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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****NO. 6757****24 October 2025**

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990 (ACT No. 119 OF 1990)

**STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CONTROL  
OF THE EXPORT OF OILSEEDS: AMENDMENT**

I, Billy Makhafola, appointed as Executive Officer in terms of section 2(1) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act no. 119 of 1990), hereby give notice under section 4(3)(c) of the said Act, that --

- (a) the Standards and Requirements regarding the Control of the Export of Oilseeds as determined by Government Notice No. R. 1983 of 23 August 1991, and promulgated in Government Notice No. 1230 of 18 August 1995 is hereby amended; and
- (b) the amended standards and requirements mentioned in paragraph (a) --
  - (i) shall be available for inspection at the office of the Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards, Harvest, 30 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria;
  - (ii) may be obtained from the Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards, Department of Agriculture, Private bag X343, Pretoria 0001, Tel. (012) 319 6291 or fax (012) 319 6265 or email: CarolineL@nda.gov.za on payment of the prescribed fees or from <http://www.nda.gov.za>; and
  - (iii) shall come into operation seven (7) days after publication of this Notice.

**Mr. BILLY MAKHAFOLA****EXECUTIVE OFFICER: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS**

**STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CONTROL  
OF THE EXPORT OF OIL SEEDS**

The Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards stipulated under section 4(3)(a)(ii) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990) these standards regarding the quality of oil seeds and the requirements regarding the packing, marking and labelling thereof.

STD. No. G-6

STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CONTROL OF THE  
EXPORT OF OIL SEEDS AS STIPULATED BY GOVERNMENT

NOTICE No. R.1983 OF 23 August 1991

**Stipulation**

**No. R.1230 of 18 August 1995 (1995 – 1)**

**Amendments**

1. No. 6757 of 24 OCTOBER 2025 (1995 – 2)

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## Definitions

1. In these standards and requirements, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have that meaning and -

**"bag"** means a bag manufactured from -

- (a) Jute or phormium or a mixture of jute and phormium; or
- (b) Polypropylene that complies with SABS specification CKS 632.

**"bulk grain probe"** means a double tubed probe with multiple apertures on one side of both tubes;

**"canola seed"** means the whole seeds of plant species of *Brassica napus*;

**"castor seed"** means the threshed seed of the plant *Ricinus* spp.;

**"consignment"** means

- (a) a quantity of oil seeds of the same class, which belongs to the same owner, delivered at any one time under cover of the same consignment note, delivery note or receipt note, or is delivered by the same vehicle or bulk container, or loaded from the same bin of a grain elevator or a ship's hold or
- (b) In the case where a quantity referred to in paragraph (a), is subdivided into different grades, each such quantity of each of the different grades.

**"container"** means a bag or a bulk container;

**"cotton seed"** means the ginned seed of the cotton plant *Gossypium hirsutum* (L);

**"damaged sunflower seed"** means sunflower seeds or portions thereof of which the nucleus is visually -

- (a) discoloured as a result of external heat or heating due to internal fermentation;
- (b) damaged by insects.

**"damaged canola seed"** means canola seeds that are diseased, affected by field fungi, frost damaged, heat damaged, insect damaged, weather damaged and immature;

**"defective oil seeds"** with regard to oil seeds, but excluding sunflower and canola seeds, means

oil seeds which -

- (a) are shrivelled;
- (b) have germinated;
- (c) have broken testa;
- (d) have been eaten, pitted or otherwise damaged by insects; or
- (e) have been stained, spotted, discoloured or contaminated by frost, heat, moisture, disease, fungi or any other agent.

**"distinctly green seed"** with regard to a consignment of canola seed means seed which,

after being crushed, exhibit a predominantly green colour over more than 50 percent of the crushed seed;

**"ergot sclerotia"** means the sclerotia of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*; and **"ergot"** has a corresponding meaning;

**"foreign matter"** in a consignment of **sunflower seed**, means

- (a) loose and empty shells above the sieve that occur in the consignment concerned; and
- (b) all matter other than sunflower seed and the achene of sunflower seed above the standard sieve. Glass, dung, coal, and metal, shall not be present in the consignment at all.

