

No. R. 622

5 June 2009

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

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

The Minister of Agriculture, acting under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990) made the regulations in the Schedule.

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 --

"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 CKS632;

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

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

"consignment" means --

- (a) a quantity of canola 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 a grade, each such quantity of such grade;

"container" means a bag or a bulk container;

"damaged seed" means canola that are diseased, affected by field fungi, frost damaged, heat damaged, insect damaged, weather damaged and immature. It includes broken or split seeds, distinctly green seeds and sprouted seeds.

"distinctly green seed" means canola 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" means all matter other than glass, dung, coal, metal and canola that occur in the consignment concerned and includes pieces of canola and husks;

"heat damaged seed" means canola which, after being crushed, exhibit a predominantly brown discoloration over more than 50 percent of the crushed seed;

"insect" means any live insect that is injurious to stored canola irrespective of the stage of development of the insect;

"mouldy seed" means canola that is visibly affected by mould, fermentation and any subsequent deterioration;

"poisonous seeds" means the seeds or bits of seeds of plant species that may in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972) represent a hazard to human or animal health when consumed, including seeds of *Argemone mexicana* L., *Convolvulus* spp., *Crotalaria* spp., *Datura* spp., *Ipomoea purpurea*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* or *Xanthium* spp.;

"sclerotinia" means *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* which is a fungus that produces hard masses of fungi tissue and is also known as sclerotinia. The sclerotinia varies in size and form and consists of a dark black exterior, a white interior and a rough surface texture;

"sieves"

"canola sieve" means a set of hand sieves consisting of an upper round-hole sieve, lower slotted sieve that fits onto a tray with a solid bottom and must be at least 20 mm above the bottom of the tray;

"round-hole sieve" means a sieve

- (a) with a flat metal sheet bottom of 1,0 mm thickness perforated with round holes of 3,2 mm 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 5 mm and a horizontal pitch of 5 mm;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the bottom is smooth;
- (c) with a frame which is at least 35 mm high;
- (d) with the inner width of at least 200 mm and the inner length of at least 350 mm;

"slotted sieve" means a sieve

- (a) with a flat metal sheet bottom of 1,0 mm thickness perforated with rectangular slots of 12 mm in length and 0,9 mm in width with rounded ends. The spacing between the slots in the same row must be 1,5 mm wide and the spacing between the rows of slots must be 3,0 mm wide. The slots must be alternately orientated, with a slot directly opposite the solid inner segment of the adjacent row of slots;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the bottom is smooth;
- (c) with a frame which is at least 35 mm high;
- (d) with the inner width of at least 200 mm and the inner length of at least 350 mm;

"snails" means whole snails or substantial portions thereof and include bodies without shells;

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

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

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

Restrictions on sale of canola

2. (1) No person shall sell canola in the Republic of South Africa –
- (a) unless the canola is sold according to the classes set out in regulation 3;
 - (b) unless the canola complies with the standards for the class concerned set out in regulation 4;
 - (c) unless the canola complies with the grades of canola and the standards for grades set out in regulations 5 and 6 respectively;
 - (d) unless the canola is packed in accordance with the packing requirements set out in regulation 7;
 - (e) unless the containers or sale documents, as the case may be, are marked in accordance with the marking requirements set out in regulation 8; and
 - (f) if canola contains a substance that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or for use by animals, 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 may deem necessary, from the provisions of subregulation (1).

PART I**QUALITY STANDARDS*****Classes of canola***

3. There are two classes of canola, namely Class C and Class Other canola.

Standards for classes of canola

4. (1) A consignment of canola shall –
- (a) be free from a musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesired 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 or ergot sclerotia than permitted in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972);
 - (d) shall be free from glass, metal, coal or dung;
 - (e) with the exception of Class Other canola, be free from insects and snails; and
 - (f) with the exception of Class Other canola, have a moisture content of not more than 8 percent.
- (2) A consignment of canola shall be classified as Class C if
- (a) the canola in the consignment consists of any cultivar of canola; and
 - (b) comply with the standards for the grade of Class C canola as set out in regulation 6.

