



Jersey

**FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS  
(JERSEY) LAW 1950**

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Jersey

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (JERSEY) LAW 1950

### Arrangement

<b>Article</b>	
1	Interpretation .....5
2	Obligation to furnish statutory statements.....6
3	Warranties .....7
4	Right of purchaser to have article sampled and analysed.....7
5	Marking of articles prepared for consignment .....8
6	Consignments ex ship or quay .....9
7	Sales in small quantities .....9
8	Deleterious ingredients in feeding stuffs.....10
9	Penalties for failure to give, and mis-statements in, statutory statements .....10
9A	Composition and content of fertilisers and feeding stuffs.....11
10	Inspection of registers and statutory statements .....11
11	Powers of entry and sampling .....12
12	Provisions as to analysis of samples .....12
13	Tampering with samples .....13
14	Obstruction of inspectors .....13
15	Prohibition against disclosures.....13
16	Penalties for offences .....14
17	Restrictions on taking proceedings.....14
18	General provisions as to legal proceedings .....14
19	Evidence of certificate of analysis.....15
20	Power to make Orders .....15
21	Financial provisions .....16
22	Provisions as to Orders.....16
23	Exemption for certain sales .....16
24	Citation.....16

### **SCHEDULE 1** **17**

ARTICLES TO WHICH ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ARE APPLICABLE 17

PART 1	17
FERITLISERS	17
PART 2	20
<b>SCHEDULE 2</b>	<b>24</b>
<hr/>	
ARTICLES TO WHICH SOME ONLY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ARE APPLICABLE	24
PART 1	24
FERTILISERS	24
PART 2	25
FEEDING STUFFS	25
<b>SCHEDULE 3</b>	<b>27</b>
<hr/>	
INGREDIENTS IN FEEDING STUFFS THE PRESENCE OF WHICH MUST BE DECLARED	27
<b>SCHEDULE 4</b>	<b>28</b>
<hr/>	
DEFINITIONS IMPLIED ON THE SALE OF ARTICLES UNDER CERTAIN NAMES	28
PART 1	28
FERTILISERS	28
PART 2	32
FEEDING STUFFS	32
<b>SCHEDULE 5</b>	<b>38</b>
<hr/>	
DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS IN FEEDING STUFFS	38

## Supporting Documents

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<b>ENDNOTES</b>	<b>39</b>
<hr/>	
Table of Legislation History .....	39
Table of Renumbered Provisions .....	39
Table of Endnote References .....	40



Jersey

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (JERSEY) LAW 1950<sup>1</sup>

A LAW to make provision with respect to the sale of fertilisers and feeding stuffs in Jersey

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

### 1 Interpretation

(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires –

“cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, goats and swine;

“Government Chemist” means the head of the department of Government Chemist of Great Britain, and includes any deputy government chemist appointed to act in the case of illness, incapacity or absence of the Government Chemist, or, pending the appointment of the Government Chemist, to act in the Government Chemist’s place;

“inspector” means a person designated by the Minister as an inspector for the purposes of this Law, being a person who is a full-time officer in an administration of the States for which the Minister is assigned responsibility;

“Minister” means the Minister for Planning and Environment;

“Official Analyst” means the Official Analyst appointed under Article 2 of the Food Safety (Jersey) Law 1966<sup>2</sup> and includes any deputy official analyst appointed to act in the case of illness, incapacity or absence of an Official Analyst, or pending the appointment of an Official Analyst, to act in the Official Analyst’s place;

“prescribed” means prescribed by Order of the Minister under this Law;

“prosecutor” means the person who or the body which has required a prosecution for an offence against this Law to be instituted, or, if no person or body has required the prosecution to be instituted, the Connétable of the parish in which the offence is alleged to have been committed;

“purchaser” includes any person other than a carrying agent acting on behalf of a purchaser;

“statutory statement” has the meaning assigned by Article 2(1).

- (2) Where for the purposes of this Law the expressions “percentage of soluble phosphates” and “percentage of insoluble phosphates” are used in statements of equivalents, they shall be taken to mean respectively the percentage of tribasic phosphate of lime which has been and that which has not been rendered soluble in water.
- (3) An article consigned to a purchaser shall not for the purposes of this Law be deemed to be delivered to the purchaser until it arrives at the place to which it is consigned whether the consignment is by direction of the seller or the purchaser.
- (4) Where an article is delivered to a purchaser in 2 or more consignments, this Law shall apply to each consignment as though it were a separate article.
- (5) Where the method of analysis for determining the amount of any substance contained in an article is prescribed under this Law, any statement in any statutory statement or document which by virtue of this Law takes effect as a warranty and any mark on an article or entry in a register under this Law stating or indicating the amount of such substance shall be taken to be a statement of the amount of the substance as determined by analysis in accordance with the method so prescribed.
- (6) Particulars as to the nature, substance, or quality of an article marked or indicated by a mark or entered in a register shall not for the purposes of this Law be deemed to be false to the prejudice of the purchaser if the mis-statement as respects any ingredient does not exceed the limits of variation (if any) prescribed under this Law in relation thereto.

## **2 Obligation to furnish statutory statements**

- (1) It shall be the duty of every person who sells for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry any article included in the first column of Schedule 1 or 2, whatever may be the name under which the article is sold, to give the purchaser on or before delivery, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, a statement in writing (in this Law referred to as a “statutory statement”) in such form (if any) as may be prescribed, containing the following particulars –
  - (a) the name under which the article is sold;
  - (b) such particulars (if any) of the nature, substance, or quality of the article as are mentioned in the second column of such Schedule in relation to the article;
  - (c) where the article, if a feeding stuff, contains any ingredient included in Schedule 3, the name of such ingredient:

Provided that the obligation so imposed shall not apply –

- (i) to sales of 2 or more articles which are mixed at the request of the purchaser before delivery to the purchaser;

- (ii) to sales of quantities of £56 or less if the article sold is taken in the presence of the purchaser from a parcel bearing a conspicuous label on which are marked in the prescribed manner the particulars required by this paragraph to be contained in the statutory statement or is packed in a closed parcel or parcels each bearing a conspicuous label on which are marked in the prescribed manner such particulars as aforesaid.
- (2) Failure to give a statutory statement in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall not invalidate an agreement for sale.

