

# GOVERNMENT NOTICES GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU

No. R. 966

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

### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF GROUNDNUTS INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Agriculture has under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990) –

- (a) made the regulations in the Schedule;
- (b) determined that the said regulations shall come into operation on date of publication; and
- (c) read together with section 3(2) of the said Act, repealed the regulations published by Government Notices No. R. 2511 of 9 December 1977, No. R. 346 of 24 February 1978 and No. R. 951 of 23 May 1986.

#### CONTENTS

	Regulation No.
<b>DEFINITIONS</b> .....	1
<b>SCOPE OF REGULATIONS</b> .....	2
<b>RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF GROUNDNUTS</b> .....	3
<b>QUALITY STANDARDS</b>	
Classes .....	4
Specifications for classes .....	5
Groundnuts grades .....	6
Standards for grades (General) .....	7
<b>MARKING REQUIREMENTS</b>	
Particulars .....	8
Prohibited particulars .....	9
<b>PACKING REQUIREMENTS</b>	
Containers .....	10
<b>SAMPLING</b>	
General .....	11
Sampling with a cup.....	12
Sampling with a shovel .....	13
Sampling with a grain probe.....	14
Deviating sample.....	15
Obtaining a working sample .....	16
<b>INSPECTION METHODS GENERAL</b>	
Determination of musty, sour or other unacceptable odours, harmful substances, insects and noxious seeds .....	17
Determination of class, broken, open, blackened and soiled pods in the case of pods.....	18
Determination of class in the case of kernels .....	19
Determination of percentage foreign matter and shelled kernels .....	20
Determination of percentage pods and foreign matter .....	21
Determination of kernel content .....	22
Determination of percentage damaged testa and broken kernels separately .....	23
Determination of percentage kernels of another class .....	24
Determination of <b>percentage unsound, blemished and soiled</b> kernels .....	25
Determination of percentage split kernels.....	26

	Regulation No.
Determination of whole kernels in a consignment of split kernels .....	27
Determination of percentage of kernels on a specific screen .....	28
Determination of percentage shrivelled kernels .....	29
Determination of count (number of kernels per <b>28,35 g</b> ) .....	<b>30</b>
Determination of moisture content .....	<b>31</b>
<b>OFFENCES AND PENALTIES</b> .....	<b>32</b>

## SCHEDULE

### **Definitions**

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have that meaning, and –

"**blackened pods**" means pods, the shell of which are mouldy or blackened over more than half of their surface;

"**blemished kernels**" means whole kernels which show any coloured streaks or blotches in or on the testa: Provided that kernels with rust blotches where the discolouration is limited to the embryo or the veins, such kernels shall not be regarded as blemished kernels;

"**broken and open pods**" means pods of which the shells have been broken or which are open in any way;

"**broken kernels**" means kernels of which a part has been broken off;

"**chemical residues**" means residues of agricultural remedies which in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), are permissible for the treatment of pests and diseases and which do not exceed the prescribed maximum residue limit in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972);

"**class**" means a class referred to in regulation 4;

"**consignment**" –

- (a) means a quantity of groundnuts, which belongs to the same producer or owner, delivered at any one time under cover of the same consignment note, delivery note or delivered by the same vehicle, or
- (b) if such a quantity is subdivided into different classes or grades, each quantity of each of the different classes or grades;

"**container**" means a bag, or any other immediate container or wrapper in which groundnuts are packed;

"**damaged testa**" means kernels of which the testa is loose, cracked or have split off for more than one third, excluding split kernels;

"**defective kernels**" means unsound kernels, blemished kernels, soiled kernels, damaged testa, broken kernels and shrivelled kernels and sun-dried kernels:

"**foreign matter**" in relation to a consignment of –

- (a) pods, means all matter (including the raisins), excluding kernels and pods;
- (b) kernels, means all matter (including the raisins), excluding kernels and split kernels;

"**grade**" means a grade referred to in regulation 6;