(3) A consignment of canola shall be classified as Class Other canola if it does not comply with the standards for Class C canola.

Grades for canola

5. (a) The grades for Class C canola shall be as follows:
- (i) Grade 1; and
 - (ii) Grade 2.
- (b) No grades are determined for Class Other canola.

Standards for grades of canola

6. A consignment of canola shall be graded as --
- (a) Grade 1 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; and
 - (b) Grade 2 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 3 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned.

PART II

PACKING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS

Packing requirements

7. Canola of different classes and grades shall be packed in different containers, or stored separately.

Marking requirements

8. Every container or the accompanying sale documents of a consignment of canola shall be marked or endorsed with the class and grade of the canola.

PART III

SAMPLING

Obtaining sample

9. (1) A representative sample of a consignment of canola shall --
- (a) in the case of canola delivered in bags and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling at least ten (10) 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 canola 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 sample obtained in sub regulation (1)(a) or (b) shall --

- (a) have a total mass of at least 3 kg; and
- (b) be thoroughly mixed before further dividing.

(3) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in sub regulation (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 sub regulation (1)(b).

(4) If it is suspected that the 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 canola taken from different bags in a consignment in terms of regulation 9(1), it appears that the contents of those bags differ substantially –

- (a) the bags concerned shall be separated from each other;
- (b) all the bags in the consignment concerned shall be sampled in order to do such separation; and
- (c) each group of bags with similar contents in that consignment shall for the purposes of these regulations be deemed to be a separate consignment.

(2) If, after the discharge of a consignment of canola in bulk has commenced, it is suspected that the consignment could be of a class or grade other than that determined by means of the initial sampling, the discharge shall immediately be stopped and the part of the consignment remaining in the bulk container, as well as the canola that is 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 canola that is flowing in bulk.

Working sample

11. A working sample of canola shall be obtained by dividing the representative sample of the consignment according to the method as prescribed by the ICC 101/1 (Approved 1982) method.

PART IV

INSPECTION METHODS

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

12. A consignment 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

13. The moisture content of a consignment of canola 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 hour 103°C oven dried method (AACC Method 44-15A).

Determination of percentage heat damaged seed and distinctly green seed

14. The percentage heat damaged seed and distinctly green seed in a consignment 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 seeds attach to the masking tape.
- (d) Remove masking tape and place on flat surface with seeds facing upwards.
- (e) With a roller, crush the canola, and count the number of heat damaged seed and distinctly green seed separately.
- (f) Repeat the procedure from (a) to (e) at least three times.
- (g) Determine the average number of heat damaged seed and distinctly green seed respectively.
- (h) Express the numbers thus determined separately as a percentage of 100 seeds.
- (i) Such percentages represent the percentage heat damaged seed and distinctly green seed respectively in the consignment concerned.

Determination of percentage foreign matter

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

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 500 g 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, 250 mm to 460 mm away from and towards the operator with each stroke. The prescribed 10 strokes must be completed within 10 to 15 seconds. Remove the round-hole sieve and screen the rest of the sample with the slotted sieve by moving the sieve 40 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieve. Move the sieve that rest on a table or other suitable smooth surface, 250 mm to 460 mm away from and towards the operator with each stroke. The prescribed 40 strokes must be completed within 40 to 50 seconds. Remove all

foreign matter above the round-hole sieve and below the slotted sieve and determine the mass thereof.

- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage foreign matter in the consignment.

Determination of percentage sclerotinia

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

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 1000g from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Remove all sclerotinia by hand from the working sample 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 sprouted kernels

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

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 10g from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Remove all sprouted seeds by hand from the working sample and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage sprouted kernels in the consignment concerned.

Determination of percentage ergot sclerotia

18. 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.
- (b) Remove all ergot sclerotia by hand from the working sample and determine the mass thereof.
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample.
- (d) Such percentage represents the percentage ergot sclerotia in the consignment concerned.

