

THE GRAIN MARKETING (ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS) REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Grain Marketing (Acceptance Standards) Regulations.

Title

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

Interpretation

"Federation" means the Zambia Cooperative Federation Limited;

"broken shells", in relation to unshelled groundnuts, means the shells or cortices of unshelled groundnuts which are broken or cracked in such a way as to admit air to the kernels;

"bushel weight" means weight per Imperial bushel;

"chipped grain", in relation to maize, means maize which has been cracked or chipped beyond the pericarp and horny endosperm or in the embryo area and will not pass through a No. 5 sieve;

"cotton lint" means the white fluff consisting of a mass of unicellular hairs which grow attached to the cotton seed;

"cotton seed" means the new generation in the life of the cotton plant;

"damaged grain" means-

(a) in relation to maize or shelled groundnuts, grain and pieces of grain which will pass, with thorough shaking, through a No. 5 sieve;

(b) in relation to Canadian wonder beans, haricot beans, mixed beans, sugar beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, soya beans, sunflower seed, and sunnhemp, grain which is heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly weather damaged, mouldy, diseased, or materially damaged by insects, birds, rodents or any other agency;

(c) in relation to sorghum, grain and pieces of grain which will not readily pass through a No. 4 sieve or a No. 3 sieve, and which are not whole threshed sorghum with a complete pericarp:

"defective grain" has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation 3;

"dirty grain" means grain which is discoloured by soil or any other foreign agent, but does not include grain which is discoloured due to heating caused by fermentation, moulds, weathering or disease;

"discoloured grain" means grain which is discoloured due to heating caused by fermentation, moulds, weathering or disease, but does not include other coloured varieties of the same grain;

"diseased grain" means grain which is obviously rotted by the species *diplodia*;

"diseased kernels" means groundnut kernels which are affected by a fungus or mould;

"extraneous matter" has the meaning assigned thereto in regulation 4;

"germinated grain" means sprouted grain or grain in which the process of germination is visible within the embryo;

"grain" means maize, shelled groundnuts or unshelled groundnuts, Canadian wonder beans, haricot beans, mixed beans, sugar beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sorghum, soya beans, sunflower seed and sunnhemp;

"immature grain" means grain which has indications of lack of maturity or full development;

"immature lint" means the undeveloped condition of the lint which is found during the first four days after the opening of the cotton bolls;

"insect-damaged grain" means grain which has been attacked and damaged by any insect or animal pest;

"new sack" means a grain sack which is new, clean, strong, sound and of not less than two and a half pounds in weight, without holes or tears and not stained, patched or otherwise repaired;

"No. 1 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with round holes $\frac{3}{64}$ of an inch in diameter;

"No. 2 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with round holes $\frac{4}{64}$ of an inch in diameter;

"No. 3 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with round holes $\frac{6}{64}$ of an inch in diameter;

"No. 4 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with round holes $\frac{12}{64}$ of an inch in diameter;

"No. 5 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with round holes $\frac{16}{64}$ of an inch in diameter;

"No. 6 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with slotted holes $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by $\frac{17}{64}$ of an inch in size;

"No. 7 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with slotted holes $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by $\frac{19}{64}$ of an inch in size;

"No. 8 sieve" means a grading sieve, the baseplate of which is perforated with slotted holes $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by $\frac{21}{64}$ of an inch in size;

"other coloured grain"-

(a) in relation to maize, means coloured or partly coloured maize present in white maize, or maize of any colour other than yellow present in yellow maize;

(b) in relation to mixed beans, beans of varying colour shall not be regarded as other coloured grain;

(c) in relation to "S" grade sorghum, grain of varying colour shall not be regarded as other coloured, provided that it is of a variety included in the list of varieties acceptable as "S" grade;

"other grain" means grain of another controlled product, except that in the case of mixed beans, beans of another variety or type shall not be regarded as other grain;

"other varieties", in relation to sorghum, means sorghum of the variety or type other than those varieties listed as acceptable as "S" grade;

"seed cotton" means the white fluffy material produced by the cotton plant and consisting of the cotton seed and the cotton lint;

"shelled groundnuts" means the kernels or seeds of groundnuts;

"shrivelled grain" means grain which is shrivelled over its entire surface and not over the embryo area only;