**"foreign matter"** with regard to a consignment of **canola seed**, means all matter other

than glass, dung, coal, stones, metal, and the canola seed. Including pieces of canola seeds and husks;

**"foreign matter"** with regard to a consignment of **unspecified oil seeds**, means any

material other than the kind of oil seeds concerned, including stems, roots, loose pods, leaves, pieces of wood or metal and soil;

**"heat damaged seed"** means canola seeds which, after being crushed, exhibit a

predominantly brown discoloration over more than 50 percent of the crushed kernel;

**"insect"** means any live insect which is injurious to stored oil seeds irrespective of the stage of development of the insect;

**"mould oil seed"** means oilseeds that is visibly affected by mould, fermentation and subsequent deterioration;

**"inspector"** means the Executive Officer or an officer under his control, or an Assignee or an employee of an Assignee;

**"linseed"** means the threshed seeds of the plant *Linum usitatissimum*;

**"oil seeds"** means castor seed, cotton seed, linseed or flax seed, sunflower seed, canola seed and safflower seed;

**"poisonous seeds"** means seeds which are generally considered to be poisonous such as seeds of *Argemone mexicana*, *Convolvulus* spp., *Crotalaria* spp., *Datura* spp., *Ipomoea* spp. *Lolium temulentum*, *Xanthium* spp. Excluding *Ricinus communis* in Castor seeds;

**"safflower seed"** means the achene of the plant *Carthamus tinctorius*;

**"sclerotia"** *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is a fungus that produces hard masses of fungal tissue known as sclerotia in sunflower and canola. The sclerotia varies in size, form and consists of a dark black exterior, a white interior and a rough surface texture;

**"screenings"** means all material that passes through a standard sieve for canola seed and slotted sieve for sunflower seed;

**"standard sieves for sunflower"** means -

**"5.55 mm round-hole sieve"** means a hand screen with a framework of 425mm by 250mm with round perforations 5.55mm in diameter.

Slotted sieve -

- (a) with a flat bottom of metal sheet of 1.0mm thickness with apertures 12.7mm long and 1.8mm wide with rounded ends ( $\pm 0.03$ mm). The spacing between the slots in the same row must be 2.43mm wide and the spacing between the rows of slots must be 2.0mm wide. The slots must be alternately oriented with a slot always

opposite the solid inter segment of the next row of slots;

- (b) of which the upper surface of the sieve is smooth;
- (c) with a round frame of suitable material with an inner diameter of at least 300mm and at least 50mm high;
- (d) that fits onto a tray with a solid bottom and must be at least 20mm above bottom of the tray.

**"standard sieve for canola"** -

**"round-hole sieve"** means a sieve -

- (a) with a flat metal sheet bottom of 1,0mm thickness perforated with round holes of 3,2mm in diameter that are arranged with the centres of the holes at the points of intersection of an equilateral triangular grid with a vertical pitch of 5mm and a horizontal pitch of 5mm;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the bottom is smooth;
- (c) with a wooden frame which is at least 35mm high;
- (d) with the inner width of at least 200mm and the inner length of at least 350mm.

**"snail"** means whole snail in canola or substantial portions thereof and include bodies without shells;

**"sprouted"** means canola that shows signs of swelling, splitting or the presence of a rootlet. Kernels that give any indication of the commencement of growth is to be classified as being sprouted;

**"stones"** means hard shales, hard earth pellets, other non-toxic materials of similar consistency, sand and gravel;

**"sunflower seed"** means the achene of the plant *Helianthus annuus* (L);

**"the Act"** means the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990);

**"unspecified oil seeds"** means any of the oil seeds but excluding sunflower seed and canola seed; and

**"unthreshed oil seeds"** means oil seeds excluding sunflower seed, which are still completely or partially enclosed in pods or capsules.

## **Scope**

2. These standards and requirements shall relate to oil seeds in respect of which an approval for the export thereof is required in terms of section 4 of the Act.

