

**Section 10**  
**Oilseed Receival**  
**Standards and**  
**Classification Procedures**

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## 10.1 Oilseed Classification Procedures

The following procedure is to be used to classify Oilseeds received by AusBulk Ltd and includes Linseed, Safflower, Sunflower, Canola and Linola. The procedures are separated into two sections, one section for Canola and the other for all oilseeds other than Canola.

### 10.1.1 Canola Classification Procedures

#### 1. Screen sizes

The following screens are to be used in the classification process for Canola.

Top screen	3.00 mm round hole
Middle screen	2.56 mm round hole
Bottom screen	0.99 mm round hole

2. Sample the load presented for delivery according to the Receival Sampling procedure detailed in section 1 to produce a representative Grower Load Composite (GLC) sample. A minimum of six probes need to be drawn from each trailer or truck to produce the GLC sample.

Check the GLC sample for any snails/stones.

#### 3. Test Weight

Fill the ½ litre measure and test the sample for Test Weight according to the ½ litre filler procedure in Section 2 of the Commodity Classification Manual.

If the Test Weight is below 62 kg/hl, then a sample of 600 grams must be collected and sent to the QSD laboratory for an oil % assessment via an extraction method. The transaction must be a held note until an oil% result is returned to the Business centre. The load must still pass all other standards for the receiveal to proceed.

#### 4. Snails and Stones

Place the 1/2 litre sample into an empty tray and check for any stones or snails that would not pass through a 3.00-mm screen.

There is a tolerance of 1 snail per 5 litre sample or equivalent remaining above a 3.00 mm round hole screen. There is a NIL tolerance per 2.25 litre sample for any stones remaining above a 3.00-mm round hole screen. If there are any snails/stones above these limits then the load shall be given a Temporary Decline Notice.

There is a tolerance of 1 snail or equivalent per ½ litre that can pass through a 3.00-mm screen. There is a tolerance of 1 stone per ½ litre that can pass through a 3.00-mm screen. If there are 2 or more snails/stones then the load shall be given a Temporary Decline Notice.

## 5. Seed Contaminants

Check the ½ litre sample in the tray for seed contaminants with a NIL tolerance.

### 5.1 Nil tolerance seed contaminants:

Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Opium poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum l</i>
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria spp</i>	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis l</i>	Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia spp</i>
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Rattlepod	<i>Crotalaria spp</i>
Creeping knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Darling pea	<i>Swansonia spp</i>	Star burr	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta spp</i>	Stinkwort	<i>Inula graveolens</i>
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisia</i>	St. Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>

### 5.2 Restricted seed contaminants:

MAXIMUM SEEDS IN ½ LITRE			MAXIMUM SEEDS IN ½ LITRE		
Burrs	<i>Xanthium spp</i>	1	Mint weed	<i>Salvia reflexa homem</i>	3
Common heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europaeum l</i>	3	Nightshade	<i>Solanum spp</i>	3
Crow garlic	<i>Allium vineale l</i>	2	Sesbania pea	<i>Sesbania cannibina poir</i>	60
Darnel	<i>Lolium temulentum l</i>	3	Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea l</i>	2
Hexam scent	<i>Melilotus indicus l</i>	3	Thornapple	<i>Datura spp</i>	2
Jute	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	3	Wild mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	1
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	3			

## 6. Defective Material

Collect a 100/500 seed Canola sample for Defective Assessment

- 6.1 Place a piece of masking tape over the seeds. Firmly press the masking tape over the seeds and peel the tape off the ruler. The Canola seeds will come off with the tape. Stick the masking tape face down onto the Perspex ruler.
- 6.2 Split Seeds: Count the number of split Canola seeds. This is the **% Broken seeds**.
- 6.3 Sprouted Seeds: Count the number of seeds that show signs of sprouting (swelling and splitting of the seed with the presence of a rootlet). This is the **% Sprouted**.
- 6.4 Using a roller, roll over the back of the masking tape, firmly, to crush the seeds. Turn the ruler over and inspect the seeds. If any Green, Bin Burnt, Turnip seeds, frost affected or weather damage seeds are found, repeat the whole process four (4) times if using a 100 seed ruler to get a count from 500 seeds.
- 6.5 Green Seeds: Green seeds can be identified by their green colour. Seeds that are distinctively green are considered green, seeds that are yellow-green are not considered green. Count the number of Green Seeds and multiply by 0.2. This is the **% Green seeds**.
- 6.6 Bin Burnt Seeds: Bin Burnt Seeds are identified by their brown powdery appearance when crushed. Count the number of Bin Burnt Seeds and multiply by 0.2. This is the **% Bin Burnt seeds**.