"smutty grain" means grain which has an unmistakable odour of smut or which contains balls, portions of balls or spores of smut;

"split grain" means, in the case of-

(a) shelled groundnuts-

(i) of which the testae are visibly loose or cracked and break off readily; and

(ii) which have lost their testae over more than half their

surface; and

(iii) separate cotyledons of shelled groundnuts and parts of such cotyledons which will not pass through a No. 5 sieve;

(b) Canadian wonder beans, haricot beans, mixed beans, sugar beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, soya beans, sunflower seed and sunnhemp, grain which is split, but which is otherwise not damaged, dirty or immature;

"stained grain" means grain which is discoloured by soil or any other foreign agent, but does not include grain which is discoloured due to heating caused by fermentation, moulds, weathering or disease;

"stained lint" means the discoloration of the cotton lint through the action of pathogens or insects resulting in the weakening of the cotton lint;

"standard bag" means-

(a) in relation to maize or maize meal, Canadian wonder beans, haricot beans, mixed beans, sugar beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sorghum, soya beans and sunnhemp, a quantity of 90 kg, net weight;

(b) in relation to shelled groundnuts, a quantity of 180 lb. net weight;

(c) in relation to unshelled groundnuts, a quantity of 65 lb. net weight;

(d) in relation to sunflower seed, a quantity of 150 lb. net weight;

"trash" means-

(a) in relation to maize, any vegetable matter, other than maize, which will not pass through a No. 5 sieve;

(b) in relation to seed cotton, all foreign matter of vegetable origin that can be found in seed cotton;

"undeveloped grain" means grain which is thin and papery in appearance, but not tip and butt grain which is small and unwrinkled;

"unshelled groundnuts" means groundnuts from which the shells or cortices have not been removed;

"unthreshed grain" means grain to which stalks, or other parts of the parent body are adhering, but does not include, in relation to unshelled groundnuts, shells or cortices forming an integral part of the grain;

"used sack" means a grain sack which is clean, strong, sound and of not less than two and a 1.3 kg weight, without holes or tears and not thin with wear, stained, patched or otherwise repaired;

"white maize" means maize of which the endosperm is white in colour and the pericarp of the grain is uniformly white or cream in colour, and does not include maize of which the endosperm is white and the seed coat or grain tip is any colour other than white or cream;

"woolpack" means a sack which is either new or used, clean, strong, sound and of not less than ten pounds in weight;

"yellow maize" means maize of which the endosperm is yellow in colour and the pericarp is generally yellow in colour.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, for the purposes of these Regulations, any grain which falls within one or other of the following categories shall be defective grain: Defective grain

- (a) damaged grain;
- (b) discoloured grain;
- (c) diseased grain;
- (d) germinated grain;
- (e) other coloured grain;
- (f) shrivelled grain;
- (g) smutty grain;

- (h) stained grain;
- (i) undeveloped grain;
- (j) unthreshed grain.

(2) In the case of unshelled groundnuts, shelled groundnuts shall not be regarded as defective grain.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, for the purposes of these Regulations, extraneous matter shall, in relation to any grain, be any matter other than the grain itself, including other grain, grain flour, plant debris, weed seeds and dust. Extraneous matter

(2) In the case of unshelled groundnuts, extraneous matter shall include pieces of shell, in addition to any matter of the nature described in sub-regulation (1).

(3) In the case of seed cotton, extraneous matter shall be any matter other than the seed cotton itself, including other grain, grain flour, plant debris, trash, weed seeds and dust.

5. All controlled products accepted by the Agency shall be classified as follows: Standards of classification

(a) maize shall be classified as Class A, Class B, Class C or Class D in accordance with the standards of classification prescribed in Part I of the First Schedule;

(b) shelled groundnuts shall be classified as Class A or Class B in accordance with the standards of classification prescribed in Part II of the First Schedule;

(c) unshelled groundnuts shall be classified as Class A or Class B in accordance with the standards of classification prescribed in Part III of the First Schedule;

(d) seed cotton shall be classified as Class A, Class B or Class C in accordance with the standards of classification prescribed in Part IV of the First Schedule:

Provided that where seed cotton of more than one class is packed

in one container, the contents of such container shall be classified according to the lowest quality of seed cotton therein;