### **3 Warranties**

- (1) A statutory statement given by the seller of any such article as is mentioned in Article 2, shall, notwithstanding any agreement or notice to the contrary, have effect as a written warranty by the seller that the particulars contained in the statutory statement are correct.
- (2) On the sale for use as food for cattle or poultry of an article included in the first column of Schedule 1 or 2 there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement or notice to the contrary, a warranty by the seller that the article is suitable to be used as such, and does not, except as otherwise expressly stated in the statutory statement, contain any ingredient included in Schedule 3.
- (3) Where an article sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry is in a statutory statement or other document described by a name specified in the first column of Schedule 4, the sale of the article under that name shall have effect as a written warranty that the article accords with the definition thereof contained in the second column of that Schedule.
- (4) Any statement as to the amount of chemical or other ingredients or as to the fineness of grinding of an article sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or as to the amount of the nutritive or other ingredients of an article sold for use as food for cattle or poultry, which is made after the commencement of this Law in any written document (other than a statutory statement) descriptive of the article shall have effect as a warranty by the seller that the facts stated are correct.
- (5) No action on any such warranty as is mentioned in this Article shall lie for any mis-statement therein as to the particulars of the nature, substance or quality of the article or as to the amount of any ingredient where the mis-statement does not exceed the limits of variation (if any) prescribed under this Law in relation to such particulars or amounts, but where the mis-statement exceeds such limits the rights of the purchaser under the warranty shall not be affected by such limits.

### **4 Right of purchaser to have article sampled and analysed**

- (1) The purchaser of any article included in the first column of Schedule 1 or 2, or of any fertiliser or feeding stuff not included therein in respect of which a warranty, express or implied, has been given by the seller, shall,

on payment of such fee (if any) as may be prescribed by Order of the Minister for Treasury and Resources under this Law, be entitled to have a sample of the article taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner and analysed by the Official Analyst, and to receive from the Analyst a certificate of the result of the Analyst's analysis:

Provided that a purchaser of an article who requires a sample to be taken under this Article shall furnish to the inspector who takes the sample the statutory statement or warranty relating to the article, or permit the inspector to take a copy thereof.

- (2) A sample taken under this Law by an inspector at the request of a purchaser shall be taken in the prescribed manner, and shall not be taken after the expiration of 14 days from the delivery to the purchaser of the article sampled or the receipt by the purchaser of the statutory statement or warranty, whichever date may be the later.

## **5 Marking of articles prepared for consignment**

- (1) Every parcel of an article included in the first column of Schedule 1, when prepared for sale or consignment for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry, shall, if exposed for sale, or, if not exposed for sale, before being removed from the premises where it is so prepared, be marked in the prescribed manner with a mark or marks stating or indicating the particulars required by this Law to be contained in the statutory statement.
- (2) Any person dealing in any such parcels may for the purposes of this Article keep in such form (if any) as may be prescribed a register of marks specifying the particulars for the indication of which the several marks entered in the register are used, and the marking of any parcel with any mark entered in the register shall, for the purposes of this Article, be treated as indicating that the particulars of the article are those entered in the register in relation to the mark:

Provided that –

- (a) on the sale of any parcel so marked the mark shall be added to the statutory statement; and
  - (b) where the statutory statement received by the seller on the sale to him or her of the parcel contains any such mark, and the parcel has not been on his or her premises, that mark shall be added by him or her to the statutory statement required to be given by him or her to a purchaser.
- (3) If any parcel required under this Article to be marked is not so marked, or if from the analysis of a sample of the parcel taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which the parcel is exposed for sale or on any premises on which the parcel after having been so marked may happen to be before being delivered to a purchaser or carrying agent, it appears that the particulars marked or indicated by a mark are false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or do not include any particulars which are required by this Law to be contained in the statutory statement, the person selling or having in the person's possession or disposition for the purpose

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of sale or consigning the parcel or exposing it for sale shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

## **6 Consignments ex ship or quay**

- (1) In the case of an article delivered or consigned direct from a ship or quay to a purchaser, the provisions of this Article shall apply in lieu of the provisions of Article 5.
- (2) The seller of an article included in the first column of Schedule 1 and delivered or consigned as aforesaid, shall as soon as practicable enter in a register kept by the seller in such form (if any) as may be prescribed the following particulars –
  - (a) the date of delivery or consignment to the purchaser, the place of delivery to the purchaser or other destination and the quantity delivered or consigned;
  - (b) any shipping or other mark on the article;
  - (c) the particulars which by this Law are required to be contained in the statutory statement.
- (3) The seller of any such article shall be guilty of an offence against this Law –
  - (a) if the seller fails to enter in the seller's register any particular required by this Article to be entered therein, other than a particular required to be contained in the statutory statement;
  - (b) if any particular entered therein, other than a particular required to be contained in the statutory statement, is false in any material particular; or
  - (c) if, from the analysis of a sample of the article taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the quay or at the time of its delivery to the purchaser or during its transit to him or her, it appears that any particular entered in the register, being a particular required to be contained in the statutory statement, is false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or that any particular required to be contained in the statutory statement is not entered in the register.

## **7 Sales in small quantities**

Where an article is sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry in quantities of £56 or less from a parcel which purports to be labelled in manner hereinbefore provided, and from an analysis of a sample thereof taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which the parcel is kept, it appears that the particulars stated on the label are false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or do not include any particulars which are required by this Law to be contained in a statutory statement, the owner or seller shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

**8 Deleterious ingredients in feeding stuffs**

- (1) Any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale for use as food for cattle or poultry any article which contains any ingredient deleterious to cattle or poultry, or has in the person's possession, packed and prepared, for sale for such use any such article, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law unless the person proves –
- (a) that he or she did not know and could not with reasonable care have known that the article contained a deleterious ingredient; and
  - (b) where he or she obtained the article from some other person, that on demand by or on behalf of the prosecutor he or she gave all the information in his or her power with respect to the person from whom he or she obtained it, and as to the statutory statement given to him or her, and as to any mark applied to the article when he or she obtained it:

Provided that proceedings for an offence under this Article shall not be instituted unless the article has been sampled by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which it was sold or exposed or offered for sale or on which it was when prepared for sale or consignment, and the sample has been analysed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

- (2) Any substance mentioned in Schedule 5 shall, if present in a feeding stuff or, where a maximum quantity with regard to the substance is indicated in Schedule 5, if present in excess of that quantity, as the case may be, be deemed to be a deleterious ingredient unless the contrary is proved.

**9 Penalties for failure to give, and mis-statements in, statutory statements**

- (1) If a person fails to give a statutory statement in such form (if any) as may be prescribed in any case where the person is required by this Law to do so, he or she shall be liable in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding £5 and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding £10.
- (2) If, on the sale of an article included in the first column of Schedule 1, a person gives a statutory statement in which the particulars stated therein differ –
- (a) from the particulars marked or indicated by a mark placed on a parcel of the article in accordance with this Law;
  - (b) in the case of an article delivered or consigned direct from a ship or quay to a purchaser, from the particulars entered in accordance with this Law in the seller's register; or
  - (c) in the case of an article which has not been on the premises of the seller, from the particulars stated in the statutory statement given to the seller in respect of the article,

the person shall be guilty of an offence against this Law unless he or she proves that he or she took all reasonable steps to avoid committing the offence and that he or she acted without intent to defraud.