## **Requirements for approval**

3. (1) An approval referred to in section 4 of the Act may be issued in respect of a consignment of sunflower seed or of a consignment of unspecified oil seeds if --

- (a) the consignment of sunflower seed concerned has been classified in accordance with the classes as set out in item 5 and 6;
- (b) the consignment of sunflower seed concerned has been graded in accordance with the grade as set out in item 7 and complies with the standards for the grade as set out in item 8;
- (c) the consignment of canola seed concerned has been classified and graded in accordance with the classes/grades as set out in item 9, 10 and 11;
- (d) the consignment of unspecified oilseed concerned has been classified and graded in accordance with the classes and grades as set out in item 12, 13 and 14;
- (e) the containers in which the consignment of oilseed concerned is packed, where applicable, comply with the requirements as set out in item 15;
- (f) the consignment of the oilseed concerned is packed in accordance with the packing requirements as set out in item 16;
- (g) the containers concerned are marked in accordance with the marking requirements as set out in item 17;
- (h) the samples for inspection are taken in accordance with the requirements as set out in items 19 and 20;
- (i) the consignment concerned is inspected in accordance with the methods as set out in items 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35;

- (j) the results obtained after an inspection, are interpreted in accordance with the requirements as set out in item 36;
- (k) the consignment concerned has been presented for inspection in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations regarding Control of the Export of Grains; and
- (l) an inspector has, after an inspection in terms of the said regulations, found that the provisions of these standards and requirements have been complied with in respect of that consignment.

(2) The Executive Officer may deviate from the stipulated standards and requirements and issue the approval in respect of a quantity of a produce that --

- (a) is to be exported as an experiment or under such other special circumstances as may be approved by the Executive Officer; and
- (b) complies with the requirements for such produce in force in the country to which it is to be exported.

## QUALITY STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR OIL SEED

### General

4. For the purpose of these standards and requirements of oilseeds intended for export, are divided into three main types, namely

- (a) Sunflower seed;
- (b) Canola seed; and
- (c) Unspecified oil seeds.

## QUALITY STANDARDS FOR SUNFLOWER SEED

### Classes for sunflower seed

5. A consignment of **sunflower seed** shall be classified as --

- (a) Class **F**;
- (b) Class **FGP**;

- (c) Class **FH**;
- (d) Class **FS**.

#### **Standards for the classes of sunflower seed**

6. A consignment of **sunflower seed** shall be classified as –
- (a) Class **F** if it consists of the shiny black sunflower seed;
  - (b) Class **FGP** if it consists of the large sized sunflower seed which contains not more than 5 percent (mass per mass) of sunflower seed which passes through a 5, 55mm round-hole sieve;
  - (c) Class **FH** if it consists primarily of the dull coloured thin-hulled sunflower seed with a high oil content; and
  - (d) Class **FS** if it consists primarily of white sunflower seeds or clearly white striped sunflower seeds or a mixture of white and striped sunflower seeds.

#### **Grades for sunflower seed**

7. There is only one grade for the various classes of sunflower seed, namely Grade 1.

#### **Standards for the grade of sunflower seed**

8. A consignment of grade 1 sunflower seed shall --
- (a) be free from khaki-bush, musty, sour or other unacceptable odours;
  - (b) be free from any live insects;
  - (c) be free from poisonous seed;
  - (d) shall be free from stones, glass, metal, coal or dung;
  - (e) have a moisture content of not more than **10 percent**;
  - (f) comply with the hectolitre mass as prescribed in Table 1 of the Annexures;  
and
  - (g) not exceed the maximum percentage of permissible deviations as set out in Table 2 of the Annexures.

## QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CANOLA SEED

### Classes for canola seed

9. A consignment of canola seed shall be classified as –
- (a) Class C, if the canola in the consignment consists of any cultivar of canola and comply with the maximum percentage of permissible deviations for the grades of class C1 as set out in Table 3 of the Annexures; and
  - (b) Class Other canola.

### Grades for Class C canola

10. A consignment of canola shall be graded as –
- (a) **Grade C1**, if the nature of the deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 3 of the Annexures, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 2 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned; and
  - (b) **Grade C2**, if the nature of the deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 3 of the Annexures, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 3 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned.

### Standards for the grade of canola seed

11. A consignment of canola shall –
- (a) be free from khaki-bush, musty, sour or other unacceptable odours;
  - (b) be free from any live insects;
  - (c) contain not more poisonous seed and ergot sclerotia than permitted;
  - (d) shall be free from, glass, metal, coal or dung;
  - (e) be free from insects and snails;
  - (f) have a moisture content of not more than **8 percent**; and
  - (g) not exceed the maximum percentage of permissible deviations as set out in Table 3 of the Annexure.