(e) Canadian wonder beans, haricot beans, mixed beans, sugar beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, soya beans, sunflower seed and sunnhemp shall be classified as Class A in accordance with the standards of classification prescribed in Part V of the First Schedule;

(f) sorghum shall be classified as Class S, Class A or Class B in accordance with the standards of classification prescribed in Part VI of the First Schedule.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the standards of quality and moisture content of controlled products which may be accepted by the agency shall be-

Standards of
quality and
moisture

(a) in respect of maize, the standard of quality and moisture content prescribed for maize classified as Class C;

(b) in respect of shelled groundnuts, the standard of quality and moisture content prescribed for shelled groundnuts classified as Class B;

(c) in respect of unshelled groundnuts, the standard of quality and moisture content prescribed for unshelled groundnuts classified as Class B;

(d) in respect of seed cotton, the standard of quality and moisture content prescribed for seed cotton classified as Class C;

(e) in respect of sorghum, the standard of quality and moisture content prescribed for sorghum as Class B;

(f) in respect of Canadian wonder beans, haricot beans, mixed beans, soya beans, sugar beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sunflower seed and sunnhemp seed, the standard of quality and moisture content prescribed for these products as Class A.

(2) In addition to the standards of quality referred to in subregulation (1), the following further standards of quality for controlled products which may be accepted by the Agency are hereby prescribed:

- (a) in the case of any controlled product, that-
 - (i) it does not contain any extraneous, poisonous or deleterious matter rendering it unfit for human or animal consumption;
 - (ii) it is not obviously rotted by the species *diplodia* in excess of 2 per centum;
 - (iii) it is not affected by *fusarium* or other fungal disease;
- (b) in the case of shelled groundnuts or unshelled groundnuts, that it does not contain stones and that the kernels are not affected by a fungus or mould;
- (c) in the case of seed cotton, that it does not contain extraneous matter capable of causing damage to ginning and allied machinery or constituting a fire hazard during the process of ginning or is in any other respect unsuitable for ginning; in which case, it shall not be accepted by the Agency and shall be returned to the producer thereof at his own expense.

7. (1) For the purposes of-

Grading and
disputes on
classification

(a) determining whether any controlled product surrendered to the Agency complies with the standards prescribed by these Regulations; and

(b) classifying controlled products accepted by the Federation in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations:

every such controlled product shall be graded in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule by persons appointed by the Agency. Seed cotton shall be classified in the manner prescribed in Part IV of the First Schedule.

(2) If, after grading in terms of sub-regulation (1), a controlled product is accepted by the Federation, the classification thereof shall be signified on the receipt issued therefor by the Agency to the person who surrendered the controlled product.

(3) Any person wishing to dispute the classification of a controlled product surrendered by him to and accepted by the Board shall-

(a) give notice in writing to the Federation at the receiving depot to which such product was delivered of his intention to do so in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) in the case of any such product which was delivered to the Agency by rail, the notice shall be given so as to be delivered at such receiving depot not later than the close of business on the seventh day after the day on which the receipt for such product was issued by the Agency, or, in case such seventh day is not a working day, then not later than the close of business on the next ensuing working day thereafter;

(ii) in the case of any such product which was delivered to the Agency in any manner other than by rail, the notice shall be given so as to be delivered at such receiving depot not later than the close of business on the first working day following the delivery of such product; and

(b) within ten days after he has given notice as aforesaid, deposit with the Agency a sum calculated at the rate of two kwacha for each 100 standard bags or one wool-pack of such product or part thereof in respect of which notice as aforesaid has been given, subject to a maximum of ten kwacha.

(4) On receipt of a notice given in terms of sub-regulation (3), the Agency shall cause the controlled product of which the classification is disputed to be regraded in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule in respect of seed cotton and the Second Schedule in respect of other controlled products by a person appointed by the Minister for the purpose.

(5) Where, after regrading in terms of sub-regulation (4)-

(a) the original classification of the controlled product is confirmed, the sum deposited in terms of sub-regulation (3) shall be forfeited to the Agency;

(b) the original classification of the controlled product is not confirmed-

(i) if a classification inferior to the original classification is determined, the sum deposited in terms of sub-regulation (3) shall be forfeited to the Agency;

(ii) if a classification superior to the original classification is

determined, the sum deposited in terms of sub-regulation (3) shall be returned to the person who made such deposit.