- "**groundnuts**" means the undergroundfruit of the plant *Arachis hypogaea*, whether kernels or pods;
- "**insect**" means any live insect which is injurious to stored groundnuts, irrespective of the stage of development thereof;
- "**inspector**" means the Executive Officer or an inspector under his or her control, or an Assignee or an employee of an Assignee;
- "**kernels**" means the seeds and parts of seeds of groundnuts which are obtained after shelling the pods;
- "**kernel content**" in relation to the consignment of pods, means the mass of the kernels in the consignment concerned, expressed as a percentage of the mass of the pods (after the foreign matter and shelled kernels has been removed) in the consignment concerned;
- "**mould-infested kernels**" means kernels-
- (a) where mould growth appear and is visible to the naked eye; or
  - (b) which are damaged or discoloured as a result of mould growth;
- "**noxious seeds**" means the seeds or parts of seeds of plant species that may represent a hazard to human or animal health when consumed, including seeds of *Convolvulus spp.*, *Crotalaria spp.*, *Datura spp.*, *Ipomoea purpurea*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* or *Xanthium spp.*;
- "**one-kernelled pod**" means a pod which according to the formation of the shell thereof, contains a single kernel;
- "**other class**" in relation to a specific consignment of groundnuts, means any class other than the class of which that consignment mainly consists;
- "**pods**" means groundnuts or parts of groundnuts whereby the kernels have not yet been shelled, excluding the raisins;
- "**raisins**" means hard, shrivelled pods, with or without kernels, of which the kernel content cannot be recovered during the shelling process;
- "**shelled kernels**" in relation to a consignment of pods, means the kernels in the consignment concerned which are not enclosed in shells;
- "**shrivelled kernels**" means whole kernels which have a shrivelled, grooved or dented appearance: Provided that whole kernels of which the veins are raised or crinkled, shall not be regarded as shrivelled kernels;
- "**soiled kernels**" means whole and split kernels which are soiled to such an extent that their appearance is affected;
- "**soiled pods**" means pods with soil clinging to the shells thereof: Provided that pods of which the shells are discoloured by soil, shall not be regarded as soiled pods;
- "**split kernels**" means the separated halves or parts of separated halves of kernels which do not pass through the 7,20 mm round-hole screen;
- "**sun-dried kernels**" means kernels of which the testa is easily removed when rubbed lightly between the hands;
- "**the Act**" means the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990);

"**unsound kernels**" means mould-infested kernels and kernels which are decayed or chalky or damaged by heat or insects, or show internally or when the testa thereof is removed, a yellow, purple, brown, red or any other colour which is not typical of sound kernels or are sprouted: Provided that sprouted kernels shall be regarded as unsound only if the embryo has broken the testa;

"**5,15 mm slotted screen**" means a screen having 20,0 mm by 5,15 mm slotted perforations;

"**6,0 mm slotted screen**" means a screen having 20,0 mm by 6,0 mm slotted perforations;

"**6,75 mm slotted screen**" means a screen having 20,0 mm by 6,75 mm slotted perforations;

"**7,50 mm slotted screen**" means a screen having 20,0 mm by 7,50 mm slotted perforations;

"**8,25 mm slotted screen**" means a screen having 20,0 mm by 8,25 mm slotted perforations;

"**9,0 mm slotted screen**" means a screen having 20,0 mm by 9,0 mm slotted perforations;

"**7,20 mm round-holed screen**" means a screen with round perforations 7,20 mm in diameter; and

"**7,70 mm round-holed screen**" means a screen with round perforations 7,70 mm in diameter.

#### *Scope of regulations*

2. These regulations are the minimum standard applicable to groundnuts that are destined for sale in the Republic of South Africa but does not include -

- (a) groundnuts in retail quantities; or
- (b) ~~those~~ that have not yet undergone sieving and sorting processes.