## QUALITY STANDARDS FOR UNSPECIFIED OILSEED

### Classes and grade for unspecified oilseed

12. There shall be one class and grade of unspecified oil seeds intended for export.

### Standards for the grade of unspecified oil seeds

13. A consignment of Grade 1 unspecified oil seeds shall --

- (a) be free from khaki-bush, mouldy, sour, rancid or other unpleasant odours;
- (b) be free from live insects
- (c) be free from any poisonous seeds, excluding *Ricinus Communis*, will be allowed in the Castor seed;
- (d) not exceed the maximum percentage of permissible deviations as set out in Table 4 of the Annexure.

14. The consignment of all grades of oil seeds shall contain no chemical residues which exceed the prescribed maximum residue limit: Provided that -

- (a) the Executive Officer may grant permission for oil seeds with a higher maximum residue limit, to be exported to countries where this higher residue limit is permissible: with the provision that the export documents are accordingly endorsed with the name of the importing country;

## REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS

### General

15. (1) A container, excluding a ship's hold and storage facility, which contain oil seed intended for export shall be suitable, intact (excluding holes made by a grain probe in the case of bags), clean, dry and odourless.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subitem (1) a bag which contain oil seed intended for export shall –

- (a) be new;
- (b) be strong enough for the conveyance of the maximum mass of oil seed that can

- be accommodated in that bag;
- (c) not be stained by any colouring matter or be impregnated by any liquid capable of imparting stains, excluding normal discoloration due to exposure to the sun;
  - (d) not impart a foreign taste or colour or any substance which may be injurious to human health to the oil seed; and
  - (e) in the case of the bags that are re-used, be of such a material that the bags can be cleaned and disinfected prior to re-use.
- (3) A ship's hold into which oil seed intended for export is released, shall -
- (a) be free from insects;
  - (b) be free from any material or substances that may change the original quality of oil seed at the time of inspection for export which may include any foreign matter or substances which render it unfit for human or animal consumption or processing into or utilization thereof as food or feed (includes material like water, flaked rust pieces etc.); and
  - (c) be free from pieces of grain or any other material that may harbour insects;
- (4) A storage facility or railway truck or road truck shall -
- (a) be free from insects;
  - (b) be free from any material or substances that may change the original quality of oil seed at the time of inspection for export which may include any foreign matter or substances which render it unfit for human or animal consumption or processing into or utilization thereof as food or feed (includes material like water, flaked rust pieces etc.); and
  - (c) be free from pieces of grain or any other material that may harbour insects: Provided that an inspector may order the exporter or agent to clean, treat or fumigate a contaminated storage facility.

## **PACKING REQUIREMENTS**

### **General**

16. (1) Oil seeds of different classes or types shall not be packed in the same container.

- (2) Containers shall be properly closed.

## **MARKING REQUIREMENTS**

### **General**

17. Each container or the accompanying export documents (export certificate) of a consignment of oilseed shall be marked or endorsed with –

- (a) the product name;
- (b) the type of oilseed
- (c) the class and grade of the oil seed concerned;
- (d) the name and address of the exporter or packer: Provided that if the name and address concerned are indicated in a code, such code shall be registered with the Executive Officer;
- (e) the country of origin: Provided that no abbreviations or the expression "South Africa" on its own shall be used;
- (f) the producer's code, exporter, packer or silo code which is registered with the Executive Officer by the producer, exporter or packer, as the case may be: Provided that -
  - (i) if a producer has more than one farm, each farm shall be registered separately; and
  - (ii) such code shall be preceded by the expression "producer", "silo", "PUC", "FBO", as the case may be, or any other suitable term having similar meaning.

### **Prohibited Particulars**

18. No wording, illustration or other means of expression that constitutes a misrepresentation or which directly or by implication, creates a misleading impression of the contents shall appear on a container which contains oil seeds.