8. (1) The standards of packing of controlled products which may be accepted by the Agency shall be as prescribed in this regulation.

Standards of
packing

(2) Controlled products shall be packed in sacks or woolpacks, being either new sacks or woolpacks or used sacks or woolpacks:

Provided that the Agency may, at its discretion, accept maize which is not packed in sacks, at such time, at such place and in such quantities as the Agency directs.

(3) Sacks or woolpacks containing any controlled products shall be properly sewn at the mouth without lugs in one or other of the following manners, that is to say:

(a) hand-sewn with double jute twine of good quality, the stitches being through the hem at a distance apart of not more than one inch; or

(b) machine-sewn with cotton thread not inferior to 14 count thread of three cables each consisting of three strands, the stitches being approximately four to the inch and between one inch and two and a half inches from the mouth of the sack.

(4) Without derogation from the rights conferred on the Agency by subsection (5) of section *twenty-two* of the Act, if the federation declines to accept any controlled product surrendered to it by reason that the standard of packing does not comply with the provisions of this regulation, it may, at the expense of the person surrendering it, arrange for the sack or woolpack in which the controlled product is contained to be re-sewn or for the controlled product to be packed in another sack or woolpack and for that other sack or woolpack to be properly sewn.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 5)

STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION, QUALITY AND MOISTURE CONTENT

PART I

MAIZE

	<i>Class A</i>				<i>Class B</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>Class D</i>		
	<i>White or</i>				<i>White or</i>	<i>White or</i>	<i>White or</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Yellow</i>
	<i>Colour of Grain</i>				<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Yellow</i>
	<i>unmixed</i>				<i>unmixed</i>				
Maximum percentage moisture	..				12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
Maximum percentage extraneous matter	0.5	0.75	1.0	1.0		
Maximum percentage trash	..				0.05	0.05	0.125	0.125	
Maximum percentage extraneous matter and trash aggregate.	..				0.5	0.75	1.0	1.0	
Maximum percentage chipped grain						8.0	--	-	
Maximum percentage insect-damaged grain	3.0	5.0	25	25		
Maximum percentage defective grain						5.0	10.0	20	40
Maximum percentage other coloured grain included with defective grain						2.0	4.0	10	10
Maximum percentage diseased grain included with defective grain	..				2.0	2.0	2.0	-	
Minimum bushel weight (white maize only) in lb. at 12.5 per cent moisture content			54	52	50	50	
Condition	Fresh and plump	Fresh and plump	Fit for human consumption	Market-able		

(As amended by No. 329 of 1969)

PART II

SHELLED GROUNDNUTS

				<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>	
Maximum percentage moisture	..	..	..	6.5	6.5	
Maximum percentage extraneous matter	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	
Maximum percentage unshelled nuts	..	..	..	8	8	
Maximum percentage split grain	..	..	..	20	25	
Maximum percentage insect-damaged grain	..	..	..	..	10	20
Maximum percentage defective grain	..	..	..	25	30	
No diseased kernels permitted.						
Condition	..	..	..	Fresh	Fit for human consumption	

PART III

UNSHELLED GROUNDNUTS

				<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>	
Maximum percentage moisture	..	..	..	6.5	6.5	
Maximum percentage extraneous matter	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	
Maximum percentage with broken shells	..	..	..	20	-	
Maximum percentage shelled groundnuts	..	..	..	3	-	
Minimum percentage kernels	..	..	..	66	66	
Maximum percentage split grain	..	..	..	20	-	
Maximum percentage insect-damaged grain	..	..	..	..	10	20
Maximum percentage defective grain	..	..	..	25	30	
No diseased kernels permitted.						
Condition	..	..	..	Fresh	Fit for human consumption	

PART IV

SEED COTTON

Class A: Clean white mature seed cotton. Occasional small flecks of staining and small amounts of cotton leaf trash and extraneous matter are tolerated. No other impurities are permitted. Immature or weak lint, even though clean and white, is not permissible.

Class B: Seed cotton containing obvious but not substantial amounts of weak, stained or discoloured cotton and leaf trash and extraneous matter. No obvious stick or other plant parts are permissible.