#### **Restrictions on sale of groundnuts**

3. (1) No person shall sell groundnuts in the Republic of South Africa-
- (a) unless the groundnuts are sold according to the classes and specifications for classes set out in regulations 4 and 5;
  - (b) unless the groundnuts complies with the grades and standards for the grade concerned set out in regulations 6 and 7;
  - (c) unless the groundnuts are packed and marked in accordance with the packing requirements set out in regulations 8, 9 and 10; and
  - (d) if such groundnuts **contain** a substance that renders it unfit for human consumption or for processing into or utilisation thereof as food or feed.

(2) The Executive Officer may grant written exemption, entirely or partially to any person on such conditions as he or she deems necessary, from the provisions of subregulation (1).

### **QUALITY STANDARDS**

#### **Classes**

4. There are 5 classes of groundnuts, namely -
- (a) **Class A;**
  - (b) **Class B;**
  - (c) **Class C;**
  - (d) **Class D;** and

- (e) Class E.

#### **Specifications for classes**

5. A consignment of groundnuts is classified as –
- (a) Class A, if it contains at least **97%** of the Red Spanish type of groundnuts (for example Harts);
  - ~~(b) Class B, if it contains at least 97% of the Spanish type of groundnuts (for example Natal Common, Selection 5, Sellie, Agaat, Jasper, Robbie, Akwa, Kwarts and Anef);~~
  - (c) Class C, if it contains groundnuts that cannot be classified in accordance with these standards and requirements as Class A, Class B, Class D or Class E groundnuts;
  - (d) Class ~~D~~, if it contains at least **97%** of the runner-type of groundnuts (for example Norden); and
  - (e) Class ~~E~~, if it contains at least **97%** of the Virginia runner-type of groundnuts (for example Selmani).

#### **Grades for groundnuts**

6. The grades for the different classes groundnuts are –
- (a) Choice Grade;
  - (b) Standard Grade;
  - (c) Machine cleaned choice grade;
  - (d) Machine cleaned standard grade;
  - (e) Machine cleaned crushing 100/130;
  - ~~(f) Machine cleaned splits;~~
  - (g) Hands cleaned splits;
  - (h) Selection fall off;
  - (i) Crushing Grade;
  - (j) Sundry machine cleaned 80/100;
  - (k) Sundry hand cleaned 80/100;
  - (l) Crushing hand cleaned 100/130;
  - (m) Pods hand cleaned; and
  - (n) Grade Other.

#### **Standards for grades**

##### **General**

7. (1) All grades of groundnuts should –
- (a) be free from a musty, sour and any other undesirable odour;
  - (b) be free from insects;
  - (c) be free from a substance which renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or processing into or utilisation thereof as food or feed;
  - (d) contain no chemical residues that exceed the prescribed maximum residue limit;
  - (e) be free from seeds of *Ricinus communis* and not contain more noxious **seeds**, other than *Ricinus communis*, than permitted in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972);

- (9) have a moisture content of not more than 7%;
- (g) comply with the requirements for plant injurious organisms of phytosanitary importance as determined by the Senior Managers of the Directorates of Plant Health and South African Agricultural Food, Quarantine and Inspection Services;
- (h) comply with permitted tolerances for total aflatoxin as well as aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> as prescribed by the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972); and
- (i) comply with the requirements as set out in Table 1.

#### MARKING REQUIREMENTS

##### *Particulars*

8. (1) All containers that contain groundnuts shall be marked clearly and legibly on each container or on a label that is affixed thereto with the following particulars:

- (a) The name and address of the owner.
- (b) The processor's code that have been approved by the executive officer in writing on request of the processor (Imported groundnuts are excluded).
- (c) The net mass of the contents as prescribed in terms of the Trade metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973).
- (d) The class, grade and count of the contents: Provided that these may be indicated by means of a series of symbols as set out in subitem (3), in the sequence of class, grade and where applicable, the count.
- (e) The lot number of the consignment concerned.
- (9) The country of origin.

(2) All containers that contain groundnuts which exceed the prescribed maximum total aflatoxin level as permitted in terms of Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), should be clearly indicated that such groundnuts are not intended for direct human consumption.