## **SAMPLING**

### **General**

19. (1) An inspector shall for the purpose of these standards and requirements abstract a random sample of oil seeds in the following manner:

- (a) In the case where oil seeds are exported in bags, small quantities of oil seeds shall be abstracted in such a manner by hand or by means of a hand probe from a number of bags which are at least equal to the square root of the total number of bags in the consignments, that the samples abstracted will be representative of the whole consignment. The collective sample shall be thoroughly mixed.
- (b) In the case of oil seeds which are exported in bulk --
  - (i) samples of oil seeds which are presented for inspection in bulk containers, shall be abstracted at each hatch or from at least six different places of the with a bulk grain probe in such a manner that the samples abstracted will be representative of the contents of the grain truck. The collective sample from each grain truck shall be thoroughly mixed and be kept separate for each grain truck; and
  - (ii) samples of oil seeds which are loaded from a grain elevator into a ship's hold, shall be abstracted at regular intervals at the outflow of the silo onto the conveyor belts in such a manner that the samples abstracted will be representative of the consignment which is loaded. Each separate sample shall be thoroughly mixed before further examination.

(2) An inspector may at any time abstract samples of oil seeds from any part of a silo.

(3) If an inspector should notice during the course of abstracting the random samples that any of the quantities of oil seeds abstracted from any container or from part of a grain truck are obviously inferior to or differ from the samples abstracted from the remainder of the containers or from the other parts of the grain truck, he shall abstract small quantities of oil seeds from such containers or parts of a grain truck with the inferior or differing oil seeds and mix these samples thoroughly. Samples abstracted in this manner, shall in the application of these standards and requirements be considered as deviating samples.

### **Obtaining a working sample**

20. (1) A working sample is obtained by dividing the random or deviating sample with a multiple-slot divider.
- (2) The division of a sample with a multiple-slot divider shall be done by --
- (a) placing the sample in an empty collecting tray;
  - (b) placing an empty collecting tray underneath each of the two sets of the multiple-slot divider's chutes;
  - (c) pouring the sample contained in the collecting tray referred to in paragraph (a) through the multiple-slot divider; and
  - (d) repeatedly pouring that part of the sample that is collected at one selected set of chutes, through the multiple-slot divider after the collecting tray in which it was collected had been exchanged for an empty collecting tray, until a working sample of the required size is obtained.

### **METHODS OF INSPECTION FOR OILSEEDS**

#### **Determination of undesired odour, harmful substances, poisonous seeds, glass, metal, coal, dung, snails and insect content**

21. A consignment of oilseeds shall be assessed sensorial or a sample of a consignment shall be assessed sensorial or chemically analysed in order to determine --
- (a) whether it has a musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesired odour;
  - (b) whether it contains canola in or on which a substance occurs that renders it unsuitable for human or animal consumption or processing into or utilization thereof as food or feed;
  - (c) whether it contains poisonous seeds;
  - (d) whether it contains glass, metal, coal or dung;
  - (e) whether it contains any insects;
  - (f) whether it contains any snails.

## **Determination of moisture content**

22. The moisture content of a consignment of oil seed may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that the results thus obtained are in accordance with the maximum permissible deviation for a class 1 moisture meter as detailed in ISO 7700/2 based on results obtained by means of the 72 hours 103°C oven dried method (AACC Method 44-15A).

## **SUNFLOWER SEED**

### **Determination of the percentage of foreign matter in sunflower seed**

23. The percentage of foreign matter shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of 100g of sunflower seed from either a random or a deviating sample.
- (b) Sort out the 100g of sunflower seed in such a manner by hand and by means of sieves that the foreign matter is retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the foreign matter so obtained and express it as a percentage of the 100g.
- (d) Such a percentage represent the percentage foreign matter in the consignment.

### **Determination of the percentage of damaged sunflower seed**

24. The percentage of damaged sunflower seed in a consignment, shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of 20g from the screened sample free of foreign matter and sclerotia.
- (b) Shell the sunflower seed in the working sample by hand or by means of a machine so that nucleus portions thereof are retained.
- (c) Remove all damaged sunflower seed from the quantity thus shelled and determine thereof.
- (d) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample
- (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of damaged sunflower seed in the consignment.

### **Determination of percentage sclerotia in sunflower seed**

25. The percentage sclerotia in a consignment of sunflower seed is determined as follows:
- (a) Remove all sclerotia in the working sample in 23(a) obtained by hand and determined the mass thereof.
  - (b) Express the mass thus determine as a percentage of the working sample in regulation 23(a) obtained.
  - (c) Such a percentage represents the percentage sclerotia in the consignment.