- 6.7 Wild Turnip Seeds: Wild Turnip seeds are a white colour when crushed and clearly stand out compared to Canola. Count the number of wild turnip seeds and multiply by 0.2. This is the % **Wild Turnip**.
- Note: Wild Turnip count SHALL NOT be added to impurities and unmillable to get Total Foreign Matter. Wild Turnip shall be written on the weighnote as a separate entry.
- 6.8 Frost Affected Seeds: Frost Affected grains are empty and only the shell remains. Count the number of empty shells and multiply by 0.2. This is the % **Frosted**.
- 6.9 Weather Damaged grains: After a period of rainfall, greyish washed out looking seeds will begin to appear in the samples. These are pale yellow when crushed and have a “chalky” texture. Count the number of weather damaged grains and multiply by 0.2. This is the % **Weather Damaged**.
- 6.10 Damaged Seeds: Add together the % Frost affected, % Bin Burnt and the % Weather Damaged grains to calculate % **Damaged Grains**.
- 6.11 Total Defective Seeds: Add together the % Green Seeds, % Sprouted and % Damaged seeds to calculate the % **Total Defective**.

Place an empty 1-litre Décor jug on the balance. Re zero the balance. (0.0gms)

## 7. Foreign Material

- 7.1 Pour the ½ litre sample from the tray into the Décor jug. Add Canola from the GLC sample into the Décor jug to a weight of 400 grams. Convert the 400-gram sample to 100% on the balance. (Mode – Sample – Print/Enter)
- 7.2 Screen the 400-gram Canola sample through a 3.00mm/2.56mm/0.99mm screen combination box and return jug to balance.
- 7.3 Pour the 400 gram Canola sample from the tray into the Aerovac sample cup and place into the holder. Ensure that the collection tray for Foreign Material is empty and the Aerovac dial is on the minimum setting.
- 7.4 Start the Aerovac and increase the flow until the canola is being stirred using the whole height of the Aerovac sample cup. Aspirate for 30 seconds. Turn the Aerovac off and return the dial to the minimum setting.
- 7.5 Add the Foreign Material from above the 3.00mm and 2.56mm screens and below 0.99mm screen with the Aerovac collection tray into the 1 litre Décor jug on the balance. This is **the % Foreign Material**. Record on Weigh Note and discard.
- 7.6 Assess the aspirated Canola for Oil and Moisture using the Infratec.

## 8. Oil and Moisture Determination

Place the aspirated Canola sample into the Grain Analyser Hopper.

- 8.1 Ensure that the Canola calibration is selected.
- 8.2 The sample will be analysed and the Oil “as is” % and Moisture %. The results will be displayed when the analysis is completed.
- 8.3 If the moisture assessment exceeds 8.0% the load shall be given a Temporary Decline Notice.
- 8.4 The grower can ask for a re test.
- 8.5 Where the load is to be received with a Commodity Classification Transfer form the load shall be retested for moisture at the Receiving site. The tolerance at the Receiving Site for moisture will be 0.5 %. Where the moisture assessment at the Receiving site exceeds 8.5 % the load shall be given a Temporary Decline Notice.

## 9. Canola Grower Load Samples

- Collect a 100 gram sample from the GLC sample and place in a unlabelled small plastic press sealed bag or an Ausbulk Sample Bag.
  - Fill in all the details on the AusBulk Sample Bag (minimum is transaction number for the load). Ensure the bag is sealed properly and the air is removed from the bags before sealing
  - Retain the sample on site until April 1<sup>st</sup> 2003 or 3 months from the date of delivery. These samples will be used in a dispute situation.
10. Grid Sample: Once classification is complete, a further sample shall be taken at the grid for Moisture assessment. This shall be a dip sample taken during discharge from the truck. The sample shall be mixed and a subsample placed in the bags supplied. This will have the weighnote number and the date written on it. The sample shall be either tested at the grid (if equipment available) or forwarded to the classification office for random moisture checks.
11. At Manual Load Entry (MLE) sites record the results of the quality tests along with the payment and bin grade in the quality section of the Receivals Weighnote according to the instructions in the Commodity Documentation Manual. Ensure that the quality test data entered is compatible with the classification, otherwise the weighnote will be held in error when it is entered, delaying payment to the grower until the information is corrected.