- (3) If a person fails to add to a statutory statement any mark which by virtue of this Law is required to be added thereto, he or she shall be liable, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding £5 and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding £10.

#### **9A Composition and content of fertilisers and feeding stuffs**

- (1) The Minister may, with a view to controlling in the public interest the composition or content of any article intended for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry, make provision by Order –
  - (a) prohibiting or restricting, by reference to its composition or content, the importation into and exportation from Jersey, the sale or possession with a view to sale, or the use, of any prescribed article;
  - (b) regulating the marking, labelling and packaging of any prescribed article and the marks to be applied to any container or vehicle in which any prescribed article is enclosed or conveyed.
- (2) Orders made under paragraph (1) with respect to any article may include provision excluding or modifying the operation, in relation to that article, of any other provision of this Law.
- (3) Subject to paragraph (2), references in this Law to food for cattle and poultry shall apply to all articles that are intended for sale for use as food for cattle or poultry and with respect to which any Order is for the time being in force under paragraph (1).
- (4) A person who contravenes any provision of an Order made under paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of level 4 on the standard scale and to imprisonment for a term of 3 months.<sup>3</sup>

#### **10 Inspection of registers and statutory statements**

- (1) It shall be the duty of any person by whom a register under this Law is kept, or to whom a statutory statement relating to an article which has been sold by the person but which has never been on his or her premises has been sent, to preserve the register or statement for such period (not exceeding 4 months) as may be prescribed, and on demand by an inspector at any time within that period to produce it for the inspector's inspection, and if the person keeping the register, or to whom such a statutory statement was sent, fails so to preserve it, he or she shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20.
- (2) Any person having in his or her possession or under his or her control any register kept under this Law or any statutory statement made under this Law shall on demand by an inspector produce it for the inspector's inspection and if the person fails to do so shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20.
- (3) An inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises where the inspector has reasonable cause to believe that any such register or statutory statement as aforesaid is for the time being kept, and may take copies thereof.

**11 Powers of entry and sampling**

- (1) An inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises in which he or she has reasonable cause to believe that there is any article included in the first column of Schedule 1 which has been prepared for sale or consignment, or any article included in the first column of Schedule 1 or 2 which is stored for use and not for sale or manufacture, and may take samples in the prescribed manner of any article on such premises which the inspector has reasonable cause to believe to be such an article as aforesaid.
- (2) An inspector may for the purposes of this Law take a sample otherwise than in the prescribed manner of any article which has been sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry, or which the inspector has reasonable cause to believe to be intended for sale as such; but the name of the seller or purchaser or owner of the article of which a sample is so taken shall not be communicated to any person.
- (3) Where a sample of a parcel packed ready for retail sale which is 14 pounds in weight or less and is exposed for sale by retail is taken under this Article, the retailer may require the inspector to purchase the parcel on behalf of the Minister.

**12 Provisions as to analysis of samples**

- (1) Where a sample has been taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner the inspector shall divide it into 3 parts and cause each part to be marked, sealed and fastened up and the inspector shall deliver or send 2 of the parts to the Official Analyst together with a signed statement that the sample was taken in the prescribed manner, and the third part the inspector shall deliver or send to the owner or seller as may be prescribed.
- (2) Where a sample submitted to the Official Analyst has been so divided into parts, the Official Analyst shall analyse one of the parts of the sample sent to the Analyst and shall retain the other for such period as may be prescribed.
- (3) Where a sample or part of a sample is under this Article sent for analysis to the Official Analyst, there shall also be sent to the Analyst any statutory statement or warranty relating to the article sampled or a copy thereof, or a copy of the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark applied to the article.
- (4) A certificate of analysis shall be signed by the Official Analyst; but the analysis may be made by any person acting under the direction of the Official Analyst.
- (5) Where a sample taken in the prescribed manner has been analysed by the Official Analyst, he or she shall furnish to the person who submitted the sample for analysis and, where that person is not the purchaser, also to the purchaser, and in every case to the owner or seller of the article, his or her certificate of analysis:

Provided that, if the Official Analyst does not know the name and address of the owner or seller, the Analyst shall send the Analyst's certificate

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intended for the owner or seller to the person who submitted the sample, who shall forward it to the owner or seller.

- (6) Where a sample has not been taken in the prescribed manner, the Official Analyst shall send the certificate to the person who submitted the sample to the Analyst.
- (7) Where a sample submitted to the Official Analyst has been divided into parts in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) and one of the parts has been analysed by the Official Analyst, the Minister may submit the part of the sample retained by the Official Analyst to the Government Chemist in order that it may be analysed by the Government Chemist or by some other person acting under the Government Chemist's direction and a certificate of the result of the analysis submitted to the Minister. Any statutory statement or warranty relating to the article or mixture sampled or a copy thereof, or a copy of the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark applied to the article or mixture, shall be sent to the Government Chemist with the part of the sample.

### **13 Tampering with samples**

If any person fraudulently –

- (a) tampers with any article so as to procure that any sample of it taken or submitted for analysis under this Law does not correctly represent the article; or
- (b) tampers or interferes with any sample taken or submitted for analysis under this Law,

the person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.

### **14 Obstruction of inspectors**

If the owner or person entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of any article refuses to allow an inspector to take a sample of the article on any premises on which the inspector is authorized under this Law to take a sample, or if any person otherwise wilfully delays or obstructs any inspector in the execution of the inspector's duties under this Law, he or she shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20:

Provided that an inspector seeking to exercise the inspector's powers under this Law shall, if so required, produce evidence of his or her appointment or authority.

### **15 Prohibition against disclosures**

If any inspector discloses any information obtained by the inspector in or in connection with the exercise of his or her powers under this Law, except to persons acting in the execution of this Law and so far as such information may be necessary for the execution thereof, the inspector shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

**16 Penalties for offences**

Any person guilty of an offence against this Law for which no special penalty is provided by this Law shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding £20 and in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £50.