(3) The symbols as mentioned in subitem (1)(d) for the different -

- (a) classes are:
  - (i) A in the case of groundnuts classified as Class A;
  - (ii) B in the case of groundnuts classified as Class B;
  - (iii) C in the case of groundnuts classified as Class C;
  - (iv) D in the case of groundnuts classified as Class D; and
  - (v) E in the case of groundnuts classified as Class E.
- (b) grades are:
  - (i) K in the case of groundnuts graded as Choice Grade;

- (ii) S in the case of groundnuts graded as Standard Grade;
- (iii) KM in the case of groundnuts graded as machine cleaned choice grade;
- (iv) SM in the case of groundnuts graded as machine cleaned standard grade;
- (v) PM in the case of groundnuts graded as machine cleaned crushing grade;
- (vi) HM in the case of groundnuts graded as machine cleaned splits;
- (vii) HU in the case of groundnuts graded as hand cleaned splits;
- (viii) DA in the case of groundnuts graded as selection fall out;
- (ix) P in the case of groundnuts graded as crushing grade;
- (x) DM 80/100 in the case of groundnuts graded as sundry machine cleaned 80/100;
- (xi) D 80/100 in the case of groundnuts graded as sundry hand cleaned 80/100;
- (xii) P 100/130 in the case of groundnuts graded as crushing hand cleaned 100/130;
- (xiii) NC2 in the case of groundnuts graded as hand cleaned pod; and
- (xiv) F Grade Other.

#### ***Prohibited particulars***

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

### **PACKING REQUIREMENTS**

#### ***Containers***

10. (1) Groundnuts of different classes (with the exception of Class C) and grades may not be packed in the same container.

(2) A consignment of groundnuts shall for the purposes of the application of these regulations be packed in containers that are suitable, intact, clean, dry, odourless and strong enough.

### **SAMPLING**

#### ***General***

11. (1) For the purpose of this regulations, a random sample of groundnuts should be taken according to the following manner:

- (a) In the case of a consignment of pods –

- (i) sold in bulk quantities, sampling the particular consignment at random with a shovel or in at least four different places in the container as set out in regulation 13; and
  - (ii) sold in bags, sampling by a cup at least 10% of the bags in the particular consignment chosen at random as set out in regulation 12.
- (b) In the case of a consignment of kernels –
- (i) sampling by a cup as set out in regulation 12 at least 10% of the bags in the consignment chosen at random;
  - (ii) sampling with a grain probe as set out in regulation 14 at least 10% of the bags in the consignment at random; and
  - (iii) take an additional sample of at least 4 x 50 kg bags as a working sample.

(2) A sample taken according to this regulation is considered to be representative of the consignment from which it is taken.

#### ***Sampling with a cup***

12. A consignment of groundnuts is sampled by a cup as follows:

- (a) Open the bags selected from the particular consignment.
  - (b) In the case of a consignment of kernels, insert a cup into each such container and withdraw it uniformly. In the case of a consignment of pods, insert a cup into each container and rake the pods out.
  - (c) Place the material removed into a suitable container.
  - (d) Repeat the procedure described in paragraph (b) above alternately at different depths in each bag and place the material so obtained into the container mentioned in paragraph (c).
  - (e) take approximately equal quantities of material from each bag selected from the particular consignment.
- (9) **mix** the material thus obtained thoroughly and divide it by means of a sample divider **so** that the sample **of** the particular consignment consists of **a** sample of at least **10** kg.

#### ***Sampling with a shovel***

13. A consignment of pods should be sampled with a shovel as follows:

- (a) Insert the shovel with a slight shaking movement into the groundnuts at each position selected in the particular bulk container, and then lift the shovel gradually while keeping it horizontal.
- (b) Place the material in the shovel into a suitable container
- (c) Repeat the procedure described in paragraph (a) alternately at different depths at each position selected in the relevant bulk container and then place the material thus obtained in the container as mentioned in paragraph (b).



- (d) Take approximately equal quantities of material at each position selected
- (e) Mix the material thus obtained thoroughly and divide it by means of a sample divider so that the sample of the particular consignment consists of at least 10 kg.