At Operational Management System (OMS) sites enter the test results and the variety code onto the computer according to the instructions in the OMS User Guide. The computer can derive a list of the acceptable pay and bin grades in order of rank. However it is important to remember that this is only an aid for the classifier and does not absolve the classifier from the responsibility of classifying the load.

All tests and the results shall be included on the weighnote (if a test has a zero result it does not need to be included on the weighnote). In order to perform this quickly and efficiently, the codes listed below shall be used. These codes are also listed on the Oilseed Classification Chart.

\*refers to a test automatically required by OMS on the weight ticket.

TEST	CODE	TEST	CODE
Commodity – Canola	CA	Broken Seed	BK
Variety	VR*	Damaged Seed	DS
Moisture	MO*	Bin Burnt Seeds	BS
Oil As Is	OA*	Sprouted Seed	SP
Test Weight	TW*	Wild Turnip	WT
Foreign Material	TF*		
Defective Seeds	DG*		
Green Seeds	GN*		
Stones	SE*		

12. Whilst there is no varietal requirements for the receipt of Canola, the variety must be included on the weighnote. The codes listed below can be used.

Variety	CODE	Variety	CODE
44c71	C71	Karoo	K
46c72	C72	Monty	M
44c73	C73	Mystic	y
46c74	C74	Narendera	N
45c75	C75	Not listed	X
Ag-outback	AOCA	Oscar	O
Atr-hyden	AHCA	Purler	PUCA

Variety	CODE	Variety	CODE
Atr-grace	AGCA	TI1 pinnacle	P
Bugle	B	Rainbow	R
Charlton	A	Range	E
Clancy	C	Ripper	RICA
Clearfield	CLE	Scoop	S
Drum	U	Siren	I
Emblem	EM	Surpass 400	S4CA
Dunkeld	D	Surpass 402cl	SCCA
Georgie	GECA	Surpass 501tt	S5CA
Grate	GRCA	Surpass 600	V
Grouse	G	Surpass 603cl	S6CA
Hylite200tt	T	Surpass 600tt	W
Hyola 42	H	Trooper	TRCA
Hyola 60	HYCA		
Insignia	INCA		

13. Draw the appropriate amount of sample from the GLC sample to add to the Cell Composite or Bin Grade Composite samples (see section 1.3 to 1.4) and collect any other samples requested by Head Office.
14. Temporary Decline Notices shall be issued for any loads that exceed these receival standards. The reason for the load being declined must be included on the Temporary Decline Notice.

## 10.1.2 Other Oilseed Classification Procedures

### (Safflower/Sunflower/Linseed/Linola)

1. Sample the load presented for delivery according to the Receival Sampling procedure detailed in section 1 to produce a representative Grower Load Composite (GLC) sample.
2. From the GLC sample draw a subsample to be tested for moisture content. Other Oilseeds are tested on the Marconi moisture meter and the instructions for its operation are given in section 2. The calibration tables needed to convert the meter reading into the moisture result are included in each receival standard.
3. Measure the Test Weight using the digital scale method detailed in section 2.
4. If the moisture content exceeds the allowable limit by 1.0% then the load must be rejected and issued a temporary decline notice

If the moisture exceeds the allowable limits but not by 1.0% then retest 2 further samples and average the three results using the Kett's averaging function.

Should one of the repeats exceed the allowable limit by 1.0%, the load must immediately be issued a temporary decline notice.

Should the average moisture content be above the allowable limit the load must be rejected and issued a Temporary Decline notice.

If the average moisture content is below the allowable limit the classification can continue.

5. Weigh out a 200 gram sample using the digital scales.
6. Place the sample into the appropriate screen and shake until the sample is clean. A list of screen sizes for the various Oilseeds are given in the table below.

7.

Oilseed	Screen
Linseed	As supplied
Safflower	2.0 mm wheat
Sunflower	2.0 mm wheat
Linola	As supplied

8. Check above and below the screens for seed contaminants with a nil tolerance.

8.1 Nil tolerance seed contaminants:

Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Opium poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum l</i>
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria spp</i>	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis l</i>	Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia spp</i>
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Rattlepod	<i>Crotalaria spp</i>
Creeping knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Darling pea	<i>Swansonia spp</i>	Star burr	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta spp</i>	Stinkwort	<i>Inula graveolens</i>
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisia</i>	St. Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Opium poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum l</i>