### **Determination of the class of sunflower seed**

26. The class of the sunflower seed shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of 50g of sunflower seed from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be, and from which the foreign matter, damaged and decorticated sunflower seeds have been removed.
  - (b) Sort out the 50g of sunflower seed by hand or in the case of Class FGP by means of the 5, 55 mm round-hole sieve, as described in item 27 so that the class concerned is retained.
  - (c) Determine the mass of the class so obtained and express it as a percentage of the 50g.

### **Determination of the percentage of FGP sunflower seed which passes through the 5.55mm round-hole sieve**

27. The percentage of FGP sunflower seed which passes through the 5.55mm round-hole sieve, shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of 100g of sunflower seed from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be, and from which the foreign matter, damaged and decorticated sunflower seeds have been removed.
  - (b) Place the 100g of sunflower seed in the 5.55mm round-hole sieve that fits in a collecting tray, and screen as follows: The sieve which must be placed on a table or other suitable, even and level surface, shall be moved to and fro alternatively 200mm to 300mm away from and towards the operator of the sieve. Each

forward and backward movement is one stroke and 30 such strokes shall be completed within 25 to 30 seconds.

- (c) Determine the mass of the sunflower seed which has passed through the sieve and express it as a percentage of the 100g.
- (d) Such a percentage represents the sunflower seeds of another class in the consignment.

### **Determination of the Hectoliter mass of sunflower seed in kg per hl according to the two-level-funnel-method**

28. (1) The standard **apparatus** used in this method shall be as follows:

- (a) A conical hopper with a swing shutter at the narrow end; height 226mm; top diameter of hopper 91.5mm; diameter of shutter hole 28.5mm; a solid oval-shaped metal base with a small platform at each end of its long axis and with a round metal rod screwed vertically into the base, equidistant between the centres of the two platforms; and a metal arm of which one end is attached to the hopper and the other end is fitted over the metal rod, around which it can rotate;
- (b) a four-in-one-scale;
- (c) a bucket with an internal height of 123mm and a capacity of 500ml; and
- (d) a wooden scraper 12.5mm thick, 35.5mm wide and at least 100mm in length. The edges of the scraper must be well rounded, but not worn.

(2) **Method:** The entire apparatus is placed on a hard, smooth, level surface, which cannot be jolted or shaken. The hopper is filled with sunflower seed which is taken from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be, and scraped off to be just level full. The bucket is then placed on the higher platform of the stand so that the centre of its bottom is directly below the opening of the hopper. The bucket must rest firmly on the base. The hopper shutter is then opened with a quick swing, in order that the sunflower seed fills the bucket and overflows on all sides. The hopper is then swung round away from the bucket without disturbing the bucket. The surplus sunflower seed is then scraped off the bucket with the scraper which is held upright. If the scraper has both a round and sharp edge, only the round edge may be used for scraping. In scraping the scraper is placed lightly but firmly on the rim of the bucket which is held gently but firmly with one hand. The surplus sunflower seed is then scraped off with one firm scrape straight across the rim of the bucket, so that the bucket is just level full of sunflower seed. The four-in-one-

scale is placed on a firm base and balanced. The sunflower seed in the bucket is then poured into the pan of the four-in-one-scale and measured to determine the mass in kilogram per hectoliter.

(3) The hectolitre mass shall be determined twice on each sample. If the two readings do not agree the test shall be repeated with a new sample.

(4) The hectolitre mass content of a consignment of sunflower seed may be determined by any suitable equipment if the equipment is calibrated for the purpose.

## **CANOLA SEED**

### **Determination of foreign matter in canola seed**

29. The percentage of foreign matter in a consignment of canola seed shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 500g from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Place the sample on the round-hole sieve that fits above the slotted sieve and screen the sample by moving the sieves 10 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieves. Move the sieves that rest on a table or other suitable smooth surface, 250mm to 460mm away from and towards the operator with each stroke. The prescribed 10 strokes must be completed within 10 to 15 seconds.
- (c) Weigh the material remaining on the round-hole sieve and express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample.
- (d) Inspect the sample under the round-hole for any sand, weed seeds, or any other material other than whole and broken canola seed/hulls. If any of the above item are observed in the sample under the round-hole sieve, the slotted sieve is used for further grading as described in (f); otherwise, you may proceed directly to (h).
- (e) if sand, weed seeds, or any other material besides whole and broken canola seeds/hulls are found in the sample under the round-hole sieve, the remaining portion of the sample is sieved using the slotted sieve by moving the sieve 40 stokes back and forth, alternatively away from and back toward the handler of the sieve. With each stroke, move the sieve, which rests on a table or other smooth surface, 250 mm to 460mm away from and back toward the handler. The

prescribed 40 strokes must be completed within 40 to 50 seconds.