#### **Sampling with a grain probe**

14. (1) A consignment of kernels is sampled with a grain probe as follows –

- (a) Insert the tapering point of such probe upwards at an angle of approximately 30 degrees with the horizontal line, into each bag selected from the particular consignment and with the opening thereof facing downwards until the point of the probe is approximately in the middle of the bag.
- (b) Turn the probe on its longitudinal axis through approximately 180° so that the opening faces upwards.
- (c) Withdraw the probe with a slight shaking movement and at diminishing speed from the particular bag so that a relatively even and progressive flow of kernels is maintained through the opening nearest to the side of the bag.
- (d) Empty the material in the probe into a suitable clean container.
- (e) Repeat the procedure described in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) alternately at the top, middle and bottom of each bag and place the material thus obtained in the container.
- (f) Take out approximately equal quantities of material from each container selected from the particular consignment.
- (g) Mix the material thus obtained thoroughly and divide it by means of a sample divider so that the sample from the particular consignment consists of two parts of at least 10 kg each.

(2) A grain probe mentioned in subregulation (1) shall –

- (a) be long enough so that the point thereof will reach the middle of the container that is sampled; and
- (b) consists of a cylindrical tube with a tapering point and an opening near the point.

#### **Deviating sample**

15. (1) If it appears during the taking of a deviating sample or during an examination of the groundnuts taken from different containers in a consignment, as indicated in these regulations, that the contents of those containers differ significantly –

- (a) all the containers in the particular consignment must be sampled with a view to such classification and separation;
- (b) the respective containers must be separated from one another;
- (c) each group of containers of a particular class in the consignment is considered a separate consignment for purposes of these regulations.

(2) A sample taken according to this regulation is considered to be representative of the consignment from which it is taken.

**Obtaining a working sample**

16. (1) A working sample shall be obtained by dividing the representative 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 has been exchanged for an empty collecting tray, until a working sample of the required size is obtained.

**INSPECTION METHODS*****Determination of musty, sour or other unacceptable odour, harmful substance, insects and noxious seed***

17. A consignment or a sample of a particular consignment of groundnuts is sensorial or chemically analysed in order to determine whether –

- (a) it has a musty, sour or any other unacceptable odour;
- (b) it contains groundnuts in or on which a substance occurs which makes it unfit for human consumption or for processing into or application as food or feed;
- (c) it contains any noxious seeds; and
- (d) it contains any insects.

***Determination of class, broken, open, blackened and soiled pods in the case of pods***

18. Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g each from the sample of the consignment after all foreign matter and shelled kernels have been removed.

- (i) The class of a consignment of pods is determined as follows:
  - (a) Remove all pods belonging to another class from the working sample and determine the mass of the remaining quantity.
  - (b) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample.
  - (c) Determine the average of the two percentages thus obtained.
  - (d) Such a percentage represents the percentage groundnuts of the particular class in the consignment.
- (ii) The percentage of broken and open pods in the case of a consignment of pods is determined as follows:
  - (a) Sort each of the working sample in such a manner that the broken and open pods are retained.

- (b) Determine the mass of the broken and open pods thus obtained in each of the respective working sample and express each as a percentage of the mass of the respective working sample.
- (c) Such percentage represents the percentage of broken and open pods in the consignment concerned.
- (iii) The percentage blackened and soiled pods in the case of a consignment of pods is determined as follows:
  - (a) Sort each working sample in such a manner that the blackened and soiled pods are retained.
  - (b) Determine the mass of the blackened and soiled pods in each working sample and express it as a percentage of the working sample.
  - (c) Determine the average of the two percentages thus obtained.
  - (d) Such percentage represents the percentage blackened and soiled pods in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of class in the case of kernels***

19. The class of a consignment of kernels is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g each from the consignment after all foreign matter, kernels with damaged testa and kernels without testa have been removed.
- (b) Remove all kernels of another class from the working sample and determine the mass of the remaining quantities.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Determine the average of the two percentages thus obtained.
- (e) Such a percentage represents the percentage groundnuts of a particular class in the consignment.

