Section 9

Pulse Receival Standards and Classification Procedures

The following section details the procedures and standards to be used to classify Pulses received by AusBulk Ltd and have been developed in conjunction with the Pulse SA and Pulse Australia Standards Subcommittee. The receival standards are based on Pulse Australia's standards.

These are Australian industry standards and do not take into account specific overseas country quarantine restrictions (such as prohibited weed seeds, disease status or contamination levels) or the requirements of the Export Control Act (1982) and it's subordinate legislation. Individual commodity traders can obtain additional information on specific country requirements from the importing country's Quarantine Authority and AQIS.

9.1 Pulse Classification Procedures

The following procedure is to be used when classifying a load of Pulses (refer to section 9.9 for Lentils).

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 draw a subsample to be tested for moisture content. The instrument and calibration to be used is listed in the table below. The operating instructions for the Kett and Marconi moisture meters are given in section 2.

Pulse	Meter	Calibration
Field peas	Kett	Peas conversion scale
Faba beans	Kett	Faba beans conversion scale
Lupins	Kett	Oats conversion scale
Chick peas	Kett	Peas conversion scale
Vetches	Marconi	See tables attached to vetch receival standards
Lentils	Marconi	See table attached to lentil receival standards
Broad beans	Kett	Faba beans conversion scale

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 limts 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 is to be declined and issued a Temporary Decline Notice.

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

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

3 Weigh a 200-gram sample using the digital scales according to the pulse hand screen and balance procedure in section 2.

4 Place the sample into the appropriate screen and shake for 40 shakes or until the sample is clean. Screens colour coding and a list of screen sizes are given in the table below.

PULSE	TOP SCREEN	BOTTOM SCREEN
Broad Beans	14.00mm round hole	11.00 mm round hole & 6.00 mm slotted
Faba beans	3.75 mm slotted	2.00 mm
Peas	3.75 mm slotted	2.00 mm
Lupins	3.75 mm slotted	2.00 mm
Desi type chick peas	4.00 mm slotted	2.00 mm
Kabuli chick peas	6.00 mm round hole	2.00 mm

Vetch	3.00 mm slotted	2.00 mm
Aldinga Lentil	2.2 mm slotted (barley Agtator screen)	NA
All other Lentil varieties	2.0 mm slotted (wheat Agtator screen)	NA

5 Separate the three screen/trays and examine the contents for the presence of major contaminants such as live grain insects, snails, sticks, stones, storage moulds or animal excreta.

6 Examine the trays for the presence of Nominated Foreign Seeds. Any foreign seed pods must be opened and the seeds counted. See Section 9.3 for nominated weed seeds and allowable levels.

7 Separate out any small foreign seeds (listed in section 9.3.1) and weigh them. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate % small foreign seeds.

8 Examine the top tray for the presence of poor colour grains, if a tolerance is defined in the standard. Pick out the poor colour grains and weigh on the scales. Divide the weight by 2 to calculate the % of poor colour grains.

9 Pick out any defective grains from the top and bottom tray and add to the middle (splits) tray. See each commodity for a definition of defective grains.

9a. For all kabuli and desi type chick peas, faba beans and lentils

Whole sound pulses that fall through the screen are classified as defective and shall remain in the middle (splits) tray.

9b For For peas, lupins and vetch

Examine the middle screen for whole sound, non defective pulses that have fallen through the top screen. Place these back onto the top screen. These are not counted as defective.

10 Examine the top and middle trays and pick out any Foreign or Unmillable Material and place into the bottom tray.

Remove any defective grains from the bottom tray and place in the middle tray.

Foreign Material is defined as all the vegetable matter other than the seed material of the pulse being assessed and includes, but is not limited to, straw, pods (opened), foreign seeds, etc.

Unmillable Material is defined as all non vegetable material in the sample and includes stones, metals, dirt (which should be captured in the bottom screen), and non vegetable matter.

A limit for soil contamination is applied for all pulses. Soil is defined as material from the top 2 metres of the earth's crust and includes stones, soil, sand and earth.

Examine the bottom tray for any small foreign seeds. These can be separated and weighed. The weight shall be divided by 2 to express it as a percentage.

11 Weigh the contents remaining in the middle tray. Divide this number by 2 to calculate the % of defective grains.

12 Weigh the contents of the bottom tray. Divide this number by 2 to calculate the Foreign and Unmillable Material combined, this is recorded as the % Foreign Material. Then extract the Unmillable Material and weigh separately. Again divide this number by 2 to calculate the % of Unmillable Material.

