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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NO. R. 370

21 APRIL 2017

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990
(ACT No. 119 OF 1990)**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF SOYA BEANS
INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 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- (c) read together with section 3(2) of the said Act, repealed the Regulations published by Government Notice No. R478 of 20 June 2014.

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, unless the context otherwise indicates --

"animal filth" means dead rodents, dead birds and dung;

"bag" means bag manufactured from --

- (a) jute or phormium or a mixture of jute and phormium; or
- (b) polypropylene that complies with SABS specification CKS632 1246: 2012;

"bulk container" means any vehicle or container in which bulk soya beans is transported or stored;

"consignment" means --

- (a) a quantity of soya beans 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 delivered by the same vehicle or bulk container, or loaded from the same bin of a grain elevator or from 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;

"defective soya beans" means soya beans and pieces of beans which --

- (a) have been damaged by frost, heat or weather conditions;
- (b) have been visibly damaged by insects;
- (c) are contaminated by moulds or infected by plant diseases;
- (d) have a distinctly immature form or which are covered with a whitish membrane or where the testa have a green discolouration; and
- (e) when the testa is removed, display discolouration, excluding green discolouration:

Provided that soya beans which were damaged by insects in the green pod stage and of which the discolouration as a result of the damaged is not larger half of the surface of the soya beans, shall not be deemed as defective soya beans;

"foreign matter" means all matter that --

- (a) pass through the 1,8 mm slotted screen during the sieving process (including soya beans and pieces of soya beans);
- (b) that do not pass through the 1,8 mm slotted screen other than soya beans, glass, coal, dung, sclerotia or metal (including loose seed coats of soya bean as well as pods and parts of pods);

"frost damaged" soya beans with green to green brown seed-lobes with a waxy appearance;

"heat damaged" soya beans with light to dark brown seed-lobes in a cross section;

"insect" in relation to soya beans, means any live insect which is injurious to stored soya beans, irrespective of the stage of development of the insect;

"mould infected soya beans " means soya beans that is shrivelled and deformed in appearance with a colour that varies from medium to dark brown, whereby the parts of infected beans covered in mould;

"other grains" grains or pieces of grains of wheat, barley, oats, triticate, maize, rye and sorghum;

"pods" all whole or damaged soya bean pods;

"poisonous seeds" mean seeds or part of seeds of plant species that in terms of the foodstuffs, cosmetics and disinfectants Act No. 54 of 1972, may present a hazard to human or animal health when consumed, including seeds of *Argemone mexicana* L, *Convolvulus spp.*, *Crotalaria spp.*, *Datura spp.*, *Ipomoea spp.*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* or *Xanthium spp.*;

"sclerotia" *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is a fungus that produces hard masses of fungi tissue, known as sclerotia. The sclerotia vary in size and form and consist of dark exterior, a white interior and rough surface texture;

"soiled soya beans" means whole soya beans which do not pass through the 4,75 mm screen and which are discoloured by soil or any other substances: Provided that if the discolouration is caused by plant material such as soya beans shall not be regarded as soiled soya beans;

"soya beans" means the threshed seed or pieces of seeds of the plant *Glycine max* and where the word "soya beans" is used in conjunction with the word "consignment", it includes matter other than soya beans that is included in a consignment;

"the Act" means the Agricultural Product Standards Act No. 119 of 1990;

"the 1,8 mm slotted screen" means a sieve --

- (a) with a flat bottom of metal sheet of 1,0 mm thickness with apertures 12,7 mm long and 1,8 mm wide with rounded ends. The spacing between the slots in the same row must be 2,43 mm wide and the spacing between the rows of slots must be 2,0 mm 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 between 300 mm and 310 mm maximum and at least 50 mm high; and
- (d) that fits onto a tray with a solid bottom and must be at least 20 mm above the bottom of the tray.

"the 4,75 mm round-hole screen" means a sieve --

- (a) with a flat metal sheet of 1,0 mm thickness perforated with round holes of 4,75 mm in diameter that are arranged with the centres of holes at the points of intersection of an equilateral triangular grid with a pitch of 8 mm;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the sieve is smooth;
- (c) the frame of which is at least 40 mm high;
- (d) with the inner width of at least 200 mm and the inner length of at least 300 mm. or, in the case of a circular sieve, the inner diameter of at least 278 mm; and
- (e) that fits into a tray with a solid bottom; and not less than 20 mm above the bottom of the tray.

"wet pods" all whole or damaged soya bean pods with a moisture content higher than the permissible moisture content.