Class C: Seed cotton which contains substantial but not excessive amounts of stained or discoloured cotton, leaf trash and extraneous matter, and damaged seed.

In all instances, the maximum percentage of moisture content of seed cotton permitted is eight per centum.

SEED COTTON-MACHINE PICKED

A representative sample of 100 grammes of seed cotton shall be obtained from each woolpack and passed through an air-operated Frictionator. The percentage of the resultant extraneous matter and trash extracted from the sample shall then be determined by weight by means of the Ohaus 4-in-1 Grading Scale.

In all instances the maximum percentage of moisture content of seed cotton permitted is eight per centum, and the maximum percentage of extraneous matter or trash permitted is seven per centum. Seed cotton within these tolerances is then graded visually in accordance with the Acceptance Standards for hand-picked cotton.

Where the proportion of extraneous matter or trash amounts to more than seven per centum, the weight of the seed cotton shall be deemed to be reduced by the same percentage in excess of seven per centum, provided, however, that where such extraneous matter or trash exceeds $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum, it shall be rejected.

PART V

CANADIAN WONDER BEANS, HARICOT BEANS, MIXED BEANS, SUGAR BEANS, VELVET BEANS, COWPEAS, SOYA BEANS, SUNFLOWER SEED AND SUNHEMP

							<i>Class A</i>
Maximum percentage moisture	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Maximum percentage extraneous matter	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Maximum percentage damaged grain	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Maximum percentage dirty grain	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Maximum percentage immature grain	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Maximum percentage damaged, dirty and immature grain					....		2
Maximum percentage other coloured grain				..	....		1
Maximum percentage split grain	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fresh

PART VI

SORGHUM

					<i>Class S</i>	<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>		
Maximum percentage moisture	..	..				12.5	12.5	12.5	
Maximum percentage extraneous matter	..						1	1	1.5
Maximum percentage insect-damaged sorghum							5	5	15
Maximum percentage other varieties				5	--		
Maximum percentage defective sorghum	..						10	10	10
Conditions	Fresh and plump	Fresh and plump	Fresh and plump		

Variety or type (Class "S" only): Sorghum Caffrorum, Variety Radar, or Sorghum Caffrorum, Variety Barnards Red, or Sorghum Caydatum, Variety Framida, or Hybrid No. 36 or Hybrid No. 39, or Hybrid NK.222, NK.300, DC.55, or Lindsay 788A.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 7)

MANNER OF GRADING CONTROLLED PRODUCTS

PART I

ALL CONTROLLED PRODUCTS

1. The determination of the moisture content of grain shall be ascertained by means of the Marconi electrical resistance method calibrated to the standard Brown-Duval method or such other method, no less accurate, as the Board may approve. The determination shall be made with a minimum of delay either from a representative sample taken from the load of the grain concerned or from a sample contained in an airtight container which shall be opened immediately before the test. Moisture content

2. Except in the determination of the moisture content of a grain, all percentages shall be determined by weight by means of the Ohaus 4-in-1 Grading Scale or such other method, no less accurate, as the Board may approve. Percentages by weight

3. For the purpose of obtaining a representative sample necessary for grading, the following procedure shall be followed: Representative samples
 - (a) in the case of a load of grain which is packed in sacks, the representative sample shall be obtained by taking equal portions of grain from evenly distributed parts of the load, so that-
 - (i) where the grain in a load is packed in five sacks or less, the contents of every sack are sampled;
 - (ii) where the grain in a load is packed in more than five sacks but less than 100 sacks, the contents of not less than five sacks are sampled;
 - (iii) where the grain in a load is packed in 100 sacks or more, the contents of not less than ten sacks are sampled:

Provided that-

 - A. where the quality of the grain contained in any one sack in a load of grain differs from the average quality of the grain in the load as a whole, the grain contained in that sack shall be graded separately;
 - B. where seed cotton of more than one class is packed in one container, the contents of such container shall be classified according to the lowest quality of seed cotton therein;
 - C. should otherwise undetectable trash due to mechanical harvesting or other

cause be suspected, the whole contents of the requisite proportion of sacks shall be employed to determine the percentage of trash;

(b) in the case of a load of grain which is not packed in sacks, the representative sample shall be obtained by inserting a long probe or by thrusting the hand into the bulk of the load in several places so as fairly to represent the bulk. A minimum of seven uniformly distributed parts of the bulk shall be sampled. Individual bulk samples may be taken from a load to determine whether the grain is uniform in quality.