13 At Manual Load Entry (MLE) sites record the results of the quality tests along with the pay and bin grades in the quality section of the Receivals Weighnote according to the instructions in the Commodity Document 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 the Business Centre, 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. A list of the acceptable pay and bin

grades in order of rank can be derived by the computer. However it is important to remember that this is only an aid for the classifier. The classifier will be requried to select the appropriate combination for load.

All the tests shall be peformed and the results included on the transaction. In order to perform this quickly and efficiently, the codes listed below shall be used. These codes are also listed on the Pulse Commodity Classification Summary Chart.

- refers to a test automatically on the weight ticket.

Commodity Codes

TEST	Code	TEST	Code
Commodity – Peas	PE	Commodity- Chick Peas, Kabuli	CP
Commodity – Faba Beans	FB	Commodity – Lupins	LU
Commodity – Broad Beans	BB	Commodity – Vetch	VE
Commodity – Chick Peas, Desi	CP	Commodity - Lentils	LE

Test Codes

Moisture	MO*	Weed seed contaminants type 1	S1
Foreign material	TF*	Weed seed contaminants type 2	S2
Defective grains	DG*	Weed seed contaminants type 3a	3A
Stones	SE*	Weed seed contaminants type 3b	3B
Unmillable material	SA	Weed seed contaminants type 3c	3C
Poor colour	PC	Weed seed contaminants type 4	S4
Poor Colour Kernel	PCK*	Weed seed contaminants type 5	S5
Poor Colour SeedCoat	PCS*	Weed seed contaminants type 6	S6
Bitter dark seeded lupins	BD	Weed seed contaminants type 7a	7A
Discoloured lupins	DL	Weed seed contaminants type 7b	7B
Blackened lentils	BL	Weed seed contaminants type 7c	7C
Snails – Round	SNR	Weed seed contaminants type 8	S8
Snails – Conical	SNC	Small foreign seeds	SS
Phomopsis infected lupins	PL	Other cereal grains vetch	OC
Variety	VR	Broad beans > 14.00mm screen	140
		Broad beans > 11.00mm screen	110
		Broad beans > 6.00mm screen (Small Beans)	SB
		Broad Bean material below 6.00mm screen	SC

14 Draw the appropriate amount of sample from the GLC sample to add to the Cell Composite or Bin Grade Composite samples (Section1) and collect any other samples requested by Head Office.

9.2 Pulse Varieties

All pulse varieties shall be written onto the receival weighnote in the space provided. A code system is used to make this easier and avoid mistakes. All pulse variety codes are listed below.

If a variety does not appear below please contact QSD for advice. Avoid inputting "unknown" varieties where possible

9.2.1 Pea Varieties

While there are no varietal requirements for peas, the following codes need to be noted on the receival weighnote

Variety	Code	Colour class
Alma	APE	Dun
Bluey	BPE	Blue
Bohatyr	HPE	White
Bonzar	NPE	White
Buckley	YPE	White
Collegia	CPE	Maple
Cressy blue	SPE	Blue
Derrimut	TPE	Dun
Dinkum	KPE	White
Dundale	DPE	Dun
Early dun	EPE	Dun
Glenroy	GPE	Dun
Jupitier	JPE	Blue
Laura	LPE	White
Maitland	MPE	Dun
Mukta	UPE	White
Parafield	PAPE	Dun
Pennant	PPE	White
Santi	SAPE	White
Soupa	OPE	Blue
Trevi	TRPE	Dun
Wirrega	WPE	White
Unknown	XPE	

9.2.2 Faba Bean Varieties

While the only varietal requirement for Faba Bean Grade is they contain no Icarus Beans, the variety of the Faba Beans needs to be noted on the weight ticket.

Varieties and codes are as follows.

Variety	Code
Ascot	AFB
Barkool	BFB
Fiord	FFB
Fiesta	EFB
Icarus	IFB
Manafest	MFB
Unknown	XFB

9.2.3 Lupin Varieties

While there are no varietal requirements for lupins, the variety needs to be noted on the weight ticket. Only lupins of the Angustifolius type are received into Lupin segregations. Varieties and codes (to be used) are below.