***Determination of percentage foreign matter and shelled kernels***

20. The percentage foreign matter and shelled kernels in a consignment of pods is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 10 kg from the sample of the consignment.
- (b) Remove all foreign matter and shelled kernels separately from the working sample and determine the respective mass of each.
- (c) Express the respective masses of the foreign matter and shelled kernels thus determined separately as a percentage of the working sample. If soils clings to the pods, measure 2009 pods and wipe off the soil by hand and the percentage thereof determined added to the percentage foreign matter to indicate the total percentage of foreign matter.
- (d) Such percentages represent respectively the percentage foreign matter and shelled kernels in the consignment.

***Determination of the percentage pods and foreign matter***

21. The percentage of pods and foreign matter in a consignment of kernels, is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 10 kg from a sample of the consignment.
- (b) Remove all pods and foreign matter separately from the working sample and determine the number of pods and foreign matter. If this number exceeds the limit permissible for Choice grade, Standard grade, Hand cleaned splits, Hand cleaned 80/100 or Hand cleaned 100/130 as set out in Table 1, determine the respective mass of each and express each respective mass as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (c) Now take an additional sample of at least four x 50 kg bags as a working sample.
- (d) Allow the contents of the bags to flow in a thin stream onto a sorting belt or sorting table in such a manner that the foreign matter and pods can be spotted.
- (e) Remove all pods and foreign matter separately from the working sample and determine the number of pods and foreign matter. If this number exceeds the limit permissible for Choice grade, Standard grade, Hand cleaned splits, Hand cleaned 80/100 or Hand cleaned 100/130 as set out in Table 1, determine the respective mass of each and express each respective mass as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (9) Determine the total number of pods and foreign matter obtained in paragraph (b) and (e) or the average of the percentages obtained in paragraphs (b) and (e), as the case may be. Such total represents the total number of foreign matter in the consignment concerned in the case of Choice grade, Standard grade, Hand cleaned splits, Hand cleaned 80/100 or Hand cleaned 100/130 and such percentage represents the percentage of foreign matter and pods in the consignment in the case of Machine cleaned Choice grade, Machine cleaned Standard grade, Sundry grade, Machine cleaned splits, Machine cleaned 80/100, Machine cleaned 100/130, Selection fall off and Crushing grade.

***Determination of kernel content***

22. The percentage kernel content of a consignment of pods is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g groundnuts, free of foreign matter and shelled kernels, from the consignment.
- (b) Shell the pods in each of the working sample with the hand and determine the mass of the kernels thus obtained in each of the respective working sample.
- (c) Express each of the mass thus determined as a percentage of mass of the respective working sample.
- (d) Determine the average of the percentages thus obtained.
- (e) Such percentage shall represent the percentage kernel content of the consignment concerned.

***Determination of percentage damaged testa and broken kernels respectively***

23. The percentage of damaged testa and the percentage of broken kernels is respectively determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g each from the sample of the consignment.

- (b) Sort the working sample in such a manner that the damaged testa and broken kernels are retained separately.
- (c) Determine the respective mass of the damaged testa and broken kernels so obtained and express each as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Determine the average of the percentages thus obtained.
- (e) Such percentages represent respectively the percentages of damaged kernels and broken kernels in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage of kernels of another class***

24. The percentage of kernels of another class is determined as follows:

- (a) Determine the mass of the kernels of another class which have been removed from the working samples as set out in subregulation 19(b).
- (b) Express the mass thus obtained as a percentage of the working sample.
- (c) Such percentage represents the percentage of kernels of another class in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage of unsound, blemished and soiled kernels***