**17 Restrictions on taking proceedings**

- (1) Where proceedings under this Law are taken against a person in respect of causing or permitting any name, mark or particulars to be false, or for making a false entry in his or her register or for failure to state the presence in a feeding stuff of an ingredient included in Schedule 3, the person shall not be liable to conviction if he or she proves –
  - (a) that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this Law he or she had not at the time of committing the alleged offence reason to suspect the correctness of the mark or entry, or the presence of such ingredient as aforesaid, as the case may be; and
  - (b) where he or she obtained the article from some other person, that on demand by or on behalf of the prosecutor he or she gave all the information in his or her power with respect to the person from whom he or she obtained it and as to the statutory statement given to him or her, and as to any mark applied to the article when he or she obtained it.
- (2) A prosecution in respect of causing or permitting any name, mark or particulars to be false or in respect of the presence of any ingredient included in Schedule 3 or of any deleterious ingredient shall not be instituted under this Law after the expiration of 3 months from the date on which a sample of the article was taken in the prescribed manner.
- (3) In any such prosecution as aforesaid the person charged with the alleged offence shall not be presented before the court less than 14 days after the day on which the person is warned so to appear and when the person is so warned there shall be delivered to the person a copy of any certificate of the Official Analyst obtained on behalf of the prosecutor.

**18 General provisions as to legal proceedings**

- (1) Proceedings for an offence against this Law shall be instituted on the requirement of the Minister, or, except in the case of offences to which Article 16 applies, on the requirement of the person aggrieved.
- (2) In any proceedings for an offence under this Law it shall be no defence to allege that, a sample having been taken for analysis only, there was no prejudice to the purchaser.
- (3) If, in any legal proceedings, the person by or on whose behalf the sample of an article is taken and analysed, or the owner or seller of the article, objects to the certificate of the Official Analyst, the court shall, on the application of the person objecting thereto, order that the part of the sample retained by the Official Analyst be submitted to the Government Chemist in order that it may be analysed by the Government Chemist or

by some other person acting under the Government Chemist's direction and a certificate of the result of the analysis submitted to the court. Any statutory statement or warranty relating to the article sampled or a copy thereof, or a copy of the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark applied to the article shall be sent to the Government Chemist with the part of the sample. The costs of and incidental to such analysis shall be borne by the person on whose application such order was made:

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in any case where the part of the sample retained by the Official Analyst has been submitted to the Government Chemist by the Minister under the provisions of Article 12(7).

## **19 Evidence of certificate of analysis**

- (1) Where a sample, which has been taken in the prescribed manner by an inspector and has been divided into parts and marked, sealed and fastened up as hereinbefore mentioned, has been analysed, the certificate of the Official Analyst shall at the hearing of any civil or criminal proceedings with respect to the article sampled be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant or person charged requires that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness or that the court, in pursuance of Article 18(3), order that the sample be further analysed by the Government Chemist.
- (2) In any legal proceedings the production of a certificate of the Government Chemist shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein.

## **20 Power to make Orders**

The Minister may make Orders for prescribing anything which under this Law is required or authorized to be prescribed, and generally for carrying this Law into operation, and in particular any such Order may provide –

- (a) for varying any of the Schedules to this Law;
- (b) for prescribing the manner in which articles required to be marked under this Law are to be marked and the nature of such marks;
- (c) for prescribing the limits of variation for the purposes of this Law;
- (d) for prescribing the manner in which samples are to be taken and dealt with in cases where under this Law they are taken in the prescribed manner;
- (e) as to the method in which analyses for determining the percentages of particular substances are to be made; and
- (f) as to the form of certificates of analysis to be given by the Official Analyst,

and where any Schedule is varied by an Order so made, this Law shall have effect as if the Schedule as so varied were substituted for the Schedule contained in this Law.

**21 Financial provisions**

- (1) The Minister for Treasury and Resources may, by Order, prescribe the fees to be payable in respect of the making of any analysis by the Official Analyst and the taking of samples at the request of purchasers, and that Minister may thereby prescribe different fees for different articles and for different quantities of the same article or for different analyses of the same article.
- (2)
- (3) <sup>4</sup>

**22 Provisions as to Orders**

- (1) Every Order made under this Law –
  - (a) shall come into force on the date prescribed thereby;
  - (b) may be amended or revoked by a subsequent order;
  - (c) shall remain in force until revoked; and
  - (d) shall be laid before the States as soon as may be after it is made, and if the States, at any time thereafter, resolve that it be annulled, it shall cease to have effect, but without prejudice to anything previously done or to the making of any new Order.<sup>5</sup>
- (2) The Greffier of the States shall cause every Order made under this Law to be printed and shall cause to be published in 2 newspapers circulating in Jersey, one being a publication in French and the other a publication in English, a notice stating that the Order has been made, the date of the coming into force thereof and the place at which printed copies thereof may be purchased.

**23 Exemption for certain sales**

This Law shall not apply in relation to the sale of an article used as a fertiliser of the soil or as a food for cattle or poultry where the sale is effected outside Jersey or by a member of the Viscount's Department in exercise of the duties of the Viscount's office.

**24 Citation**

This Law may be cited as the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Jersey) Law 1950.

**SCHEDULE 1**

(Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 11)

**ARTICLES TO WHICH ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ARE APPLICABLE<sup>6</sup>****PART 1****FERTILISERS**

NOTE: In the case of each item mentioned in the first column of this Schedule there shall be stated, in addition to the particulars mentioned in the second column in relation to such articles, the name of any pesticide or herbicide or of any of the substances boron, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese and molybdenum, not being such a substance which has been added with or without other substances in order to improve the handling qualities of the article, which has been added as an ingredient in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale. When any boron, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese or molybdenum has been so added there shall be stated the total amount present of the substance as a percentage by weight unless the amount present is less than 0.1% by weight in which case it shall be stated in parts per million.

<b>Article</b>	<b>Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement</b>
	<i>In every case particulars shall be given in accordance with the Note at the head of this Part of this Schedule</i>
Ammonium nitrate and mixtures of ammonium nitrate with any article not mentioned elsewhere in this Schedule	Amount of nitrogen
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	Amount of nitrogen
A product, not otherwise mentioned in this Part of this Schedule, obtained by mixing one or more of the articles mentioned in this Part of this Schedule with any other such article or with any other substance or substances	Amounts, if any, of nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid soluble in water, and phosphoric acid insoluble in water respectively
Basic slag	Total amount of phosphoric acid. Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in citric acid. Amount of the article that will pass through a British Standard Test Sieve

Article	Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement
	Mesh No. 100
Bone meal, or other product not otherwise mentioned in this Part of this Schedule, obtained by grinding or otherwise treating bone, used for fertilising purposes	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively
Calcium cyanamide	Amount of nitrogen
Concentrated super-phosphate	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in water
Dicalcium phosphate	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in citric acid
Dissolved or vitriolised bone	Amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid soluble in water, and phosphoric acid insoluble in water respectively
Dried blood for fertilising purposes	Amount of nitrogen
Fish residues or other product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste, used for fertilising purposes	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively
Guano, including Peruvian and other raw guanos, but excluding poultry manure	Amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash respectively
Hoofs	Amount of nitrogen
Hoofs and horns	Amount of nitrogen
Horns	Amount of nitrogen
Meat and bone residues, or any product not specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Part of this Schedule, obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating bone, flesh, flesh fibre (including whale meat) and other slaughter-house residues, used for fertilising purposes	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively
Nitrate of lime	Amount of nitrogen
Nitrate of potash	Amounts of nitrogen and potash respectively
Nitrate of soda	Amount of nitrogen
Nitrogenous gas liquor; ammoniacal gas	Amount of nitrogen