PART V

OFFENCE AND PENALTIES

19. 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 or imprisonment in terms of section 11 of the Act.

No. R. 622

5 Junie 2009

WET OP LANDBOUPRODUKSTANDAARDE, 1990
(WET No. 119 VAN 1990)

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE GRADERING, VERPAKKING EN MERK VAN
CANOLA BESTEM VIR VERKOOP IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die Minister van Landbou, handelende kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Landbouprodukstandaarde, 1990 (Wet No. 119 van 1990) het die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrappings

1. In hierdie regulasies het enige word of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken --

"besending" --

- (a) 'n hoeveelheid canola van dieselfde klas, wat aan dieselfde eienaar behoort, wat op 'n bepaalde tydstip afgelewer word onder dekking van dieselfde vragbrief, afleweringsbrief of ontvangsbewys, of gelever word deur dieselfde voertuig of losmaathouer, of wat uit dieselfde buis van 'n graansuier of 'n skeepsruim gelaai word; of
- (b) in die geval waar 'n hoeveelheid in paragraaf (a) bedoel, ingedeel is in 'n graad, elke sodanige hoeveelheid van die graad;

"beskadigde pitte" canola wat deur siektes aangetas is, wat deur veldswamme, ryp, hitte, insekte en weersomstandighede beskadig is en wat duidelik onvolwasse is. Dit sluit gebreekte en gesplete pitte duidelike groen verkleurde sade en uitgeloopte sade in;

"canola" die heel sade van plante van *Brassica napus*;

"die Wet" die Wet op Landbouprodukstandaarde, 1990 (Wet No. 119 van 1990);

"duidelike groen sade" canola wat, nadat dit gepers is, 'n oorwegend groen verkleuring oor meer as 50% van die geperste saad vertoon;

"ergot sclerotia" die sclerotia van die fungus *Claviceps purpurea*; en "ergot" het 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis;

"giftige sade" sade of gedeeltes van sade van plantspesies wat volgens die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972) 'n risiko vir menslike of dierlike gesondheid kan inhou indien dit verbruik word, insluitende sade van *Argemone mexicana* L., *Convolvulus* spp., *Crotalaria* spp., *Datura* spp., *Ipomoea purpurea*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* of *Xanthium* spp.;

"hitte beskadigde sade" canola wat, nadat dit gepers is, 'n oorwegend bruin verkleuring oor meer as 50% van die geperste saad vertoon;

"houer" 'n sak of losmaathouer;

"insek" enige lewende insek wat skadelik is vir opgebergde canola, ongeag die stadium van ontwikkeling van die insek;

"klippe" harde skalie, harde grond korrels, ander nie-giftige materiaal van soortgelyke voorkoms, sand en gruis;

"losmaathouer" enige vervoermiddel of houer waarin losmaat canola vervoer of opgeberg word;

"sak" 'n sak vervaardig van --

- (a) jute of phormium of 'n mengsel van jute en phormium; of
- (b) polipropileen wat voldoen aan SABS spesifikasie CKS632;

"sclerotinia" *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* 'n fungus wat harde fungusmassas bestaande uit fungusweefsel produseer en wat ook bekend staan as sclerotinia. Die sclerotinia varieer in grootte en vorm en bestaan uit 'n donker swart buitekant, 'n wit binnekant en 'n growwe oppervlakte tekstuur;

"siwwe"

"canola sif" 'n stel handsiwwe bestaande uit 'n boonste rondegatsif, 'n onderste gleufsif wat op 'n pan met 'n soliede bodem pas en moet minstens 20 mm bo die bodem van die pan wees;