- (f) Determine the mass of all the material other than broken canola seeds/hull that passes through the slotted sieve and express the mass as a percentage of the working sample.
- (g) The total material is calculated by adding the percentages determined in (c) and (f)

#### **Determination of percentage sclerotia in canola seed**

30. The percentage sclerotinia in a consignment of canola shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100g from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Remove all ergot sclerotinia by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage sclerotinia in the consignment concerned.

#### **Determination of percentage ergot sclerotia in canola seed**

31. The percentage ergot sclerotia in a consignment of canola shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100g from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (c) Remove all ergot sclerotia by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (d) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample.
- (e) Such percentage represents the percentage ergot sclerotia in the consignment concerned.

#### **Determination of percentage heat damaged kernels and distinctly green kernels in a consignment of canola seed**

32. The percentage heat damaged kernels and distinctly green kernels in a consignment canola shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Use a 100 seed ruler in which canola kernels can fit.
- (b) Place the ruler in the sample and ensure that 100 kernels are placed in holes.
- (c) Place masking tape over kernels and apply pressure to ensure that kernels attach to the masking tape.
- (d) Remove masking tape and place on flat surface with kernels facing upwards.
- (e) With a roller, crush the canola, and count the number of heat damaged kernels and distinctly green kernels separately.
- (f) Repeat the procedure from (a) to (e) at least three times.
- (g) Determine the average number of heat damaged kernels and distinctly green kernels respectively.
- (h) Express the numbers thus determined as a percentage of 100 kernels.
- (i) Such percentages represent the percentage heat damaged kernels and distinctly green kernels respectively in the consignment concerned.

#### **Determination of percentage of sprouted kernels in canola seed**

33. The percentage sprouted kernels in a consignment of canola shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Use a 100 seed ruler in which canola seed can fit
- (b) Place the ruler in the clean sample and ensure that 100 seeds are placed in holes.
- (c) Place masking tape over seeds and apply pressure to ensure that the seeds attach to the masking tape.
- (d) Remove masking tape and place on flat surface with seeds facing upwards.
- (e) Count the number of sprouted seeds.
- (f) Repeat the procedure from (a) to (e) at least three times.
- (g) Determine the average number of sprouted seed respectively.

- (h) Express the numbers thus determined as a percentage of 100 seeds.
- (i) Such percentages represent the percentage sprouted seeds in the consignment concerned.

### **UNSPECIFIED OIL SEEDS**

#### **Determination of the percentage of foreign matter in unspecified oil seeds**

34. The percentage of foreign matter in a consignment of unspecified oil seeds shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of 200g of unspecified oil seeds from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be.
- (b) Sort out the 200g of unspecified oil seeds by hand so that the foreign matter is retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the foreign matter so obtained and express it as a percentage of the 200g.

#### **Determination of the percentage of defective seeds in unspecified oil seeds**

35. The percentage of defective oil seeds shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of 50g of unspecified oil seeds from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be, and from which the foreign matter has been removed.
- (b) Sort out the 50g of unspecified oil seeds in such a manner that the defective oil seeds are retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the defective oil seeds so obtained and express it as a percentage of the 50g.

#### **Determination of percentage of unthreshed oil seeds**

36. The percentage of unthreshed oil seeds shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of 50g of unspecified oil seeds either from a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be, and from which the foreign matter has been removed.

- (b) Sort out the 50g of unspecified oil seeds in such a manner that the unthreshed oil seeds are retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the unthreshed oil seeds so obtained and express it as a percentage of the 50g.

## **INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

### **General**

37. (1) An inspector may approve a consignment of oil seeds by virtue of the results obtained from a single analysis of a random sample subject to the conditions as set out in subitem (2).

(2) In the event of the result of an analysis of a random sample differing less than the percentages as indicated in Table 5 of the Annexures, from the permissible deviation, being either within or exceeding the limits, a second analysis shall be made on the same sample to control the result of the first analysis.