8.2 Restricted seed contaminants:

MAXIMUM SEEDS IN 200 GRAMS					
Burrs	<i>Xanthium spp</i>	1	Mint weed	<i>Salvia reflexa homem</i>	2
Common heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europaeum l</i>	2	Nightshade	<i>Solanum spp</i>	2
Crow garlic	<i>Allium vineale l</i>	1	Sesbania pea	<i>Sesbania cannibina poir</i>	40
Darnel	<i>Lolium temulentum l</i>	2	Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea l</i>	1
Hexam scent	<i>Melilotus indicus l</i>	2	Thornapple	<i>Datura spp</i>	1
Jute	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	2	Wild mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	1
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	2			

9. Pick out any Foreign Material (i.e. any material not Oilseed and any non-vegetable material) from the top and middle screens and place into the catch pan. Weigh all the material in the catch pan. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate the total % of Foreign Material.

10. For Safflower and Sunflower

10.1 Check the top screen for Broken seeds (i.e. split, damaged, or partly or wholly broken grains) Weigh this material and place into the triangular tray. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate the % **of Broken seeds**.10.2 Check the top screen for Damaged seed (i.e. frost damaged, heat, and weather stained or surface damaged). Weigh this material. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate the % **of Damaged seeds**.10.3 Check the top screen for Sprouted grains. Weigh this material. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate the % **of Sprouted seeds**.10.4 Check the top tray for Green seeds. Weigh this material. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate the % **of Green seeds**.

11. For Linseed and Linola
  - 11.1 Pour the contents of the bottom screen into a triangular tray and mix thoroughly. This sample shall be used to assess the percentage of Broken, Damaged Sprouted and Green Seeds.
  - 11.2 From the sample in the triangular tray weigh out 50 grams
  - 11.3 Pick from the 50-gram sample any Broken seeds (i.e. split, damaged, or partly or wholly broken grains). Weigh this material and place into the triangular tray. Multiply the weight by 2 to calculate the **% of Broken seeds**.
  - 11.4 Pick from the 50-gram sample any Damaged seed (i.e. frost damaged, heat, weather stained or surface damaged). Weigh this material. Multiply the weight by 2 to calculate the **% of Damaged seeds**.
  - 11.5 Pick from the 50-gram sample any Sprouted grains. Weigh this material. Multiply the weight by 2 to calculate the **% of Sprouted seeds**.
  - 11.6 Pick from the 50-gram sample any Green seeds. Weigh this material. Multiply the weight by 2 to calculate the **% of Green seeds**.

12. For Safflower, Sunflower, Linseed and Linola

At Manual Load Entry (MLE) sites record the results of the quality tests along with the payment and bin grade in the quality section of the Other Commodity Receipts Weighnote according to the instructions in the Commodity Documentation Manual. Ensure that the quality test data entered is compatible with the classification, otherwise the weighnote will be held in error when it is entered at Head Office, delaying payment to the grower until the information is corrected.

At Operational Management System (OMS) sites enter the test results and the variety code onto the computer according to the instructions in the OMS User Guide. The computer can derive a list of the acceptable provisional and bin grades in order of rank. However it is important to remember that this is only an aid for the classifier and does not absolve the classifier from the responsibility of classifying the load.

All tests and the results shall be included on the weighnote (if a test gives a zero result it does not need to be included on the weighnote). In order to perform this quickly and efficiently, the codes listed below shall be used. These codes are also listed on the Oilseed Classification Chart.

\*refers to a test automatically on the weight ticket.

Test	Code	Test	CODE
Commodity – safflower	SA	Defective material	DG
Commodity – sunflower	SU	Broken seed	BK
Commodity – linola	LC	Damaged seed	DS
Commodity – linseed	LI	Sprouted seed	SP
Moisture	MO*	Green seed	GN
Foreign material	TF		

13. Draw the appropriate amount of sample from the GLC sample to add to the Cell Composite or Bin Grade Composite samples (see section 1.3 to 1.4) and collect any other samples requested by Head Office.
14. Temporary Decline Notices shall be issued for any loads that exceed these receipt standards. The reason for the load being declined must be included on the Temporary Decline Notice.

## 10.2 Canola Receival Standard

### 10.2.1 No. 1 Grade Canola

#### Application

The following standard applies to the receival of No.1 Grade Canola (CANO).