"rondegatsif" is 'n sif

- (a) met 'n plat bodem van metaalplaat van 1,0 mm dikte geperforeer met ronde gate met 'n deursnee van 3,2 mm wat so gerangskik is dat die middelpunte van die gate saamval met die kruispunte van 'n gelyksydige driehoekige rooster met 'n vertikale steek van 5,0 mm en 'n horisontale steek van 5,0 mm;
- (b) waarvan die boonste oppervlakte van die sif glad is;
- (c) waarvan die raam minstens 35 mm hoog is;
- (d) waarvan die binnebreedte minstens 200 mm en die binnelengte minstens 350 mm is;

"gleufsif" is 'n sif

- (a) met 'n plat bodem van metaalplaat van 1,0 mm dikte met langwerpige gleuwe van 12 mm in lengte en 0,9 mm in breedte met geronde ente. Die spasiëring tussen die gleuwe in dieselfde ry moet 1,5 mm wyd wees en die spasiëring tussen die rye gleuwe moet 3,0 mm wyd wees. Die gleuwe moet afwisselend georiënteerd wees, met 'n gleuf altyd regoor 'n soliede tussensegment van die naasliggende rye;
- (b) waarvan die boonste oppervlakte van die sif glad is;
- (c) waarvan die raam minstens 35 mm hoog is;
- (d) waarvan die binnebreedte minstens 200 mm en die binnelengte minstens 350 mm is;

"skimmel besmette sade" canola wat sigbaar deur skimmel, binne gisting en enige ander gevolglike bederf aangetas is;

"slakke" heel slakke of aansienlike gedeeltes daarvan en sluit in dele van slakke sonder doppe;

"uitgeloop" canola wat tekens van swelling, splitsing of die teenwoordigheid van 'n worteltjie toon. Sade wat enige aanduiding van uitgroei wys word as uitgeloop beskou; en

"vreemde materiaal" alle materiaal anders as glas, mis, steenkool, metaal en canola wat in die besending voorkom en sluit in gedeeltes van canola en doppies;

Beperkings op verkoop van canola

2. (1) Niemand mag canola in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika verkoop nie --
- (a) tensy die canola verkoop word volgens die klasse in regulasie 3 uiteengesit;
 - (b) tensy die canola voldoen aan die standaard vir die betrokke klas in regulasie 4 uiteengesit;
 - (c) tensy die canola voldoen aan die grade van canola en die standaard vir die grade in regulasie 5 en 6 onderskeidelik uiteengesit;
 - (d) tensy die canola verpak is volgens die verpakkingsvereistes in regulasie 7 uiteengesit ;
 - (e) tensy die houers of verkoopsdokumente, na gelang van die geval, gemerk is in ooreenstemming met die merkvereistes in regulasie 8 uiteengesit; en
 - (f) indien sodanige canola 'n stof bevat wat dit ongeskik maak vir menslike of dierlike verbruik of vir verwerking tot of aanwending as voedsel of voer .
- (2) Die Uitvoerende Beampte kan iemand skriftelik, in die geheel of gedeeltelik, op die voorwaardes wat hy of sy nodig ag, van die bepalings van subregulasie (1) vrystel.

DEEL I**GEHALTESTANDAARDE****Klasse canola**

3. Daar is twee klasse canola naamlik Klas C en Klas Ander canola.

Standaard vir klasse canola

4. (1) 'n Besending canola ---
- (a) moet vry wees van 'n muwwe, suur, kakiebos of ander ongewenste reuk;
 - (b) moet vry wees van 'n stof wat dit ongeskik maak vir menslike of dierlike verbruik of vir verwerking tot of aanwending daarvan as voedsel of voer;
 - (c) mag nie meer giftige sade of ergot sclerotia bevat as wat toegelaat word kragtens die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972) nie ;
 - (d) moet vry wees van glas, metaal, steenkool of mis;
 - (e) moet met die uitsondering van Klas Ander canola, vry wees van insekte en slakke; en
 - (f) mag met die uitsondering van Klas Ander canola, 'n voginhoud van hoogstens 8% hê.
- (2) 'n Besending canola word as Klas C geklassifiseer indien ---
- (a) die canola in die besending bestaan uit enige kultivar van canola; en
 - (b) voldoen aan die standaard vir die graad van Klas C soos in regulasie 6 uiteengesit.