Variety	Code	Variety	Code
Belara	BELU	Myallie	ELU
Chittick	CLU	Quilinock	QLU
Danja	DLU	Tallerack	TALU
Geebung	BLU	Tanjil	TLU
Gungurru	GLU	Unicrop	ULU
Illyarrie	ILU	Uniharvest	NLU
Jindalee	JLU	Warrah	WLU
Kalya	LLU	Wonga	OLU
Marri	RLU	Yandee	ALU
Merrit	MLU	Yorrel	YLU
Moonah	MOLU	Unknown	XLU

Albus, Yellow or Rough Seeded Lupins are not accepted into the LUPN segregations.

Type	Variety	Code
Albus spp.	Kiev Mutant	KLU
	Hamburg	HLU
Yellow spp	Wodjil	

9.2.4 Chick Pea Varieties and Codes

There is a distinct requirement for varietal segregation in chickpeas; Desi cannot be stored with Kabuli's and vice versa. The codes listed below must be noted on the receival weighnote to confirm the variety.

Variety	Code	Chick pea type
Amethyst	ACP	Desi
Barwon	BCP	Desi
Bumper	BUCP	Kabuli
Desavic	VCP	Desi
Dooen	DCP	Desi
Garnet	GCP	Kabuli
Heera	HCP	Desi
Howzat	HOCP	Desi
Kaniva	KCP	Kabuli
Lasseter	LCP	Desi
Macarena	MCP	Kabuli
Narayen	YCP	Kabuli
Norwin	NCP	Desi
Opal	OCP	Kabuli
Senson	SCP	Desi
Sona	SOCP	Desi
Tyson	TCP	Desi
Unknown	XCP	Call QSD

9.2.5 Broad Bean Varieties and Codes

While there is no requirement for varietal segregation in Broad Beans the codes listed below must be noted on the receival weighnote to confirm the variety.

Variety	Code
Aquadulce	QBB
Toranto	TBB
Unknown*	XBB

9.2.6 Vetch Varieties and Codes

There is a distinct requirement for varietal segregation in vetch. The codes listed below must be noted on the receival weighnote to confirm the variety.

Variety	Code
Blanchefleur	BE
Cummins	CVE
Languedoc	LVE
Morava	MVE
Namoi	NVE
Popany	PVE
Unknown*	XVE

- If variety is unknown call QSD for assistance

9.2.7 Lentil Varieties and Codes

There is a distinct requirement for varietal segregation in Lentils. The codes listed below must be noted on the receival weighnote to confirm the variety.

Variety	Code	Colour
Aldinga	ALE	Red
Ansak	ANLE	Red
Callisto	OLE	Red
Cassab	CALE	Red
Cobber	CLE	Red
Digger	DLE	Red
Invincible	ILE	Green
Kye	KLE	Red
Laird	LLE	Green
Matilda	MLE	Green
Northfield	NLE	Red
Nugget	NULE	Red
Spinner	SLE	Green
Unknown*	XLE	Refer QSD

* If variety is unknown call QSD for assistance

9.3 Nominated Weed Seed Contaminants

Tolerances for weed seed contaminants apply to whole seeds or the equivalent in pieces per 200 gram sample (above or below the screen) of the following species. Any seed pods detected must be opened and the seeds counted for inclusion in the tolerances as specified, except where pods have a specified tolerance.

The tolerances listed below are maximums and refer to the total of all seeds named in each type, except for Type 1 in which the maximum applies on an individual seed basis.

9.3.1 Grouped by Type

Type1. 4 seeds per 200gm (10 seeds per 500gm) INDIVIDUAL SEED BASIS	
Colocynth	*Citrullus colocynthis*
Double gees/Spiny Emex/Three corner jack	*Emex australis*
Jute	*Corchorus olitorius*
Long head poppy	*Papaver dubium*
Mexican poppy	*Argemone mexicana*
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonoides*
Parthenium weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
Poppy (field)	*Papaver rhoeas*
Poppy (Horned)	*Glaucium flavum*
Wild Poppy	*Papaver hybridum*

Type 2. NIL seeds per 200gm, NIL seeds per 500gm	
Castor oil plant	*Ricinus communis*
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*
Crow garlic or Wild garlic	*Allium vineale*
Darling pea	*Swainsona spp*
Opium poppy	*Papaver somniferum*
Ragweed	*Ambrosia spp*
Rattlepods	*Crotalaria spp*
Starburr	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
St. Johns wort	*Hypericum perforatum*