#### Standard

##### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1 There is a **NIL** tolerance for live grain and stored product pests, animal excreta, rodents, or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2 There is a **NIL** tolerance for sticks, earth lumps or other mineral matter, and any chemical not registered for use on stored Canola, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3 There shall be a **NIL** tolerance on pickling compound/seed dressings or any fungicide added to the Canola as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with Canola.
- 1.4 Canola seeds must be sound, mature and of the current season.

##### 2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **8.0%**.

At Canola Receiving sites the Grain Analyser will be used for Moisture assessment.

##### 3. Test Weight

The minimum Test Weight shall be **62.0** kg/hl.

##### 4. Snails and Stones

There is a **NIL** tolerance per 2.25 litre sample for any stones remaining above a 3.0 mm round hole screen. There is a tolerance of 1 snail per 5 litre sample remaining above a 3.0 mm round hole screen.

There is a tolerance of 1 snail/stones per ½ litre sample, passing through a 3.0 mm round hole screen.

Note: Snails refer to whole snails or substantial portions thereof and includes bodies without shells. Stones include hard shale, coal, hard earth pellets, maghemite (ironstone or buckshot), hard fertilizer pellets, limestone or other non-toxic material of a similar nature.

##### 5. Foreign Material

Includes all material (organic and inorganic) other than pure Canola seed. This includes cereal grains, other crop seeds, weed seeds and husks. Unmillable includes soil and non-vegetable matter. It also includes any canola that is removed through aspiration.

Maximum of **3%** by weight.

##### 6. Broken Seed

Broken or split grains include all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the bottom screen.

Maximum of **7%** by count (7 seeds in 100 seeds).

## 7. Defective

Defective seeds include Damaged seeds (bin burnt, frosted and weather damaged), Sprouted and Green seeds

### 7.1 Damaged Seed

Damaged kernels include bin burnt, frost damaged and weather damaged seeds.

Bin Burnt seeds appear the same as sound Canola on the outside, but are brown or black and powdery when crushed. If crushed seeds are present in large enough proportions they will impart a burn odour to the load.

Maximum of **3%** by count (15 seeds in 500 seeds).

### 7.2 Sprouted Seed

Canola seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth are classified as being sprouted.

Maximum of **5%** by count (25 seeds in 500 seeds).

### 7.3 Green Seed

Any Canola seeds which are distinctively green in colour when crushed (also includes seeds that have green seed coats).

Maximum of **2%** by count (10 seeds in a 500 seed sample).

## 8. Turnip Seed

Turnip seed are normally smaller in size and a lighter brown/red colour on the outside. When crushed they have a whiter appearance when compared with bright yellow Canola seed.

Maximum of **3%** by count (15 seeds in 500 seed sample).

## 9. Summary Table of Defects

Defect	Max %
Foreign Material	3% By Weight
Wild Turnip	3% By Count
Broken Seed	7% By Count
Defective seeds must not exceed 10% (when totaling all below)	
Damaged Seed	3% By Count
Sprouted Seeds	5% By Count
Green Seeds	2% By Count

## 10.2.2 No 2 Grade Canola

### Application

The following receival standard applies to the classification of No.2 Grade Canola (CAN2).

### Standard

#### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1 There is a **NIL** tolerance for live grain and stored product pests, animal excreta, rodents, or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2 There is a **NIL** tolerance for sticks, earth lumps or other mineral matter, and any chemical not registered for use on stored Canola, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3 There shall be a **NIL** tolerance on pickling compound/seed dressings or any fungicide added to the Canola as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with Canola.
- 1.4 Canola seeds must be sound, mature and of the current season.

#### 2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **8.0%**.

At Canola Receiving sites the Infratec will be used for Moisture assessment.

#### 3. Test Weight

The minimum Test Weight shall be **62.0 kg/hl**.

#### 4. Snails and Stones

There is a **NIL** tolerance per 2.25 litre sample for any stones remaining above a 3.0 mm round hole screen. There is a tolerance of 1 snail per 5 litre sample remaining above a 3.0 mm round hole screen.

There is a tolerance of 1 snail/stones per ½ litre sample, passing through a 3.0 mm round hole screen.

Note: Snails refer to whole snails or substantial portions thereof and includes bodies without shells, and, Stones include hard shale, coal, hard earth pellets, maghemite (ironstone or buckshot), hard fertiliser pellets, limestone or other non-toxic material of a similar nature.

#### 5. Foreign Material

Includes all material (organic and inorganic) other than pure Canola seed. This includes cereal grains, other crop seeds, weed seeds and husks which remain above the top and bottom screens, and Unmillable which includes small grains, small foreign seeds, soil and non vegetable matter which passes through the bottom screen into the catch pan. It also includes any canola that is removed through aspiration.

