during application;
 - ▶ Air temperature and relative humidity during application;
 - ▶ Nozzle brand, type, spray angle, nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application;
 - ▶ Name and address of person applying this product;
 - ▶ Personal protective equipment used;
 - ▶ Batch number where required by the state or territory;
 - ▶ Any additional information required as directed by label or permit.

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Recording any additional information needed for a [commodity vendor declaration](#), delivery document and/or quality assurance scheme.
- Keeping records in an integrated farm management package with a farm map that identifies individual paddocks or management units, risk areas and hazards.
- Recording crop growth stage and batch numbers of all chemicals used.
- Obtaining all advisor recommendations in writing and keeping with records.
- When using spray contractors:

Provide the spray contractor with:

- ▶ Written spray orders (paper or electronic) that include weather conditions suitable for spraying.
- ▶ Accurate farm maps, including sensitive areas and contact details.
- ▶ Farm biosecurity action plan and pesticide use plan.

Obtain from the spray contractor:

- ▶ Copies of chemical users accreditation, necessary licence/s and certificates of currency for workers compensation and public liability insurance.
- ▶ Written spray application records on completion of each spray job (paper or electronic).





Chemical storage and handling

Objective Minimise risks to people and the environment.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Store chemicals and dangerous goods in accordance with [Australian standards](#), label requirements and [safety data sheets](#). For example bunding, ventilation, signage, security and safety.
- Maintain a chemical inventory for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods.
- Keep current safety data sheets (SDS) at the point of use, accessible to all staff.†
- When transporting and storing dangerous goods comply with the most current Australian [Dangerous Goods \(ADG\) code](#).‡ When transporting other chemicals, use safe practices and restrain as required.
- Follow safe chemical handling practices such as using personal protective equipment (PPE) and ensuring load lifting weights are safe for the operator.
- Notifying authorities as required in the event of a spill or exposure.

† www.msds.com.au
‡ www.ntc.gov.au

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Maintaining an up-to-date inventory of all stored chemicals.
- Returning or disposing of chemical containers and unused chemicals through [ChemClear](#), [drumMUSTER](#) or similar programs.
- Considering and managing the risks when using chemical mixing sites and trailers.
- Preparing an emergency response plan in case of a spill (spill kit, actions, notification and first aid).





Harvest and handling

Objective Minimise risks of contamination and fire during harvest.
Grain hygiene, quality and integrity are maintained to meet standards.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Comply with state boundary and local area clean down requirements for harvester transport.
- Use cleaning methods that effectively decontaminate from the prior use, particularly before the start of harvest.
- Comply with fire risk harvesting restrictions and regulations eg [SA's Grain Harvest Code of Practice](#).
- Ensure appropriate clean down procedures are used between harvesting of GM and non-GM crops. These are described in the [Harvesting Clean Down Guidelines - Canola](#).[^]

[^] www.australianoilseeds.com/Technical_Info/codes_of_practice

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Making formal agreements with contractors and conducting pre-harvest inductions and discussions with staff and contractors including procedures, risks, safety, etc.
- Testing grain moisture, protein and other quality parameters during harvest to meet market requirements.
- Segregating by variety, classification, specialty traits and season of production may add value.
- Collecting and retaining representative samples for grain quality testing by paddock.
- Cleaning grain to suit market needs may add value.
- Managing grain drying to preserve grain quality to meet market needs.
- Minimising risk of contamination in handling equipment. For example, use designated augers for specific purposes, or another system to avoid cross-contamination. Augers used for zinc phosphide or pickled grain can not be used for grain to be marketed.
- Understanding risk of fire with modern machinery, especially with oilseed and pulse crops and manage to match weather conditions.





Grain transport and delivery

Objective Preserve the quality and food safety integrity of your grain product.
Communication along the supply chain for safety and food quality.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Ensure trucks are inspected and found clean prior to loading grain.
- DO NOT treat or fumigate grain during domestic transport.
- Declare to the buyer all treatments of stored grain and in-crop chemical use as required.
- The grain owner provide a [commodity vendor declaration](#) (CVD) or other delivery documentation as required with all sales of grain. Ensure ready access to records to underpin this. A CVD form is available from www.graintrade.org.au
- Report for end point royalties (EPR) and genetically modified crops (GM) where required.
- Deliver to [standard](#).
- Segregate and declare grain by variety and quality standards as required by the market. For example, by variety or [variety classification](#) as per industry standards and identify any speciality grain (GM, organic, etc).
- Where using weighbridges for trade, regularly have:
 - ▶ Weights and measures inspected, calibrated and certified to meet standard.
 - ▶ Testing equipment certified to standards auditable by National Measurement Institute (NMI).
- Take all reasonable measures to ensure safety in transport both with your own trucks or when using a contractor ([chain of responsibility](#)). [WA](#)

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Inspecting and testing grain prior to outturn.
- Minimising risk of contamination of grain by residues remaining in trucks. For example, obtain from the transporter declarations of prior loads and cleanliness.
- Following the [Grain Transport Code of Practice](#) or equivalent QA systems or using carriers who follow these.*
- Discussing with the merchant/transporter/handler the risks in transport and how to manage these.
- Communication of inputs and potential risks along the trade supply chain.
- Understanding market needs and buyer requirements.
- Completing a contract of sale.
- Utilising [industry guides](#) to identify issues in grain quality.