Type 3 (a). 1 seed in total per 200gm, 2 seed in total per 500gm	
Bathurst burr	*Xanthium spinosum*
Caltrop/Cats head/Bulls head	*Tribulus terrestris*
Cape tulip	*Homeria spp*
Cottonseed	*Gossupium spp*
Dodder	*Cuscuta spp*
Noogoora burr	*Xanthium pungens*
Thornapple	*Datura spp*

Type 3(b). 2 seed in total per 200gm, 5 seeds in total per 500gm	
Vetch (tare)	*Vicia sativa*
Vetch (commercial)	*Vicia spp*

Type 3(c). 4 seeds in total per 200gm, 10 seeds in total per 500gm	
Heliotrope (blue)	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*
Heliotrope (common)	*Heliotropium europaeum*

Type 4. 10 seeds in total per 200gm, 25 seeds in total per 500gm	
Bindweed (field)	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Cutleaf mignonette	*Reseda lutea*
Darnel (Drake Seed)	*Lolium temulentum*
*Hexham scent/melilot (King Island)	*Melilotus indicus*
Hoary cress	*Cardaria draba*
Mintweed	*Salvia reflexa*
Nightshades	*Solanum spp*
Paddy melon	*Cucumis myocarpus*
Skeleton weed	*Chondrilla juncea*
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*

*Hexham Scent (Melilotus indicus) may only be received if there is no discernable tainitng odour imparted to the grain

Type 5. 20 seeds in total per 200gm, 50 seeds in total per 500gm	
Knapweed (Creeping)	*Acroptilon repens*
Knapweed (Russian)	*Acroptilon repens*
Salvation Jane/Pattersons Curse	*Echium plantagineum*
Sesbania pea	*Sesbania cannabina*

Type 6. 5 seeds in total per 200gm, 12 seeds in total per 500gm	
Colombus grass	*Sorghum almum*
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*

Type 7(a). 10 seeds in total per 200gm, 25 seeds in total per 500gm	
Chickpeas	*Cicer arietinum*
Corn	*Zea mays*
Cowpea	*Vigna unguiculata*
Faba beans	*Vicia faba*
Lentils	*Lens culinaris*
Lupin	*Lupinus spp*
Maize	*Zea mays*
Peas (field)	*Pisum sativum*
Soybean	*Glycine max*

Type 7(b). 10 seeds in total per 200gm, 25 seeds in total per 500gm	
Barley (2 row)	*Hordeum vulgare*
Barley (6 row)	*Hordeum distichon*
Bindweed (Australian)	*Convolvulus erubescens*
Bindweed (Black)	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Durum	*Triticum durum*
Lucerne (pod)	*Medicago sativa*
Mallow	*Malva spp*
Medics (pods)	*Medicago sp*
Oats (common)	*Avena sativa*
Oats (Black or wild)	*Avena fatua*
Oats (Sand)	*Avena strigosa*
Rice	*Oryza sativa*
Rye (Cereal)	*Secale cereale*
Trefoil (pods)	*Medicago spp*
Triticale	*Triticosecale spp*
Turnip weed (ball)	*Rapistrum rugosum*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*

Type 7(c) 1 seed in total per 200gm, 2 seed in total per 500g	
Safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*

Type 8 100 seeds in total per 200gm, 250 seeds in total per 500gm	
Bellvine	*Ipomoea plebera*

Small foreign seeds maximum 0.6% (by weight)			
Amsinckia	*Amsinckia spp*	Maltese cockspur	*Centaurea melitensis*
Australian phalaris	*Phalaris aquatica*	Medics (seeds)	*Medicago sp*
Ball clover	*Trifolium glomeratum*	Milk thistle (seeds)	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Bladder soap wort	*Vaccaria hispanica*	Mustard	*Sisymbrium spp*
Burrweed (yellow)	*Amsinckia spp*	Mustard (Indian hedge)	*Sisymbrium orientale*
Canary Grass (Wild)	*Phalaris canariensis*	Paradoxa grass (seed)	*Phalaris paradoxa*
Canola / Rapeseed	*Brassica rapa*	Peppercress	*Lepidium spp*
Celery (slender)	*Apium leptophyllum*	Phalaris (Australian)	*Phalaris aquatica*
Charlock	*Sinapis arvensis*	Ryegrass	*Lolium spp*
Dock	*Rumex spp*	Sage (wild)	*Salvia verbenaca*
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	Saltbush	*Atriplex spp*
Fescue	*Festuca spp*	Sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*
Hares ear	*Conringia orientalis*	Sowthistle	*Sonchus spp*
Hedge mustard	*Sisymbrium officinale*	Turnip (Wild or Mediterranean)	*Brassica tournefortii*
Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*	Urochloa grass	*Urochloa panicoides*
Knotweed/Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	Verbena	*Verbena spp*
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	Wild canary grass	*Phalaris canariensis*
Lettuce	*Lactuca spp*	Wild radish (seed)	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Lucerne (seed)	*Medicago sativa*	Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*