Maximum of **3%** by weight.

#### 6. Broken Seed

Broken or split grains include all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the bottom screen.

Maximum of **7%** by count (7 seeds in 100 seeds).

## 7. Defective

Defective seeds include Damaged (bin burnt, frosted and weather damaged), Sprouted and Green seeds.

### 7.1 Damaged Seed

Damaged kernels include bin burnt, frost damaged or weather damaged.

Bin Burnt seeds appear the same as sound Canola on the outside, but are brown or black and powdery when crushed. If crushed seeds are present in large enough proportions they will impart a burn odour to the load.

Maximum of **5%** by count (25 seeds in 500 seeds).

### 7.2 Sprouted Seed

Canola seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth are classified as being sprouted.

Maximum of **5%** by count (25 seeds in 500 seeds).

### 7.3 Green Seed

Any Canola seeds which are green in colour.

Maximum of **10%** by count (50 seeds from 500 seeds).

## 8. Wild Turnip Seed

Wild Turnip seed are normally smaller in size and a lighter brown/red colour. When crushed they have a whiter appearance when compared with bright yellow Canola seed.

Maximum of **3%** by count. (15 seeds from 500 seeds).

## 9. Summary Table of Defects

Defect	Max %
Foreign Material	3% By Weight
Wild Turnip	3% By Count
Broken Seed	7% By Count
Defective Seeds Must Not Exceed 20% (When Totaling All Below)	
Damaged Seed	5% By Count
Sprouted Seeds	5% By Count
Green Seeds	10% By Count

## 10.3 Safflower Receival Standard

### Application

The following standard applies to the receival of Safflower.

### Standard

#### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1 There is a **NIL** tolerance for live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), animal excreta, rodents or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2 There is a **NIL** tolerance for sticks, stones, earth mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored safflower, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3 There shall be a **NIL** tolerance on pickling compounds/seed dressings, or any fungicide added to the Safflower as a seed dressing, any tainting agents and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with safflower including caked, bin burnt, and/or mouldy safflower.
- 1.4 Safflower seeds must be clean, white, sound, mature and of the current season.

#### 2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **8.0%** (unground seed).

To convert the reading obtained for an unground sample of Safflower Seed to an actual Moisture content percentage using the Marconi Moisture Meter, the calibration/correction tables given below must be used.

#### Calibration Table

To convert meter reading to a percentage Moisture reading for Safflower

Dial Reading	Moisture Content At 20°C	Dial Reading	Moisture Content At 20°C	Dial Reading	Moisture Content At 20°C
26	7.0	36	8.3	46	10.3
27	7.1	37	8.4	47	10.6
28	7.3	38	8.6	48	10.9
29	7.3	39	8.8	49	11.2
30	7.5	40	9.0	50	11.5
31	7.6	41	9.2	51	11.9
32	7.7	42	9.4	52	12.2
33	7.8	43	9.6	53	12.5
34	8.0	44	9.8	54	12.8
35	8.1	45	10.1	55	13.1

#### Temperature Correction Table

°C	Table	°C	Table
0	+1.1%	22	-0.1%
2	+0.9%	24	-0.2%
4	+0.8%	26	-0.3%
6	+0.7%	28	-0.4%
8	+0.6%	30	-0.5%
10	+0.5%	32	-0.6%
12	+0.4%	34	-0.7%
14	+0.3%	36	-0.8%
16	+0.2%	38	-0.9%
18	+0.1%	40	-1.1%

**Example**

Place unground sample in Moisture Meter Clamp

If Reading 26 on Dial = 7.0% at 20°C as per above

If actual temperature is 26°C then deduct 0.3%

Then Moisture content = 7.0% - 0.3% = 6.7%

**3. Test Weight**

The minimum test weight for receipt is **53.0** kg/hl.

**4. Foreign Material**

Includes all material (organic and inorganic) other than pure Safflower seed. This includes cereal grains, other crop seeds, weed seeds and husks which remain above the top screen, and Unmilla ble material which includes small grains, small foreign seeds, soil and non vegetable matter which passes through the top screen into the catch pan.

Maximum of **4%** by weight (8 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**5. Broken Seed**

Broken or split grains including all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the top screen.

Maximum of **7%** by weight (14 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**6. Defective Material****6.1 Damaged Seed**

Damaged kernels include heat damaged, frost damaged or weather damaged, or in anyway surface damaged.