(3) 'n Besending canola word as Klas Ander canola geklassifiseer indien dit nie voldoen aan die standaard vir Klas C nie.

Grade canola

5. (a) Die grade vir Klas C canola is:
- (i) Graad 1; en
 - (ii) Graad 2.
- (b) Geen grade word vir Klas Ander canola bepaal nie.

Standaard vir grade canola

6. 'n Besending canola word gegradeer as --
- (a) Graad 1 indien die aard van die afwyking, in kolom 1 van Tabel 1 van die Aanhangel gespesifiseer, in daardie besending nie die persentasie in kolom 2 van genoemde tabel teenoor die betrokke afwyking gespesifiseer, oorskry nie.
 - (b) Graad 2 indien die aard van die afwyking, in kolom 1 van Tabel 1 van die Aanhangel gespesifiseer, in daardie besending nie die persentasie in kolom 3 van genoemde tabel teenoor die betrokke afwyking gespesifiseer, oorskry nie.

DEEL II

VERPAKKINGS- EN MERKVEREISTES

Verpakkingsvereistes

7. Canola van verskillende klasse en grade moet in verskillende houers verpak word, of afsonderlik opgeberg word.

Merkvereistes

8. Elke houer of meegaande verkoopsdokumente van 'n besending canola moet gemerk of geëndoseer word met die klas en graad van die canola.

DEEL III

MONSTERNEMING

Verkryging van monster

9. (1) 'n Verteenwoordigende monster van 'n besending canola word --
- (a) in die geval van canola in sakke gelewer en behoudens regulasie 10, verkry deur minstens tien (10) persent van die sakke, ewekansig uit daardie besending gekies, met 'n saksteker te bemonster: Met dien verstande dat minstens 25 sakke in 'n besending bemonster word en waar 'n besending uit minder as 25 sakke bestaan, al die sakke in daardie besending bemonster word; en
 - (b) in die geval van canola in losmaat gelewer en behoudens regulasie 10, verkry deur daardie besending deur die volle diepte by minstens ses verskillende plekke, ewekansig in daardie losmaathoeveelheid uitgekies, met 'n losmaat-monsternemingsapparaat te bemonster.
- (2) Die gesamentlike monster in subregulasie (1)(a) of (b) verkry, moet --

- (a) 'n totale massa van minstens 3 kg hê; en
- (b) deeglik gemeng word voor verdere verdeling.

(3) Indien vermoed word dat die monster in subregulasie (1)(a) bedoel, nie verteenwoordigend van daardie besending is nie, word 'n addisionele vyf persent van die oorblywende sakke, ewekansig uit daardie besending gekies, in 'n geskikte losmaathouer uitgegooi en bemonster op die wyse in subregulasie (1)(b) beoog.

(4) Indien vermoed word dat die monster in subregulasie (1)(b) bedoel, nie verteenwoordigend van daardie besending is nie, moet 'n addisionele verteenwoordigende monster verkry word deur 'n alternatiewe monsternemingspatroon, -apparaat of -metode gebruik te maak.

(5) 'n Monster ingevolge hierdie regulasies geneem, word geag verteenwoordigend te wees van die besending waaruit dit geneem is.

Monsterneming indien inhoud verskil

10. (1) Indien dit na 'n ondersoek van die canola wat ingevolge regulasie 9(1) uit verskillende sakke in 'n besending geneem is, blyk dat die inhoud van daardie sakke wesenlik verskil, word –

- (a) al die sakke in die betrokke besending bemonster ten einde sodanige skeiding te doen;
- (b) die onderskeie sakke van mekaar geskei; en
- (c) elke groep sakke met 'n soortgelyke inhoud in daardie besending vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies geag 'n afsonderlike besending te wees.