Restriction on sale of soya beans

2. (1) No person shall sell soya beans in the Republic of South Africa --
 - (a) unless the soya beans are sold according to the classes set out in regulation 3;
 - (b) unless the soya beans comply with the standards for the class concerned set out in regulation 4;

- (c) unless the soya beans, where applicable, comply with the grades of soya beans and the standards for grades set out in regulation 5 and 6 respectively;
- d) unless the soya beans are packed in accordance with the packing requirements set out in regulation 7;
- (e) unless the container or sale documents, as the case may be, are marked in accordance with the marking requirements set out in regulation 8; and
- (f) if such soya beans contain a substance that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or for processing into or 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 may deem necessary, from the provision of subregulation (1): Provided that such exemption is done in terms of section 3(1) (c) of the Act.

PART I

QUALITY STANDARDS

Classes of soya beans

3. There are two classes of soya beans, namely Class SB and Class Other soya beans.

Standards for classes of soya beans

4. (1) A consignment of soya beans shall --
- (a) be free from a musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesirable smell or odour;
 - (b) be free from any substance that renders it unsuitable for human or animal consumption or for processing into or utilisation as food or feed;
 - (c) contain not more poisonous seeds than permitted in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act No. 54 of 1972;
 - (d) be free from glass, metal, coal or dung;
 - (e) with the exception of Class Other soya beans, be free from insects;
 - (f) be free from animal filth;
 - (g) with the exception of Class Other soya beans, have a moisture content of not more than 13 percent; and
 - (h) shall not exceed the maximum percentage of permissible deviation as determined in the Table in the Annexure for the grade.

- (2) A consignment of soya beans is classified as Class SB if it --
 - (a) consists of any seeds of soya beans; and
 - (b) complies with the standards for the grade of Class SB soya beans as set out in regulation 5.
- (3) A consignment of soya beans is classified as Class Other soya beans if it does not comply with the standards for Class SB.

Grades for soya beans

5. (1) Soya beans of Class SB shall be graded as Grade SB1.
- (2) No grades are determined for Class Other soya beans.

Standards for grades of soya beans

6. A consignment of soya beans shall be graded as--

Grade SB1 soya beans if the nature of the deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 2 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned.

PART II

PACKING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS

Packing requirements

7. Soya beans of different classes and grades shall be packed in different containers or stored separately.

Marking requirements

8. Each container or the accompanying sales documents of a consignment of soya beans shall be marked or endorsed with the class and grade of the soya beans.

PART III

SAMPLING

Obtaining sample

9. (1) A representative sample of a consignment of soya beans shall --
 - (a) in the case of soya beans delivered in bags and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling at least ten per cent of the bags, chosen from that consignment at random, with a bag probe: Provided that at least 25 bags in a consignment shall be sampled and where a consignment consists of less than 25 bags, all the bags in that consignment shall be sampled; and

- (b) in the case of soya beans delivered in bulk and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling that consignment throughout the whole depth of the layer, in at least six different places, chosen at random in that bulk quantity, with a bulk sampling apparatus.
- (2) The collective sample obtained in subregulation (1) (a) or (b) shall --
- (a) have a total mass of at least 10 kg; and
 - (b) be thoroughly mixed by means of dividing before further examination.
- (3) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in subregulation (1)(a) is not representative of that consignment, an additional five per cent of the remaining bags, chosen from that consignment at random, shall be emptied into a suitable bulk container and sampled in the manner contemplated in subregulation (1)(b).
- (4) If it is suspected that sample referred to in subregulation (1)(b) is not representative of that consignment, an additional representative sample shall be obtained by using an alternative sampling pattern, apparatus or method.
- (5) A sample taken in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be representative of the consignment from which it was taken.

Sampling if contents differ

10. (1) If, after an examination of the soya beans taken from different bags in a consignment in terms of regulation 9(1), it appears that the contents of those bags differ substantially --
- (a) all the bags in the consignment concerned shall be sampled in order to do such separation;
 - (b) the bags concerned shall be placed separately; and
 - (c) each group of bags with similar contents in that consignment shall for the purpose of these regulations be deemed to be a separate consignment.
- (2) If, after the discharge of a consignment of soya beans in bulk has commenced, it is suspected that the consignment could be of a grade other than that determined by means of that initial sampling, the discharge shall immediately be stopped and the part of the consignment remaining in the bulk container, as well as the soya beans that are already in the collecting tray, shall be sampled anew with a bulk sampling apparatus or by catching at least 20 samples at regular intervals throughout the whole off-loading period with a suitable container from the stream of grain that is flowing in bulk.

Working sample

11. A working sample shall be obtained by dividing the representative sample of the consignment according to the ICC (International Association of Cereal Chemistry) 101/1 method.

PART IV

INSPECTION METHODS

Determination of undesirable odours, harmful substances, poisonous seeds, glass, metal, coal, dung, insects and animal filth

12. A consignment or a sample of a consignment of soya beans shall be sensorially assessed or chemically analysed in order to determine --

- (a) whether it has musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesirable odour;
- (b) whether it contains soya beans in which or on which a substance is found, that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or for processing into or for utilisation 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; and
- (f) whether it contains animal filth.