Maximum of **3%** by weight (6 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**6.2 Sprouted Seed**

Safflower seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth are classified as being sprouted.

Maximum of **5%** by weight (10 grams in a 200-gram sample).

**6.3 Green Seed**

Any Safflower seeds, which are green in colour, shall be removed from the top screen.

Maximum of **2%** by weight (4 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**Note:** If only odd grains are detected, include these in the Damaged Seed category.

**7. Summary Table of Defects**

<b>Defect</b>	<b>Max %</b>
Foreign Material	4
Broken Seed	7
Defective Material (Sum Of All Below)	
Damaged Seed	3
Sprouted	5
Green	2

## 10.4 Sunflower Receival Standard

### Application

The following standard applies to the receival of Sunflower.

### Standard

#### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1** There is **NIL** tolerance for live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), animal excreta, rodents or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2** There is a **NIL** tolerance for sticks, stones, earth mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored Sunflower, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3** There shall be a **NIL** tolerance on pickling compounds/seed dressings, or any fungicide added to the Sunflower as a seed dressing, any tainting agents and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with Sunflower including caked, bin burnt, and/or mouldy Sunflower.
- 1.4** Sunflower seeds must be sound, mature and of the current season.

#### 2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **9.0%** (unground seed).

To convert the reading obtained for an unground sample of Sunflower Seed to an actual Moisture content percentage using the Marconi Moisture Meter, the calibration/correction tables given below must be used.

#### Calibration Table

To convert meter reading to a percentage Moisture reading for Sunflower

	Moisture content at 20°C	Dial reading	Moisture content At 20°C	Dial reading	Moisture content at 20°C
25	6.8	33	8.1	40	9.4
26	6.9	34	8.2	41	9.6
27	7.1	35	8.4	42	9.8
28	7.2	36	8.6	43	10.0
29	7.3	37	8.8	44	10.3
30	7.6	38	9.0	45	10.5
31	7.8	39	9.2	46	10.8
32	7.9			47	11.0

#### Temperature Correction Table

°C	Table	°C	Table
0	+1.1%	22	-0.1%
2	+0.9%	24	-0.2%
4	+0.8%	26	-0.3%
6	+0.7%	28	-0.4%
8	+0.6%	30	-0.5%
10	+0.5%	32	-0.6%
12	+0.4%	34	-0.7%
14	+0.3%	36	-0.8%
16	+0.2%	38	-0.9%
18	+0.1%	40	-1.1%

**Example**

Place unground sample in Moisture Meter Clamp

If Reading 26 on Dial = 6.9% at 20°C as per above

If actual temperature is 26°C then deduct 0.3%

Then Moisture content = 6.9% - 0.3% = 6.6%

**3. Test Weight**

The minimum test weight for receipt is **32.0** kg/hl.

**4. Foreign Material**

Includes all material (organic and inorganic) other than pure Sunflower seed. This includes cereal grains, other crop seeds, weed seeds and husks which remain above the top screen, and Unmillable material which includes small grains, small foreign seeds, soil and non vegetable matter which passes through the top screen into the catch pan.

Maximum of **4%** by weight (8 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**5. Broken Seed**

Broken or split grains including all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the top screen.

Maximum of **7%** by weight (14 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**6. Defective Material****6.1 Damaged Seed**

Damaged kernels include heat damaged, frost damaged or weather damaged, or in anyway surface damaged.

Maximum of **3%** by weight (6 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**6.2 Sprouted Seed**

Sunflower seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth are classified as being sprouted.

Maximum of **5%** by weight (10 grams in a 200 gram sample).

**6.3 Green Seed**

Any Sunflower seeds which are green in colour shall be removed from the top screen.

Maximum of **2%** by weight (4 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Note: If only odd grains are detected, include these in the Damaged Seed category

**7. Summary Table of Defects**

Defect	Max %
Foreign Matter	4
Broken Seed	7
Defective Material (Sum Of All Below)	
Damaged Seed	3
Sprouted	5
Green	2

## 10.5 Linseed Receival Standard

### Application

The following standard applies to the receival of Linseed

### Standard

#### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1** There is a **NIL** tolerance for live grain and stored product pests, animal excreta, rodents, or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2** There is **NIL** tolerance for sticks, stones, earth or mineral matter, and any chemical not registered for use on stored linseed, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3** There shall be a **NIL** tolerance on pickling compounds/seed dressings or any fungicide added to the linseed as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with linseed.
- 1.4** Linseed seeds must be sound, mature and of the current season.