(2) Indien, nadat met die aflaaï van 'n besending canola in losmaat begin is, daar vermoed word dat die besending van 'n ander graad kan wees as wat met behulp van die aanvanklike bemonstering bepaal is, word die aflaaïproses onmiddellik gestaak en word die deel van die besending wat in die losmaathouer oorbly asook die canola wat reeds in die opvangbak gestort is, van vooraf met 'n losmaatmonsternemingsapparaat bemonster of deur minstens 20 monsters met 'n geskikte houër met gereelde tussenposes oor die hele aflaaïperiode uit die stroom van die graan wat in losmaat vloei, op te vang.

Werkmonster

11. 'n Werkmonster canola word verkry deur die verteenwoordigende monster van die besending volgens die ICC 101/1 (Goedgekeur 1982) metode, te verdeel.

DEEL IV

ONDERSOEKMETODES

Bepaling van ongewenste reuke, skadelike stowwe, giftige sade-, glas-, metaal-, steenkool-, mis-, insek-, en slakinhoud

12. 'n Besending of 'n monster van 'n besending canola word sintuiglik beoordeel of skeikundig ontleed ten einde te bepaal –

- (a) of dit 'n muwwe, suur, kakiebos of ander ongewenste reuk het;
- (b) of dit canola bevat waarin of waarop 'n stof voorkom, wat dit ongeskik maak vir menslike of dierlike verbruik of vir verwerking tot of aanwending as voedsel of voer;
- (c) of dit giftige sade bevat;

- (d) of dit glas, metaal, steenkool of mis bevat; en
- (e) of dit enige insekte bevat
- (f) of dit enige slakke bevat.

Bepaling van voginhoud

13. Die voginhoud van 'n besending canola volgens enige geskikte metode bepaal word: Met dien verstande dat die resultate aldus verkry in ooreenstemming is met die maksimum toelaatbare afwyking vir 'n klas 1 vogmeter soos uiteengesit in ISO 7700/2 gebaseer op die resultate verkry deur die 72 uur 103°C oondroogmetode (AACC Metode 44-15A).

Bepaling van persentasie hitte beskadigde sade en duidelike groen sade

14. Die persentasie hitte beskadigde sade en duidelike groen sade in 'n besending canola word soos volg bepaal:

- (a) Gebruik 'n 100 saad liniaal waarin canola sade kan pas.
- (b) Plaas die liniaal in die skoon monster en maak seker dat 100 sade in die gate geplaas word.
- (c) Plaas maskeerband oor die sade en pas druk toe om te verseker dat die sade aan die maskeerband vaskleef.
- (d) Verwyder die maskeerband en plaas op 'n plat oppervlakte met die sade wat na bo wys.
- (e) Pers die canola met 'n roller en bepaal die aantal hitte beskadigde en duidelike groen sade afsonderlik.
- (f) Herhaal die prosedure in (a) tot (e) ten minste drie keer.
- (g) Bepaal die gemiddelde aantal hitte beskadigde en duidelike groen sade afsonderlik.
- (h) Druk die getalle aldus bepaal afsonderlik uit as 'n persentasie van 100 sade.
- (i) Sodanige persentasies verteenwoordig onderskeidelik die persentasie hitte beskadigde en duidelike groen sade in die betrokke besending.

Bepaling van persentasie vreemde materiaal

15. Die persentasie vreemde materiaal in 'n besending canola word soos volg bepaal:

- (a) Verkry 'n werkmonster van minstens 500g uit 'n verteenwoordigende monster van die besending.
- (b) Plaas die monster op die rondegatsif wat bo-op die gleufsif pas en sif die monster deur die siwwe 10 stote heen en weer, beurtelings weg van en terug na die hanteerder van die sif, te beweeg. Beweeg met elke stoot die siwwe, wat op 'n tafel of ander gladde oppervlakte rus, 250 mm tot 460 mm weg van en terug na die hanteerder. Die voorgewre 10 stote moet binne 10 tot 15 sekondes voltooi word. Verwyder die rondegatsif en sif die oorblywende gedeelte van die monster met die gleufsif deur die sif 40 stote heen en weer, beurtelings weg van en terug na die hanteerder van die sif, te beweeg. Beweeg met elke stoot die sif, wat op 'n tafel of ander gladde oppervlakte rus, 250 mm tot 460 mm weg van en terug na die hanteerder. Die voorgewre 40 stote moet binne 40 tot 50 sekondes voltooi word. Verwyder alle vreemde materiaal bo die rondegatsif en onder die gleufsif en bepaal die massa daarvan.