4. A working sample shall be obtained by thoroughly mixing and quartering a representative sample obtained in the manner described in paragraph 3. For this purpose diagonally opposed quarters of the representative sample shall be rejected by means of an efficient mechanical divider until a working sample of the requisite weight has been obtained.

Working samples

5. For the purpose of determining the standards of quality and classification of a load of grain, the procedure described in the Part appropriate to the grain concerned shall be carried out in the sequence indicated.

Order of grading procedure

PART II

MAIZE

6. A representative sample weighing not less than 1kg shall be taken in the manner described in paragraph 3.

Representative sample

7. From the representative sample so obtained, a working sample weighing not less than 200 grammes shall then be obtained in the manner described in paragraph 4, and the precise weight of the working sample shall be determined.

Working sample

8. Extraneous matter shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed.

Extraneous matter

9. The trash content shall be determined by either of the following methods:

Trash content

(a) in normal circumstances trash shall be removed from the working sample and weighed;

(b) when the trash content cannot be reliably determined by the use of the working sample, the whole contents of the number of bags prescribed in paragraph 3 shall be weighted on a duly assized bag scale. The trash shall then be removed from the contents of the bags and weighed on an Ohaus 4-in-1 Grading Scale, and the percentage shall be determined accordingly.

10. Chipped grain shall then be removed from the working sample with the use of a No. 5 sieve and weighed.

Chipped grain

- 11.** Insect-damaged grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Insect-damaged grain
- 12.** Defective grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Defective grain
- 13.** Other coloured grain shall then be removed from the defective grain referred to in paragraph 12 and weighed. Other coloured grain
- 14.** Diseased grain shall then be removed from the defective grain referred to in paragraph 12 and weighed. Diseased grain
- 15.** A special sample shall be taken from the representative sample and all extraneous matter shall be removed from it. The bushel weight shall then be determined by testing the special sample by means of the Ohaus 4-in-1 Grading Scale or such other method, no less accurate, as the Board may approve. Bushel weight

16. Wherever detailed examination is necessary, at least two replicate tests shall be made and the average taken, the limit of variation in respect of the percentages of defective grain when comparing and averaging duplicate tests being calculated in accordance with the following table: Replicate tests

<i>Percentage of Defective Grain</i>	<i>Limit of Variation</i>
Up to 5 per cent.	± 1 per cent
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent	± 1.5 per cent
Over 10 per cent and up to 15 per cent x.	± 2 per cent
Over 15 per cent and up to 20 per cent	± 2.5 per cent

PART III

SHELLED GROUNDNUTS

- 17.** A representative sample weighing not less than 1 kg shall be taken in the manner described in paragraph 3. Representative sample
- 18.** From the representative sample so obtained, a working sample weighing not less than 200 grammes shall be obtained in the manner described in paragraph 4, and the precise weight of the working sample shall be determined. Working sample
- 19.** Extraneous matter shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Extraneous

- matter
- 20.** Unshelled nuts shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Unshelled nuts
- 21.** Split grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Split grain
- 22.** Insect-damaged grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Insect-damaged grain
- 23.** Defective grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Defective grain
- 24.** Wherever detailed examination is necessary, at least two replicate tests shall be made and the average taken, the limit of variation in respect of the percentage of defective grain when comparing and averaging duplicate tests being calculated in accordance with the following table: Replicate tests

<i>Percentage of Defective Grain</i>	<i>Limit of Variation</i>
Up to 5 per cent.	± 1 per cent
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent	± 1.5 per cent
Over 10 per cent and up to 15 per cent	± 2 per cent
Over 15 per cent and up to 20 per cent .x	± 2.5 per cent
Over 20 per cent and up to 25 per cent	± 3 per cent