Article	Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement
liquor; gas liquor	
Oil seed fertilisers, including castor meal, rape meal, or any residue other than mowrah meal, which is obtained by the removal of oil from seeds	Amount of nitrogen
Phosphate rock, ground or otherwise	Amount of phosphoric acid. Amount that will pass through a British Standard Test Sieve Mesh No100
Potassic nitrate of soda	Amounts of nitrogen and potash respectively
Potassium salts not otherwise mentioned in this Part of this Schedule used as fertilisers, including kainit, sylvinit, potash, manure salt, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia	Amount of potash
Precipitated bone phosphate; dicalcium bone phosphate	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in citric acid
Sulphate of ammonia	Amount of nitrogen
Superphosphate	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in water
Triple superphosphate	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in water
Urea	Amount of nitrogen

The provisions of this Part of this Schedule shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part of this Schedule.

The amount in each case is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Nitrogen is to be stated in terms of nitrogen (N).

Phosphoric acid, soluble phosphoric acid and insoluble phosphoric acid are to be stated in terms of phosphoric anhydride (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>).

Potash is to be stated in terms of potassium oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O).

In this Part of this Schedule –

“pesticide” means a substance calculated to destroy or control any insect, mite, mollusc, nematode or fungus or any other pest capable of destroying, damaging or retarding growth of any form of plant life;

“herbicide” means a substance calculated to destroy or control any unwanted plant.

## PART 2

NOTE: In the case of each article mentioned in the first column of this Schedule there shall be stated, in addition to the particulars mentioned in the second column in relation to that article –

- (i) the name of any natural or synthetic hormone which has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale;
- (ii) the name and a statement of the amount present of any coccidiostat or anti-blackhead remedy which has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale; and
- (iii) a statement of the amount present of any copper (if present in excess of 70 parts per million) or magnesium (if present in excess of 0.5%) where any copper or magnesium has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale,

any such amount being stated as a percentage by weight, unless the amount present is less than 0.1% by weight in which case it shall be stated in parts per million.

Article	Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement
	<i>In every case particulars shall be given in accordance with the Note at the head of this Part of this Schedule</i>
Barley Meal	None
Barley meal, Grade II	None
Bean meal	None
Coconut or copra cake or meal	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Compound cakes or meals, that is to say, any cakes or meals (other than molasses feeds and dried molassed beet pulp) consisting of a mixture of one or more of the articles mentioned in this Part of this Schedule or in Part 2 of Schedule 2 with any other such article or with any other substance or substances	Amounts, if any, of oil, protein and fibre respectively
Cotton cakes or meals, not decorticated	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Cotton cakes or meals from decorticated or partly decorticated cotton seed	Amounts of oil, protein and fibre respectively
Dari or durra meal	None

<b>Article</b>	<b>Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement</b>
Dried plain beet pulp	Amount of fibre
Dried molassed beet pulp	Amounts of sugar and fibre respectively
Feeding bone flour	Amounts of phosphoric acid and protein respectively
Feeding bone meal, ground bone, or any other bone product for feeding purposes	Amounts of phosphoric acid and protein respectively
Feeding meat and bone meal, or any other product of meat (including whale meat) and bone for feeding purposes	Amounts of oil, protein and phosphoric acid respectively
Feeding meat meal, or any other product of meat (including whale meat) for feeding purposes	Amounts of oil, protein and phosphoric acid respectively
Fish meal, white fish meal, or other product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste	Amounts of oil, protein, phosphoric acid and salt respectively
Ground oats	None
Linseed cakes and the meals of such cakes; extracted linseed meal	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Linseed meal	Amount of oil
Locust bean meal	None
Maize by-products not otherwise specifically mentioned in this Schedule	Amounts of oil, protein and fibre respectively
Maize, flaked	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Maize germ cake or meal	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Maize gluten feed	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Maize meal; Indian meal	None
Mixtures of molasses and urea	Sugar and protein equivalent of urea
Molasses feeds (other than dried molassed beet pulp) including any feeding stuffs, composed of treacle or molasses with an absorbent, containing not less than 10% of sugar	Amounts of sugar and fibre respectively
Oatmeal by-products	Amount of fibre
Oil cakes or meals not otherwise specifically mentioned in this Schedule which are the product of any one	Amounts of oil and protein respectively

Article	Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement
undecorticated substance or seed from which oil has been removed	
Oil cakes or meals not otherwise specifically mentioned in this Schedule which are the product of any one decorticated or partly decorticated substance or seed from which oil has been removed	Amounts of oil, protein and fibre respectively
Palm kernel cake or meal	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Pea meal	None
Rape cake or meal	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Rice bran or rice meal, or the by-product produced in milling shelled rice	Amounts of oil, protein and fibre respectively
Soya cake or meal	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Treacle or molasses	Amount of sugar
Wheat meal	None
Wheat offals or millers' offals	Amount of fibre

The provisions of this Part of this Schedule shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part of this Schedule.

The amount, in each case, is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Phosphoric acid is to be stated in terms of phosphoric anhydride ( $P_2O_5$ ).

The amount of protein means the amount of nitrogen, other than ammoniacal, nitrate or urea nitrogen, multiplied by 6.25. In the case of compound cakes or meals, the amount of protein means the amount of nitrogen, including urea nitrogen but not including ammoniacal or nitrate nitrogen, multiplied by 6.25.

The amount of protein equivalent of urea means the amount of urea nitrogen multiplied by 6.25.

In this Part of this Schedule –

“coccidiostat” means a substance used in the preventative or curative treatment of disease in poultry caused by protozoal organisms of the order of coccidia;

“anti-blackhead remedy” means a substance used in the preventative or curative treatment of infection in poultry due to *Histomonas meleagridis*;

“synthetic hormone” means a synthetic compound which has similar properties to, or has the property of stimulating the production of, a natural hormone.

**SCHEDULE 2**

(Articles 2, 3, 4 and 11)

**ARTICLES TO WHICH SOME ONLY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW  
ARE APPLICABLE<sup>7</sup>****PART 1****FERTILISERS**

**Note:** In the case of each item mentioned in the first column of this Schedule there shall be stated, in addition to the particulars mentioned in the second column in relation to such articles, the name of any pesticide or herbicide or of any of the substances boron, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese and molybdenum, not being such a substance which has been added with or without other substances in order to improve the handling qualities of the article, which has been added as an ingredient in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale. When any boron, copper, cobalt, iron, magnesium, manganese or molybdenum has been so added there shall be stated the total amount present of the substance as a percentage by weight unless the amount present is less than 0.1% by weight in which case it shall be stated in parts per million.