#### 2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **10.0%** - Marconi Moisture Meter.

To convert the reading obtained for an unground sample of linseed to an actual Moisture Content percentage using the Marconi moisture meter the following chart must be used.

**Linseed Moisture Calibration Table for Marconi Moisture Meter**

Meter Reading ↓	Temperature ° C																	
	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°	31°	32°	33°	34°	35°	36°	37°
31	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
32	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
33	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
34	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
35	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2
36	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
37	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5
38	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6
39	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
40	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9
41	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
42	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2
43	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4

#### 3. Test Weight

The minimum test weight for receival is **72.0** kg/hl.

#### 4. Foreign

Includes all material (organic and inorganic) other than pure Linseed seed. This includes cereal grains, other crop seeds, weed seeds and husks which remain above the top and bottom screens, and Unmillable which includes small grains, small foreign seeds, soil and non vegetable matter which passes through the bottom screen into the catch pan.

Maximum of **4%** by weight (8 grams in a 200 gram sample)

#### 5. Broken Seed

Broken or split seeds include all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the bottom screen.

Maximum of **7%** by weight (3.5 grams in a 50-gram sample).

#### 6. Defective

##### 6.1 Damaged Seed

Damaged kernels include heat damaged, frost damaged or weather damaged.

Maximum of **3%** by weight (1.5 grams in a 50-gram sample).

##### 6.2 Sprouted Seed

Linseed seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth are classified as being sprouted.

Maximum of **5%** by weight (2.5 grams in a 50-gram sample).

##### 6.3 Green Seed

Any Linseed seeds which are green in colour.

Maximum of **2%** by weight (1 grams in a 50-gram sample).

Note: If only odd grains are detected, include these in the Damaged Seed category

#### 7. Summary Table of Defects

Defect	Max %
Foreign Material	4
Broken Seed	7
Defective Material (Sum Of All Below)	
Damaged Seed	3
Sprouted	5
Green	2

## 10.6 Linola Receival Standard

### Application

The following standard applies to the receival of Linola seed.

#### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1** There is **NIL** tolerance for live grain and stored product pests, animal excreta, rodents, or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2** There is a **NIL** tolerance for sticks, stones, earth or mineral matter, and any chemical not registered for use on stored Linola, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3** There shall be a **NIL** tolerance on pickling compounds/seed dressings or any fungicide added to the Linola as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with Linola.
- 1.4** Linola seeds must be sound, mature and of the current season.

#### 2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **9.0%** - Marconi Moisture Meter.

To convert the reading obtained for an unground sample of Linola to an actual Moisture Content percentage using the Marconi moisture meter the following chart must be used.

**Linola Moisture Calibration Table for Marconi Moisture Meter**

Meter Reading ↓	Temperature ° C																	
	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°	31°	32°	33°	34°	35°	36°	37°
31	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
32	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
33	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
34	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
35	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2
36	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
37	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5
38	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6
39	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
40	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9
41	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
42	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2
43	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4

#### 3. Test Weight

The minimum test weight for receival is **72.0** kg/hl.

#### 4. Foreign

Includes all material (organic and inorganic) other than pure Linola seed. This includes cereal grains, other crop seeds, weed seeds and husks which remain above the top and bottom screens, and Unmillable which includes small grains, small foreign seeds, soil and non vegetable matter which passes through the bottom screen into the catch pan.

Maximum of **3%** by weight (6 grams in a 200 gram sample)

#### 5. Broken Seed

Broken or split seeds include all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the bottom screen.

Maximum of **7%** by weight (3.5 grams in a 50-gram sample).

#### 6. Defective Material

##### 6.1 Damaged Seed

Damaged kernels include heat damaged, frost damaged or weather damaged.

Maximum of **3%** by weight (1.5 grams in a 50-gram sample).

##### 6.2 Sprouted Seed

Linola seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth are classified as being sprouted.

Maximum of **5%** by weight (2.5 grams in a 50-gram sample).

##### 6.3 Green Seed

Any Linola seeds which are green in colour.

Maximum of **2%** by weights (1 grams in a 50-gram sample).

Note: If only odd grains are detected, include these in the Damaged Seed category.

#### 7. Summary Table of Defects

Defect	Max %
Foreign Material	3
Broken Seed	7
Defective Material (Sum Of All Below)	
Damaged Seed	3
Sprouted	5
Green	2