* www.graintrade.org.au/grain-industry-codes





Grain storage

Objective Maintain quality in storage.
Enable traceability along the supply chain with adequate records.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Maintain quality in storage to meet market requirements by using good hygiene, aeration and pest control strategies.
- Prevent contamination of grain from previous uses of storages, trucks and equipment. Clean storages after grain is removed, check, clean before refilling with grain to ensure storage has no insects, fertiliser or other contaminants.
- Undertake pest control in facilities fit for purpose. eg fumigations are conducted in gas-tight, sealable storages.
- Ensure any contractors used to fumigate storages are licenced fumigators operating in accordance with the Australian Fumigation Standard.
- Consider and manage the safety risks of working in confined spaces and at heights.
- After the fumigation period remove all fumigant material as per label requirements (eg spent aluminium phosphide).
- Declare all use of post-harvest treatments and comply with industry codes and stewardship programs to avoid double/excess treatment further along the supply chain that may cause residue limits to be exceeded.
- Meet requirements specified in contracts for maximum residue limits (MRLs) and pest control measures.
- Prevent grain being contaminated by structural treatments and grain protectants in breach of MRLs.
- Manage chemical use as detailed in the chemical sections of this guide.





Grain storage continued

OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Developing a clear plan for grain storage, transport and delivery that identifies and manages the risks described in the [Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice](#).
- Maintaining [hygiene](#) and management of silos, stores and surrounds with regular inspection and maintenance.
- [Monitoring stored grain](#) at least monthly according to the level of food and feed safety risk, including: temperature, moisture, mould, insect, bird or rodent contamination, damage to the facility and site hygiene.
- Managing grain temperature and moisture to be in optimum range for storage quality and protectant efficacy.
- [Aerating](#) and closely monitoring grains stored with high moisture content.
- Managing resistance risks in pest control, including integrated pest management, rotating grain protectants with other options, collecting and testing survivors of treatment failure.
- Documenting procedures and treatments.
- Following industry best practice protocols and resistance management strategies for [grain storage](#).
- Using storages that:
 - ▶ Meet effective hygiene standards and are aerated where practicable.
 - ▶ Are designed so they can be effectively cleaned.
- Choosing sealable, gas-tight silo designs that meet [Australian Standard AS2628](#) if installing new or retrofitting silos.
- Keeping [records](#) of silo testing and inspections.
- Ensuring that any [fumigations](#) are:
 - ▶ In sealable, gas-tight silos that are inspected, maintained and [pressure tested](#) at least annually. Compliance plates may be fitted after testing.
 - ▶ Certified by fumigator, with the certification valid within 100 days of delivery (including start & finish time and venting period).
 - ▶ Monitored for temperature and gas concentration.





Work Health & Safety (WHS)

Objective Provide a safe workplace to prevent injury or deaths.
Meet health and safety obligations.

MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS

- Employers must as far as reasonably practicable provide a [safe workplace and system of work](#) so that employees (workers), advisers and contractors are not harmed or injured at work.
- Within your chain of responsibility take all reasonably practicable safety measures to eliminate or minimise potential harm or loss. Comply with regulatory requirements for dangerous goods and hazardous chemicals transport and storage.
- Ensure machinery and equipment is appropriate for its use and is maintained.
- Regularly work through these steps for managing farm safety as defined in [legislation](#):
 - ▶ **CONSULT** Ensure staff, advisors and contractors are involved in (consulted about) WHS hazards. Record WHS meetings.
 - ▶ **IDENTIFY HAZARDS** Develop a Work Health and Safety Plan to regularly identify WHS hazards.
 - ▶ **ASSESS and CONTROL RISKS** Identify machinery and tasks that are a risk for workers; take action to eliminate these risks or develop procedures to control or manage risks that cannot be eliminated.
 - ▶ **REVIEW** Review and revise risk control measures regularly and when potential new risks arise.
 - ▶ **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS** Make sure workers are equipped to work safely:
 - ◆ **Safety induction** of all staff and contractors that includes understanding of known hazards/risks (eg a checklist), worksite preferred controls for these, emergency procedures and contact details.
 - ◆ **Training and instruction** - train workers how to use machinery safely and make sure that safe work procedures are followed. Ensure that all persons are properly trained for the work they are assigned.
 - ◆ **Records** - maintain a register of staff training and induction.
 - ◆ **Personal protective equipment** - provide safety equipment and clothing where necessary for the specific situation and workers. eg dust protection may be needed for asthmatics.
 - ◆ **Providing amenities for workers** - eg toilets, meals rooms.
 - ◆ **Safety facilities** - provide First Aid training and kits, fire extinguishers and emergency plans.
 - ◆ **Reporting safety** - establish a system for workers to report hazards, injuries and serious near-miss incidents. Act upon these reports.