<b>Article</b>	<b>Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement</b>
	<i>In every case particulars shall be given in accordance with the Note at the head of this Part of this Schedule</i>
Burnt or quick lime, ground or otherwise	Neutralising value
Burnt magnesium lime, ground or otherwise	Neutralising value
Calcium hydroxide; hydrated lime; slaked lime; slaked magnesium lime	Neutralising value
Chalk	None
Chalk, ground	Neutralising value
Chalk, screened	Neutralising value. Amount that will pass through a declared British Standard Test Sieve
Limestone, ground; magnesian limestone, ground	Neutralising value. Amount that will pass through a British Standard Test Sieve Mesh No. 100

Article	Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement
Mixed Lime	Neutralising value
Shoddy	None

The provisions of this Part of this Schedule shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale, and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part of this Schedule.

The amount, in each case, is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Neutralising value is to be expressed in terms of calcium oxide (CaO).

In this Part of this Schedule –

“pesticide” means a substance calculated to destroy or control any insect, mite, mollusc, nematode or fungus or any other pest capable of destroying, damaging or retarding growth of any form of plant life;

“herbicide” means a substance calculated to destroy or control any unwanted plant.

## PART 2

### FEEDING STUFFS

**Note:** In the case of each article mentioned in the first column of this Schedule there shall be stated, in addition to the particulars mentioned in the second column in relation to that article –

- (a) the name of any natural or synthetic hormone which has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale;
- (b) the name and a statement of the amount present of any coccidiostat or anti-blackhead remedy which has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale; and
- (c) a statement of the amount present of any copper (if present in excess of 70 parts per million) or magnesium (if present in excess of 0.05%) where any copper or magnesium has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale;

Any such amount being stated as a percentage by weight, unless the amount present is less than 0.1% by weight in which case it shall be stated in parts per million.

Article	Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement
	<i>In every case particulars shall be given in accordance with the Note at the head of this Part of this Schedule</i>
Dried brewery grains	Amounts of oil and protein respectively
Dried distillery by-products (other than malt culms and dried yeast)	Amounts of oil and protein of fibre if present in excess of 2% and of calcium if present in excess of 2%
Artificially dried grass, clover, lucerne, sainfoin, green cereals or any other artificially dried green crops or a mixture of any of them	Amount of protein
Dried yeast	Amount of protein
Feeding dried blood	Amount of protein
Malt culms	Amounts of protein and fibre respectively

The provisions of this Part of this Schedule shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part of this Schedule.

The amount in each case is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

The amount of protein means the amount of nitrogen, other than ammoniacal, nitrate or urea nitrogen, multiplied by 6.25.

In this Part of this Schedule –

“coccidiostat” means a substance used in the preventative or curative treatment of disease in poultry caused by protozoal organisms of the order of coccidia;

“anti-blackhead remedy” means a substance used in the preventative or curative treatment of infection in poultry due to *Histomonas meleagridis*;

“synthetic hormone” means a synthetic compound which has similar properties to, or has the property of stimulating the production of, a natural hormone.

**SCHEDULE 3**

(Articles 2, 3 and 17)

**INGREDIENTS IN FEEDING STUFFS THE PRESENCE OF WHICH MUST  
BE DECLARED<sup>8</sup>**

- (a) Husks, chaff, glumes, shudes, hulls, nutshells or skins of nuts, from any source, whether ground or unground, treated or untreated, when used as separate ingredients or artificial mixtures in the manufacture of feeding stuffs;

Where the kernels naturally associated in seeds with one or other of the above materials are present in a feeding stuff along with the materials with which they are so associated, regard shall be had to the proportion of the above materials that might reasonably be expected to accompany such kernels, when the seed from which they are derived is in its natural condition, provided that feeding in this condition is regarded as a common practice in the feeding of livestock;

- (b) Peat, peat moss, spent hops or sugar cane pith, treated or untreated, ground or otherwise;
- (c) Wheat or rye straw, ground or otherwise;
- (d) Sawdust or any other form of wood, treated or untreated.

**SCHEDULE 4**

(Article 3)

**DEFINITIONS IMPLIED ON THE SALE OF ARTICLES UNDER CERTAIN NAMES<sup>9</sup>****PART 1****FERTILISERS**

<b>Name under which Article sold</b>	<b>Implied Definition</b>
Ammonium nitrate	Ammonium nitrate for fertilising purposes
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	A mixture of, or combination of, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate in which the nitrate nitrogen content is not less than 1/5 of the total nitrogen present
Basic slag	A by-product, containing phosphorus, obtained in the manufacture of steel and to which no addition has been made at the time of leaving or after it has left the furnace
Bone meal	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed of which not less than 90% will pass through a sieve of ¼ in. square apertures
Burnt magnesium lime, ground or otherwise	Commercial calcium and magnesium oxides containing more than 5.5% of magnesium (Mg.)
Burnt or quick lime, ground or otherwise	Commercial calcium oxide containing not more than 5.5% of magnesium (Mg)
Calcium cyanamide	Commercial calcium cyanamide
Calcium hydroxide; hydrated lime; slaked lime	The product obtained by slaking burnt lime
Castor meal	The residue which is obtained by the removal of oil from commercially pure castor seed
Chalk	Cretaceous limestone

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
Chalk, ground	Cretaceous limestone which has been reduced in size so that it will pass through a sieve of ¼ in. square apertures
Chalk, screened	Cretaceous limestone that will pass through a sieve having apertures not exceeding 3 in. square
Compound fertiliser; mixed fertiliser; fertiliser mixture	A product, not otherwise mentioned in this Part of this Schedule, containing 2 or 3 of the elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and obtained by mixing one or more of the articles mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 1 with any other such article or with any other substance or substances
Concentrated superphosphate	Phosphate rock which has been treated with sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid
Dicalcium phosphate	Dicalcium phosphate for fertilising purposes
Dissolved or vitriolised bone	Commercially pure bone which has been treated with sulphuric acid
Dried blood	Blood which has been dried, to which no other matter has been added
Fish guano; fish manure	A product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste, to which no other matter has been added
Hoofs	The product obtained by crushing or grinding hoof, to which no other matter has been added
Hoofs and horns	A mixture of hoof and horn, crushed or ground, to which no other matter has been added
Horns	The product obtained by crushing or grinding horn, to which no other matter has been added
Kainit	Mineral potassium salt containing less than 3.6% of magnesium (Mg)
Limestone, ground	Sedimentary rock consisting largely of calcium carbonate but containing not more than 3% of magnesium (Mg), which has been reduced in size so that 100% will pass through a sieve of 3/16 in. square apertures, not less than 95% will pass