Determination of moisture content

13. The moisture content of a consignment of soya beans may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that the result thus obtained is in accordance with the maximum permitted for a class 1 moisture meter as detailed in ISO 7700/2 based on result of the 72 hour, 103°C oven dried method [the latest revision of the AACCI ("American Association of Cereal Chemists International) Method 44 - 15A].

Determination of percentage of wet pods

14. The percentage of wet pods in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 10 kg of soya beans from a representative sample of the consignment.
 - (b) Remove all wet pods by hands from the working sample and determine the mass thereof.
 - (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample concerned.
 - (d) Such percentage represents the percentage of wet pods in the consignment concerned.

Determination of percentage of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter

15. The percentage of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain working samples of at least 200 g from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Place the 1,8 mm slotted screen in the pan and the 4,75 mm round-hole screen on top of the 1,8 mm slotted screen. Place the sample on the 4,75 mm round-hole screen and sieve the sample by moving the sieve 30 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieve, in the same direction as the long axes of the slots of the 1,8 mm screen, which rests on a table or other suitable smooth surface, 250 mm to 460 mm away and towards the operator with each stroke. The prescribed 30 strokes must be completed within 30 to 35 seconds: Provided that the screening process may also be performed in some or other container or an automatic sieving apparatus.
- (c) Remove the foreign matter from both sieves by hand and add it to the foreign matter below the 1,8 mm screen in the pan and determine the mass of the foreign matter. Remove all other grain, sunflower seed, stones and sclerotia by hand from the working samples and determine the mass of the other grain, sunflower seed, stones and sclerotia separately.

- (d) Express the respective masses thus determined as a percentage of the total mass of the working sample concerned.
- (e) Such percentages represent the percentages of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and that of foreign matter in the consignment concerned.

Determination of the percentage defective soya beans

16. The percentage of defective soya beans shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100 g soya beans that remain on top of the 4,75 mm round-hole screen after sieving action, which is free of other grain, sunflower, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter, from the representative sample of the consignment.
 - (b) Sieve the working sample with the 4,75 mm round-hole screen by moving the screen 20 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieve for 20 seconds.
 - (c) Remove all defective soya beans from the other soya beans on the 4,75 mm round-hole screen by hand.
 - (d) Determine the mass of the defective soya beans on the 4,75 mm round-hole screen and express it as a percentage of the mass of the working samples concerned.
 - (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of defective soya beans in the consignment.

Determination of the soya beans and pieces of beans which pass through the 4,75 mm round-hole screen

17. The percentage of soya beans and pieces of soya beans which pass through the 4,75 mm round-hole screen shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Determine the mass of the soya beans and pieces of soya beans that pass through the 4,75 mm round-hole screen and remain on top of the 1,8 mm slotted screen from which the other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter have been removed and express as percentage of the mass of the working sample.
 - (b) Such percentage represents the percentage soya beans and pieces of soya beans in the consignment which passes through the 4,75 mm round-hole screen and not through a 1,8 mm slotted screen.

Determination of percentage of soiled beans

18. The percentage of soiled soya beans in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Remove all soiled soya beans from the working sample obtained in regulation 17(a) by hand and determine the mass thereof.
 - (b) Express the mass thus determined, as a percentage of the mass of the working sample obtained in regulation 17(a).
 - (c) Such percentage represents the percentage of soiled soya beans in the consignment concerned.

PART V**MASS DETERMINATION**

19. The mass of soya beans shall be determined by deducting the actual percentage sclerotia, screenings and foreign material found during the inspection process from the total mass of the consignment: Provided that the weighing instruments used for the determination of mass shall comply with the requirements of SANS 1649:2001 published in terms of the Legal Metrology Act No. 09 of 2014 for the specific class of instrument.

PART VI**OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

20. Any person who fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine or imprisonment in accordance with section 11 of the Act.

ANNEXURE

TABLE

STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF SOYA BEANS

<i>Nature of deviation</i>	<i>Maximum percentage permissible deviation (m/m)</i>
	Grade/Graad SB1
1	2
(a) Wet pods	0,2%
(b) Foreign matter, including stones, other grain and sunflower seeds: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits specified in itmes (c), (d) and (e)	5%
(c) Other grain	0,5%
(d) Sunflower seed	0,1%
(e) Stones	1%
(f) Sclerotia	4%
(g) Soya beans and parts of soya beans above the 1,8 mm slotted screen which pass through the 4,75 mm round-hole screen	10%
(h) Defective soya beans on the 4,75 mm round-hole screen	10%
(i) Soiled soya beans	10%
(j) Deviation in (b) and (f) collectively: Providedthat such deviations are individually within the limits of said items	7%