OTHER PRACTICES TO CONSIDER IN YOUR GRAIN FARMING ENTERPRISE

- Participating in ongoing training and updates.
- Ensuring all staff and contractors have clear understanding of roles, risks and tasks.
- Preparing written agreements with all contractors outlining responsibilities of both parties.
- Keeping copies of contractors' insurances including Public Liability and/or Personal Accident Insurance or Workers' Compensation Certificates of Currency.
- Keeping copies of the licenses and accreditations held by contractors.
- Advising staff, contractors and advisors of re-entry periods after chemical applications or treatments, including recording and clearly displaying these details at a central location and on silos.
- Referring to information and tools for managing farm safety such as those listed on page 19.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS IN GRAIN FARMING SYSTEMS INCLUDE:

Agricultural chemicals

Notification and signage for fumigation and re-entry periods.

Users meet state requirements for chemical accreditation (in most cases, [training at AQF3](#)).

Chemical stores and use areas will have necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and First Aid kit, spill recovery kit and emergency eye wash.

PPE is provided and used as required by workers and contractors.

Spray contractors have a WHS plan.

Silos Meet the current national Safe Work Australia [Codes of Practice](#) for working in [confined spaces](#) and at heights ([Managing Risks of Falls](#)).

Fatigue Particularly a risk during harvest and other busy periods.

Quad bikes in both work and recreational uses.

Machinery and equipment Guarding of hazards such as exposed pulleys, drive belts, PTOs, chaser bins and augers, etc.



References

Further resources and information are available from grainsguide.grainproducers.com.au

Planning and Assurance

Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice

Graincare

Grains Best Management Practices (BMP)

Farm Biosecurity Action Planner

BeeConnected App

Farming System

Australian Seeds Federation National Code of Practice for Seed Labeling and Marketing

Fertcare® and Fertcare® Accredited Advisors

Water Quality, Run-off and Deep Leaching

Chemical Use

Labels and permits: apvma.gov.au infopest.com.au

State regulations and information:

QLD Guidelines for safe use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals Ph: 132 523

NSW Chemicals and Pesticides Ph: 131 555

ACT Pest and Weed Control Ph: 132 281

VIC A guide to using agricultural chemicals in Victoria Ph: 136 186

TAS AgVet Chemicals Ph: 03 6777 2133

NT Chemical Services, Biosecurity and Animal Welfare Ph: 08 8999 5511

SA Rural chemicals Ph: (08) 8207 7983

WA Pesticide use in WA Ph: 1300 673 700

Safety Data Sheets Available from chemical manufacturer

ADG Code



References continued

Further resources and information are available from grainsguide.grainproducers.com.au

Grain

GRDC Fact Sheet: Grain Marketing and Pesticide Residues. July 2014

GTA's Commodity Vendor Declaration form

Grain Transport Code of Practice

Stored Grain Information Hub

Harvesting Clean Down Guidelines - Canola

Country Fire Service Codes of Practice - Grain Harvesting; Broad Acre Burning

Farm Safety

Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces

Confined Spaces

Grain Handling Safety - A Practical Guide

FarmSafe Induction Tool

Stay Safe Around Grain Storage

OH&S Managing Grain Production Safely

Safe Use of Bulk Solids Containers and Flatbed Storage including Silos, Field Bins and Chaser Bins **Ph: 131 050**

Work Health and Safety Legislative Responsibilities

Chain of Responsibility: Primary producers and heavy vehicle safety

Primary producers and heavy vehicle safety common questions

Acronyms Used

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| BMP | Best Management Practices | CVD | Commodity Vendor Declaration | EPR | End Point Royalty |
| GM | Genetically Modified | GTA | Grain Trade Australia | MRL | Maximum Residue Limit |
| NMI | National Measurement Institute | PPE | Personal Protective Equipment | QA | Quality Assurance |
| SDS | Safety Data Sheet | WHS | Work Health and Safety | | |



For more information please contact your grower association
or go to grainsguide.grainproducers.com.au



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