(3) No consignment may be rejected before a further two analyses are made from an additional sample obtained from the same or additional random sample: Provided that the average result of all such analyses shall apply as the result in respect of the consignment concerned.

(4) An inspector shall if he has abstracted a deviating sample in accordance with subitem (3) of item 19, reject the consignment if the average of the results of at least two analyses of the deviating sample do not comply with the requirements for the grade concerned which are prescribed in items 7, 11 and 13.

## **RELEASE OF OILSEEDS**

### **Application for release**

38. An application for an approval for the release of oil seeds shall, in the case where one or more cargo spaces of the ship are to be filled to capacity with such oil seeds, be directed in writing by the exporter or agent to the inspector.

### **Approval of release**

39. (1) An inspector issues a certificate as approval of the release of oil seeds if the inspector finds that the ship's hold complies with the requirements in item 15(3).

(2) If an inspector finds that the ship's hold does not comply with the requirements in item 15(3), the inspector shall -

- (a) issue a certificate to that effect;
- (b) re-inspect the ship's hold after the relevant ship's hold has been cleaned, treated or fumigated; and
- (c) issue a certificate as an approval for the release of oil seeds if he or she has found during the re-inspection that the ship's hold complies with the requirements in item 15(3).

(3) An inspector may at his discretion re-inspect the ship's hold if the release of oil seeds into the ship's hold occurs more than 96 hours after the approval of the ship's hold.

(4) The granting of approval for the release of oil seeds shall not serve as an assurance that the ship's hold is free of insects that could infest oil seeds in that ship's hold.

## ANNEXURES

TABLE 1

### HECTOLITER MASS OF SUNFLOWER SEED IN kg PER hl

Grade	Minimum mass in kg per hl seed
F1	40
FGP1	25
FH1	32

<b>FS1</b>	30
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**TABLE 2**

**MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF PERMISSIBLE DEVIATIONS FOR GRADE 1 SUNFLOWER SEED**

MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF PERMISSIBLE DEVIATIONS (M/M)				
NATURE OF DEVIATIONS	CLASSES/GRADES			
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>F1</b>	<b>FS1</b>	<b>FGP1</b>	<b>FH1</b>
(a) Damaged sunflower seed	10%	10%	10%	10%
(b) Foreign matter and screenings	4%	4%	4%	4%
(c) Other classes of sunflower seed	20%	20%	*	20%

(d)	Sclerotia	4%	4%	4%	4%
(e)	Deviation in row ((b), (c) and (d) collectively: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits of said items.	6%			

NOTE: \* No maximum values prescribed

**TABLE 3**

**MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF PERMISSIBLE DEVIATIONS FOR CANOLA SEED**

NATURE OF DEVIATION	MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF PERMISSIBLE DEVIATION (M/M)	
	Grade C1	Grade C2
1	2	3
(a) Heat damaged kernels	0%	1%
(b) Distinctly green kernels	4%	10%

(c)	Sprouted kernels	0.5%	5%
(d)	Mouldy kernels	0%	0%
(e)	Damaged kernels: Provided that such deviations in (a), (b) and (c) are individually within the limits of said items	6%	6%
(f)	Sclerotinia	0.5	4%
(g)	Other grain	0.5%	2%
(h)	Ergot	0%	0%
(i)	Foreign matter	1%	5%
(j)	Stones	0.5%	0.5%
(k)	Sand and material under slotted sieve	0.5%	2%
(l)	Other grains	0.5%	1%

(m) Foreign matter including stones, sand and other grains: Provided that such deviation individually within the limits specified in items (j), (k) and (l)	1%	5%
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**TABLE 4**

**MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF PERMISSIBLE DEVIATIONS FOR GRADE 1 UNSPECIFIED OIL SEEDS**

Nature of deviation	Maximum percentage of permissible deviations (m/m)
(a) Foreign matter	0,5%
(b) Defective oil seeds	5,0%
(c) Unthreshed oil seeds	5,0%

**TABLE 5**  
**INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

<b>Permissible deviation</b>	<b>Difference in respect of deviations (%)</b>
More than 0.4 % but not exceeding 1%	0.1%
More than 1% but not exceeding 4%	0.25%
More than 4 % but not exceeding 20%	1%