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
	through a sieve of 1/8 in. square apertures and not less than 40% will pass through a British Standard Test Sieve Mesh No. 100
Magnesium Kainit	Mineral potassium salt containing at least 3.6% of magnesium (Mg)
Magnesium limestone, ground	Sedimentary rock consisting largely of the carbonates of calcium and magnesium but containing more than 3% of magnesium (Mg), which has been reduced in size so that 100% will pass through a sieve of 3/16 in. square apertures, not less than 95% will pass through a sieve of 1/8 in. square apertures and not less than 40% will pass through a British Standard Test Sieve Mesh No. 100
Meat and bone meal; meat meal; carcase meal; meat and bone tankage	The product of drying and grinding or otherwise treating bone, flesh, flesh fibre (including whale meat) and other slaughterhouse residues, to which no other matter has been added
Mixed lime	A product, not being a by-product or a mixture of by-products from manufacturing or other processes, obtained by mixing 2 or more of the forms of liming materials defined in this Schedule
Muriate of potash	Potassium chloride for fertilising purposes
Nitrate of lime	Calcium nitrate for fertilising purposes
Nitrate of potash	Potassium nitrate for fertilising purposes
Nitrate of soda	Sodium nitrate for fertilising purposes
Nitrogenous gas liquor; ammoniacal gas liquor; gas liquor	Ammoniacal liquor produced in the carbonisation of coal and free from tar visible to the naked eye, containing less than 0.4% thiocyanate as CNS
Phosphate rock, ground or otherwise	The substance obtained from mineral calcium phosphate deposits, to which no other matter has been added
Potassic nitrate of soda; Chilian potash nitrate	A mixture of sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate for fertilising purposes
Rape meal	The residue which is obtained by the removal of oil from commercially pure rape seed

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
Precipitated bone phosphate; dicalcium bone phosphate	An insoluble calcium phosphate prepared by treating commercially pure bone with acid and precipitation of phosphate from the solution
Raw guano	The excrement and remains of any birds except poultry, containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, prepared for use by screening where necessary, but to which no addition has been made
Shoddy manure; wool waste; wool combings; wool manure; flock dust	Waste of wool, or of wool mixed with fibrous materials such as are associated with wool in the textile industries, including cotton and similar non-wool materials, to which no other matter has been added
Slaked magnesian lime	The product obtained by slaking burnt magnesian lime
Steamed bone flour	Commercially pure bone, degreased and ground or crushed, from which the nitrogen has been partly or wholly removed by steam, of which not less than 75% will pass through a British Standard Test Sieve Mesh No. 16
Steamed bone meal	Commercially pure bone, degreased and ground or crushed, from which the nitrogen has been partly or wholly removed by steam, of which not less than 90% will pass through a sieve of ¼ in. square apertures
Sulphate of ammonia	Ammonium sulphate for fertilising purposes
Sulphate of potash	Potassium sulphate for fertilising purposes
Superphosphate	Phosphate rock which has been treated with sulphuric acid
Triple superphosphate	Phosphate rock which has been treated with phosphoric acid only
Urea	Commercially pure urea containing not more than 1.5% biuret

The implied definition of any article mentioned in the first column of this Part of this Schedule shall be deemed not to exclude the presence of a substance added to improve the handling qualities of the article, or the presence of boron, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese or molybdenum (or a compound of

any such element) or any herbicide or pesticide as defined in Schedule 1 which is the subject of a declaration in accordance with Schedule 1 or 2.

## PART 2

### FEEDING STUFFS

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
Alfalfa meal; lucerne meal	Alfalfa (lucerne), as grown, dried by natural means and ground, to which no other matter has been added
Barley meal	The meal obtained by grinding barley, as grown, which shall be the whole grain together with only such other substances as may reasonably be expected to have become associated with the grain in the field and which contains not less than 96% pure barley
Barley meal, Grade II	The meal, other than barley meal as defined above, obtained by grinding barley, as grown, which shall be the whole grain together with only such other substances as may reasonably be expected to have become associated with the grain in the field and which contains not less than 90% pure barley
Bean meal	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure beans of the species (1) <i>Vicia Faba</i> (synonym <i>Faba vulgaris</i> ) or any of its varieties, commonly known as "horse bean", "field bean" or "broad bean"; or (2) <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , the "true haricot bean" or any of its varieties, white or coloured
Clover meal	Whole clover, as grown, dried by natural means and ground, to which no other matter has been added
Compound cakes or meals	Cakes or meals, not otherwise mentioned in this Part of this Schedule, obtained by mixing one or more of the articles mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 1 or in Part 2 of Schedule 2 with any other such article or with any other substance or substances

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
Cotton cakes or meals not decorticated	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure cotton seed, not decorticated
Cotton cakes or meals from decorticated or partly decorticated cotton seed	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure cotton seed from which the cortex, in whole or in part, has been removed
Dari meal; durra meal	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure dari or durra seed
Dried brewery grains	The article produced by drying the residue of malted and unmalted cereals used in brewing, to which no other matter has been added
Dried grass	<p>Any product whether ground or not which –</p> <p>(a) is obtained by artificially drying any of the following: – grass, clover, lucerne, sainfoin, green cereals, or any mixture consisting of any of them, and</p> <p>(b) is otherwise as grown (that is to say including any growths harvested therewith but with no other substance added thereto) and contains not less than 13% protein calculated on the assumption that it contains 10% moisture</p>
Dried grass (maintenance quality)	Dried grass as defined in this Schedule except that it may contain less than 13% but not less than 10% protein calculated on the assumption that it contains 10% moisture
Dried green fodder crops	<p>Any product whether ground or not which –</p> <p>(a) is obtained by artificially drying any green crop or crops suitable for use as dried fodder for cattle or poultry, and</p>

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
	(b) is otherwise as grown (that is to say, including any growths harvested therewith but with no other substance added thereto), and contains not less than 10% protein calculated on the assumption that it contains 10% moisture,  but is not dried grass or dried grass (maintenance quality)
Dried green roughage	Any product whether ground or not which contains less than 10% protein calculated on the assumption that it contains 10% moisture, but which in all other respects complies with the definition of dried grass or dried green fodder crops
Dried plain beet pulp	The article produced by drying the sugar beet residue produced in the manufacture of sugar from sugar beet, with or without the addition of molasses, to give less than 10% of sugar
Dried molassed beet pulp	The article produced by drying the sugar beet residue produced in the manufacture of sugar from sugar beet, with the addition of molasses, to give 10% or more of sugar
Dried yeast	An article produced by drying yeast or yeast residues, to which no other matter has been added
Extracted linseed meal	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure linseed by means of a solvent
Feeding bone flour	Commercially pure bone, degreased and ground or crushed, from which the nitrogen has been partly or wholly removed by steam
Feeding bone meal; ground bone	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed
Feeding dried blood	Blood which has been dried, to which no other matter has been added