PART IV

UNSHELLED GROUNDNUTS

- 25.** A representative sample weighing not less than 2.5 kg shall be taken in the manner described in paragraph 3 and weighed. Representative sample
- 26.** For the purposes of determining the percentage of extraneous matter, the extraneous matter, including any such matter which may be adhering to the shells or cortices, shall then be removed from the representative sample and weighed. Extraneous matter
- 27.** For the purposes of determining the percentage of shelled groundnuts, the shelled groundnuts shall then be removed from the representative sample, weighed and discarded. Shelled groundnuts
- 28.** For the purposes of determining the percentage of groundnuts with broken shells, such groundnuts shall then be removed from the representative sample and weighed. Broken shells

- 29.** For the purposes of determining the percentage of kernels, the shells or cortices shall then be removed from the kernels of the groundnuts in the representative sample and shall be weighed and shall then be discarded. Kernels
- 30.** From the kernels obtained from the representative sample referred to in paragraph 29, a working sample weighing not less than 200 grammes shall then be obtained in the manner described in paragraph 4, and the precise weight of the working sample shall be determined. Working sample
- 31.** Split grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Split grain
- 32.** Insect-damaged grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Insect-damaged grain
- 33.** Defective grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Defective grain
- 34.** Wherever detailed examination is necessary, at least two replicate tests shall be made and the average taken, the limit of variation in respect of the percentages of defective grain when comparing and averaging duplicate tests being calculated in accordance with the following table: Replicate tests

<i>Percentage of Defective Grain</i>	<i>Limit of Variation</i>
Up to 5 per cent.	± 1 per cent
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent	± 1.5 per cent
Over 10 per cent and up to 15 per cent	± 2 per cent
Over 15 per cent and up to 20 per cent	± 2.5 per cent
Over 20 per cent and up to 25 per cent	± 3 per cent

PART V

CANADIAN WONDER BEANS, HARICOT BEANS, MIXED BEANS, SUGAR BEANS, VELVET BEANS, COWPEAS, SOYA BEANS, SUNFLOWER SEED AND SUNNHEMP

- 35.** A representative sample weighing not less than 2 lb. shall be taken in the manner described in paragraph 3. Representative sample
- 36.** From the representative sample so obtained, a working sample weighing not less Working

than 200 grammes shall then be obtained in the manner described in paragraph 4, and the precise weight of the working sample shall be determined.

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| 37. Extraneous matter as defined in regulation 4 shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. | Extraneous matter |
| 38. Damaged grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. | Damaged grain |
| 39. Dirty grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. | Dirty grain |
| 40. Immature grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. | Immature grain |
| 41. Other coloured grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. | Other coloured grain |
| 42. Split grain shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. | Split grain |
| 43. Wherever detailed examination is necessary, at least two replicate tests shall be made and the average taken, the limit of variation in respect of the percentage of defective grain when comparing and averaging duplicate tests being calculated in accordance with the following table: | Replicate tests |

<i>Percentage of Defective Grain</i>	<i>Limit of Variation</i>
Up to 5 per cent.	± 1 per cent
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent	± 1.5 per cent
Over 10 per cent and up to 15 per cent	± 2 per cent
Over 15 per cent and up to 20 per cent	± 2.5 per cent

PART VI

SORGHUM

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| 44. A representative sample weighing not less than 1 kg shall be taken in the manner described in paragraph 3. | Representative sample |
| 45. From the representative sample so obtained, a working sample weighing not less than 50 grammes shall be obtained in the manner described in paragraph 4, and the precise weight of the working sample shall be determined. | Working sample |

- 46.** Extraneous matter as defined in regulation 4 (3) shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Extraneous matter
- 47.** Insect-damaged sorghum shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Insect-damaged sorghum
- 48.** Other varieties shall then be removed from the working sample and weighed. Other varieties
- 49.** Defective sorghum as defined in regulation 3 shall then be removed and weighed. Defective sorghum
- 50.** Wherever detailed examination is necessary, at least two replicate tests shall be made and the average taken, the limit of variation in respect of the percentages of defective sorghum when comparing and averaging duplicate tests being calculated in accordance with the following table: Replicate tests

<i>Percentage of Defective Sorghum</i>	<i>Limit of Variation</i>
Up to 5 per cent.	± 2 per cent
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent	± 2.5 per cent
Over 10 per cent and up to 15 per cent	± 3 per cent
Over 15 per cent and up to 20 per cent	± 3.5 per cent