25. The percentage of unsound, blemished and soiled kernels

- (a) in the case of a consignment of pods is determined as follows:
  - (i) Obtain a working sample of at least 5 kg of pods from the sample of the consignment and shell the pods
  - (ii) Weigh off at least 2 kg of kernels of the working samples.
  - (iii) Sort the working sample obtained in (ii) in such a manner that the unsound, blemished and soiled kernels are retained separately and determine the respective mass of each.
  - (iv) Express the respective mass of the unsound, blemished and soiled kernels as a percentage of the working sample obtained in (ii).
  - (v) Such percentages represent the percentages of the unsound, blemished and soiled kernels in the consignment concerned.
  - (vi) The sum of the percentages obtained in paragraph (v) represents the collective percentage of unsound, blemished and soiled kernels in the consignment concerned.
- (b) in the case of consignment of kernels is determined as follows:
  - (i) Obtain a working sample of at least 10 kg from the sample of the consignment.
  - (ii) Sort the working sample in such a manner that the unsound, blemished and **soiled** kernels are retained separately and determine the mass thereof.
  - (iii) Express the mass of the unsound, blemished and soiled whole and **split** kernels as a percentage of the working sample.

- (iv) Such percentage represents the collective percentage of unsound, blemished and soiled kernels in the consignment concerned.
- (v) Obtain a working sample of at least 500 g by dividing the total mass of unsound, blemished and soiled kernels with a sample divider: Provided that if the total mass of unsound, blemished and soiled kernels is less than 500 g, the total mass of the working sample should be taken.
- (vi) **Sort** the working sample in such a manner that the unsound kernels are retained.
- (vii) Determine the mass of the unsound kernels and express it as a percentage of the working sample in (v) with the use of the following formula:
 
$$\frac{\text{mass determined in paragraph (vii)}}{\text{mass of the working sample in paragraph (v)}} \times \frac{\text{mass determined in paragraph (ii)} \times 100}{10 \text{ kg}}$$
- (viii) Such percentage represents the percentage of unsound kernels in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage of split kernels***

26. The percentage of split kernels is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g each from a sample of the consignment.
- (b) Sort each of the working sample in such a manner that the split kernels are retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the split kernels thus obtained in each of the respective working samples and express each as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Determine the average of the two percentages thus obtained.
- (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of split kernels in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage of whole kernels in a consignment of split kernels***

27. The percentage of whole kernels in a consignment of split kernels is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain ~~two~~ working samples of at least 200 g each from a sample of the consignment.
- (b) **Sort** each of the working sample in such a manner that the whole kernels are retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the whole kernels thus obtained in each of the respective working samples and express each as a percentage of the mass of the respective working sample.
- (d) Determine the average ~~of~~ the two percentages thus obtained.
- (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of whole kernels in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage of kernels on a specific screen***

28. The percentage of kernels on a specific screen is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g each from a sample of the consignment, after the split kernels, pods and foreign matter have been removed.

- (b) Sieve each of the working sample thoroughly on the 9,00 mm, 8,25 mm, 7,50 mm, 6,75 mm, 6,00 mm and 5,15 mm slotted screens (or applicable sieve of the Class D) that is placed in the mentioned sequence on top of each other with a pan underneath the screens.
- (c) Determine the mass of the kernels that remains on each separate slotted screen and express each as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage of kernels on a specific screen in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of the percentage of shrivelled kernels***

29. The percentage of shrivelled kernels is determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain two working samples of at least 200 g each from a sample of the consignment.
- (b) Sort each of the working sample in such a manner that the shrivelled kernels are retained.
- (c) Determine the mass of the shrivelled kernels thus obtained in each of the working sample and express each as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Determine the average of the two percentages thus obtained.
- (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of shrivelled kernels in the consignment concerned.

***Determination of count (number of kernels per 28,35 g)***

30. The number of kernels per 28,35 g are determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain three working samples of 28,35 g kernels each from a sample of the consignment, after kernels from another class, the foreign matter, defective kernels and split kernels have been removed.
- (b) Count the number of kernels in each working sample.
- (c) Determine the average of the number of kernels per 28,35 g of the three working samples.
- (d) Such number represents the count (number of kernels per 28,35 g) of the kernels of the consignment concerned.