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
Feeding meat and bone meal	The product, containing not less than 40% of protein and not more than 4% of salt, obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof, horn and feathers) and bone, to which no other matter has been added, but which may have been preliminarily treated for the removal of fat
Feeding meat meal	The product, containing not less than 55% of protein and not more than 4% of salt, obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof, horn and feathers) to which no other matter has been added but which may have been preliminarily treated for the removal of fat
Fish meal; fish residue meal	A product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or waste of fish, to which no other matter has been added
Flaked maize	The product obtained by cooking and flaking commercially pure maize or Indian corn, either as grown or from which the germ, in whole or in part, has been removed
Ground oats	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure oats, as grown
Linseed cakes or the meals of such cakes	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure linseed
Linseed meal	The meal obtained by grinding or crushing commercially pure linseed
Locust bean meal	The meal obtained by grinding or crushing commercially pure locust beans
Maize germ cake or meal	A meal or cake resulting from the grinding of maize germs or from maize germs from which the oil has been removed in whole or in part
Maize gluten feed	A by-product resulting from the removal of starch and germ from maize, to which no other matter has been added
Maize meal; Indian meal	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure maize or Indian corn, as grown

Name under which Article sold	Implied Definition
Malt culms	The rootlets and shoots arising from the screening of malt, to which no other matter has been added
Molasses feeds	Any mixture (other than dried molassed beet pulp and mixtures of molasses and urea) containing not less than 10% of sugar, of an absorbent material and treacle or molasses
Nut cakes or meals, including coconut, copra, palm kernel and ground nut cakes and meals	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure nut kernels
Oatfeed	The by-product of oatmeal milling consisting of hulls, floury materials, mealy matter and scree dust, all finely ground, and containing not more than 27% of fibre
Pea meal	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure peas, as grown, of varieties of "Pisum sativum" or "Pisum arvense"
Rape cake or meal	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure rape seed
Rice bran; rice meal	The by-product produced in milling shelled rice, to which no other matter has been added
Soya cake or meal	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure soya beans
Sugar beet treacle; sugar beet molasses	A concentrated syrup product obtained in the manufacture of sugar beet, to which no other matter has been added
Sugar cane treacle; sugar cane molasses	A concentrated syrup product obtained in the manufacture of sugar from sugar cane, to which no other matter has been added
Wheat meal	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure wheat, as grown
Wheat offals; millers' offals	A product of wheat separated in the process of milling and containing not more than 4% of vegetable substances, other than wheat, extracted from wheat in the process of cleaning by the maker of the offals in the production of flour

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<b>Name under which Article sold</b>	<b>Implied Definition</b>
White fish meal	A product (containing not more than 6% of oil and not more than 4% of salt) obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating white fish or waste of white fish, to which no other matter has been added

In the case of every article mentioned in this Schedule the definition of which includes the expression “commercially pure”, it is implied that no other matter may have been added.

The implied definition of any article mentioned in the first column of this Part of this Schedule shall be deemed not to exclude the presence of a substance added to improve the keeping or handling qualities of the article, or the presence of any coccidiostat, anti-blackhead remedy, natural or synthetic hormone (as defined in Schedule 1 or 2), copper or magnesium, which is the subject of a declaration in accordance with Schedule 1 or 2.

**SCHEDULE 5**

(Article 8)

**DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS IN FEEDING STUFFS<sup>10</sup>**

- (a) Salts soluble in water, if present in a feeding stuff in proportion likely to be injurious to the health of animals.
- (b) All poisonous substances except those naturally present in the material or materials from which the feeding stuff is derived.
- (c) Sand, silicious matter or other insoluble mineral matter not naturally associated with ingredients of the feeding stuff which do not fall within the scope of this Schedule, or which, even if naturally so associated, are present in greater proportion than the maximum that may be expected to be due to such natural association.

For the purposes of this paragraph the term “insoluble” shall imply insolubility as determined by a prescribed method; the term “natural association” shall be construed as applying to average commercial samples of the feeding material with which it may be claimed that a particular mineral ingredient is associated.

**ENDNOTES****Table of Legislation History**

<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Year and No</b>	<b>Commencement</b>
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Jersey) Law 1950	L.5/1950	1 September 1950 (R&O.2722)
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Jersey) Order 1972	R&O.5668	1 August 1972
Subordinate Legislation (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Law 2001	L.2/2001	23 February 2001
Transfer of Functions (Environment and Public Services Committee (No. 2) (Jersey) Act 2004	R&O.133-2004	23 November 2004
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2005	L.20/2005	12 August 2005
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 3) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.132/2005	9 December 2005
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.133/2005	9 December 2005
Public Finances (Consequential Amendments) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.126/2005	9 December 2005

**Table of Renumbered Provisions**

<b>Original</b>	<b>Current</b>
20(1)	20
24	spent, omitted from this revised edition
25(1)	24
(2)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
First Schedule	SCHEDULE 1
Part I	PART 1
Part II	PART 2
Second Schedule	SCHEDULE 2
Part I	PART 1
Part II	PART 2
Third Schedule	SCHEDULE 3
Fourth Schedule	SCHEDULE 4
Part I	PART 1
Part II	PART 2

Original	Current
Fifth Schedule	SCHEDULE 5

### Table of Endnote References

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- <sup>1</sup> *This Law has been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 3) (Jersey) Regulations 2005 and the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005. The amendments replace all references to a Committee of the States of Jersey with a reference to a Minister of the States of Jersey, and remove and add defined terms appropriately, consequentially upon the move from a committee system of government to a ministerial system of government*
- <sup>2</sup> *chapter 20.225*
- <sup>3</sup> *Article 9A inserted by L.20/2005*
- <sup>4</sup> *Article 21(2)&(3) repealed by R&O.126/2005*
- <sup>5</sup> *Article 22(1) amended by L.2/2001*
- <sup>6</sup> *Schedule 1 substituted by R&O.5668*
- <sup>7</sup> *Schedule 2 substituted by R&O.5668*
- <sup>8</sup> *Schedule 3 substituted by R&O.5668*
- <sup>9</sup> *Schedule 4 substituted by R&O.5668*
- <sup>10</sup> *Schedule 5 substituted by R&O.5668*