- (c) Druk die massa aldus bepaal uit as 'n persentasie van die werkmonster.
- (d) Sodanige persentasie verteenwoordig die persentasie vreemde materiaal in die betrokke besending.

Bepaling van persentasie sclerotinia

16. Die persentasie sclerotinia in 'n besending canola word soos volg bepaal:
- (a) Verkry 'n werkmonster van minstens 1000 g uit 'n verteenwoordigende monster van die besending.
 - (b) Verwyder alle sclerotinia met die hand uit die werkmonster en bepaal die massa daarvan.
 - (c) Druk die massa aldus bepaal uit as 'n persentasie van die werkmonster.
 - (d) Sodanige persentasie verteenwoordig die persentasie sclerotinia in die betrokke besending.

Bepaling van die persentasie uitgeloopte pitte

17. Die persentasie uitgeloopte pitte in 'n besending canola word soos volg bepaal:
- (a) Verkry 'n werkmonster van minstens 10 g uit 'n verteenwoordigende monster van die besending.
 - (b) Verwyder all uitgeloopte pitte met die hand uit die werkmonster en bepaal die massa daarvan.
 - (c) Druk die massa aldus bepaal uit as 'n persentasie van die werkmonster.
 - (d) Sodanige persentasie verteenwoordig die persentasie uitgeloopte pitte in die betrokke besending.

Bepaling van die persentasie ergot sclerotia

18. Die persentasie ergot sclerotia in 'n besending canola word soos volg bepaal:
- (a) Verkry 'n werkmonster van minstens 100 g uit 'n verteenwoordigende monster van die besending.
 - (b) Verwyder alle ergot sclerotia per hand uit die werkmonster en bepaal die massa daarvan.
 - (c) Druk die massa aldus bepaal uit as 'n persentasie van die werkmonster.
 - (d) Sodanige persentasie verteenwoordig die persentasie ergot sclerotia in die betrokke besending.

DEEL V

OORTREDINGS EN STRAWWE

19. Iemand wat 'n bepaling van hierdie regulasies oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete of met gevangenisstraf in ooreenstemming met artikel 11 van die Wet.

ANNEXURE/AANHANGSEL

TABLE 1/TABEL 1

STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF CANOLA/
STANDAARDE VIR GRADE VAN CANOLA

NATURE OF DEVIATION/AARD VAN AFWYKING	Maximum percentage permissible deviation (m/m)/ Maksimum persentasie toelaatbare afwyking (m/m)	
	Grade/Graad 1	Grade/Graad 2
	1	2
(a) Heat damaged seed/Hittebeskadigde sade	2%	5%
(b) Distinctly green seed/Duidelike groen sade	4%	10%
(c) Sprouted kernels/Uitgeloopte pitte	2%	5%
(d) Mouldy seed/Skimmelbesmette sade	0%	0%
(e) Stones/Klippies	0.5%	0.5%
(f) Damaged seed: Provided that such deviations in (a), (b) and (c) are individually within the limits of said items/Beskadigde sade: Met dien verstande dat sodanige afwykings in (a), (b) en (c) individueel binne die perke van die genoemde items is.	6%	15%
(g) Sclerotinia	4%	4%
(h) Other grain/Ander graan	2.5%	3%
(i) Foreign matter, including stones and other grain: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits specified in items (e) and (h)/Vreemde voorwerpe, insluitende klippies en ander graan: Met dien verstande dat sodanige afwykings individueel binne die perke gespesifiseer in items (e) en (h) is.	3.5%	4%