***Determination of moisture content***

31. The moisture content of a consignment of groundnuts may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that the results thus obtained are in accordance with the results obtained by means of the IUPAC method number 1.121 for the determination of moisture and volatile matter content.

**OFFENCE AND PENALTIES**

32. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding R8 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both that fine and that imprisonment.







Graderings-Factor/Grading factor	Kaargraad/Choice Grade	Standaard Standard Grade	Mesjier- skoonge maatsie/Kaargraad/Machine cleaned Choice grade	Mesjier- skoonge maatsie Star-draadgraad/Machine cleaned Standard grade	Mesjier- skoonge maatsie spits/Machine cleaned spits	Handskoongemaakte spits/Hand cleaned spits	Diverse masjien- skoonge maatsie Sundry machine cleaned	Diverse handskoongemaakte droë hand cleaned	Mesjier- skoonge maatsie pers Machine cleaned crushing	Pers hand- skoongemaakte Crushing hand cleaned	Seleksie-afval/ Selection fall off	Persgraad/ Crushing grade	Peuliefuods
12. Swart-gevekte en grondbe-merende peule/Blecken ed and soiled pods													1,5%
13. Gebreke en oop peule/ Broken and open pods													30%
14. Minimum pithoud/ Minimum kernel content													65%
15. Pits of gedeeses van pitte onder die beproefde sif/ Kernels or parts of kernels under a specific screen	Pittetelling/ Kernel count  40/50 50/60 60/70 70/80 80/100 100/130	Maximum % pitte toegelaat op die sifwe direk onder die twee opeenvolgende sifwe vooraf/ Maximum % kernels allowed on the screens direct underneath the two consecutive screens holding the most kernels  6% 3% 3% 6% 3% 3%	Maksimum gesamenlike % pitte toegelaat op die sifwe direk onder die twee opeenvolgende sifwe vooraf/ Maximum % kernels allowed on the screens directly above and underneath the consecutive screens holding the most kernels  10% 9% 13% 6% 6%	Pits en gedeeltes van pitte onder die 7,22mm rondge- sif/kernels and parts of kernels underneath the 7,22 mm round screen  Gesplete pitte/Spilt kernels  6%	Pits en gedeeltes van pitte onder die 5,15 mm gloussif/kernels and parts of kernels underneath the 5,15 mm oblong screen.  100/130  5%	Pits en gedeeltes van pitte onder die 7,2mm rondge- sif/kernels and parts of kernels underneath the 7,2mm round screen  Seleksie afval/ Selection fall off  6%							

Graderings- Faktor/ Grading factor	Keurgraad/ Choice Grade	Standard graad/ Standard Grade	Masjien- skoonge masaite Keurgraad/ Machine cleaned Choice grade	Masjien- skoonge masaite Stan- daardgraad/ Machine cleaned Standard grade	Masjien- skoonge masaite spitsa/land cleared spits	Masjien- skoonge masaite spitsa/land cleared spits	Handsko- on- gemaakte spitsa/land cleared spits	Diverse handsko- on- gemaakte 80/100/Sun- dry/land cleared 80/100	Masjien- skoonge gemaakte pers 100/130/ Machine cleaned crushing 100/130	Pera hand- skoonge 100/130/ Crushing hand cleaned 100/130	Seleksie-afval/ Selection falloff	Persgraad/ Crushing grade
16. Pitelling verreke Kernel count requirements	Telling/ Count	Minimum aantal 28,5g/Minimum number kernels per 28,5g	Minimum aantal pits per 28,5g/Minimum number of kernels per 28,5g	Minimum aantal pits per 28,5g/ Minimum number of kernels per 28,5g	30 40 50 60 70 80 100 130							
	20/30		20									
	30/40		30									
	40/50		40									
	50/60		50									
	60/70		60									
	70/80		70									
	80/100		80									
	100/130		100									

• Ongespesifiseerd/Unspecified.  
• Nie van toepassing nie/Not applicable.