9.3.2 Grouped by Alphabetical Order

Common name	Botanical name	TYPE	LIMIT
Australian bindweed	*Convolvulus erubescens*	7B	10
Australian carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	7B	10
Australian Phalaris	*Phalaris aquatica*	S	S
Ball clover	*Trifolium glomeratum*	S	S
Barley (2 row)	*Hordeum distichon*	7B	10
Barley (6 row)	*Hordeum vulgare*	7B	10
Barley grass	*Hordeum leporinum*	7B	10
Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	7B	10
Bathurst burr	*Xanthium spinosum*	3A	1
Bellvine	*Ipomoea plebera*	8	100
Bifora (monkey face)	*Bifora testiculata*	7B	10
Bindweed (field)	*Convolvulus arvensis*	4	10
Bindy-eye	*Calotis hispidula*	7B	10
Black bindweed	*Polygonum convolvulus*	7B	10
Black or wild oats	*Avena fatua*	7B	10
Bladder soap wort	*Vaccaria hispanica*	S	S
Brome (soft)	*Bromus mollis*	7B	10
Brome (sterile)	*Bromus sterilis*	7B	10
Buchan weed	*Hirschfeldia incana*	7B	10
Caltrop	*Tribulus terrestris*	3A	1
Canola	*Brassica rapa*	S	S
Cape tulip	*Homeria spp*	3A	1
Castor oil plant	*Ricinus communis*	2	0
Cereal rye	*Secale cereale*	7B	10
Charlock	*Sinapis arvensis*	S	S
Chickpeas	*Cicer arietinum*	7A	10
Clover (pods)	*Trifolium spp*	7B	10
Colocynth	*Citrullus colocynthis*	1	4
Colombus grass	*Sorghum almum*	6	5
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	2	0
Corn	*Zea mays*	7A	10
Corn gromwell	*Buglossoides arvensis*	7B	10
Cottonseed	*Gossupium spp*	3A	1
Cowpea	*Vigna unguiculata*	7A	10
Creeping knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	5	20
Crow garlic	*Allium vineale*	2	0
Cutleaf mignonette	*Reseda lutea*	4	10
Darling pea	*Swainsona spp*	2	0
Darnel	*Lolium temulentum*	4	10
Dock	*Rumex spp*	S	S
Dodder	*Cuscuta spp*	3A	1

Common name	Botanical name	TYPE	LIMIT
Durum	*Triticum durum*	7B	10
Faba beans	*Vicia faba*	7A	10
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	S	S
Fescue	*Festuca spp*	S	S
Galvanised burr	*Sclerolaena birchii*	7B	10
Grain sorghum	*Sorghum bicolor*	7B	10
Great brome	*Bromus diandrus*	7B	10
Hares ear	*Conringia orientalis*	S	S
Hedge mustard	*Sisymbrium officinale*	S	S
Heliotrope (blue)	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	3C	4
Heliotrope (common)	*Heliotropium europaeum*	3C	4
Hexham scent (Melilotus)	*Melilotus indicus*	4	10
Hoary cress	*Cardaria draba*	4	10
Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*	S	S
Horned poppy	*Glaucium flavum*	1	4
Indian weed	*Sigesbeckia orientalis*	7B	10
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	6	5
Jute	*Corchorus olitorius*	1	4
Khaki weed	*Alternanthera pungens*	7B	10
Knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	S	S
Lentils	*Lens culinaris*	7A	10
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	S	S
Lettuce	*Lactuca spp*	S	S
Linseed	*Linum usitatissimum*	7B	10
Long headed poppy	*Papaver dubium*	1	4
Lucerne (pod)	*Medicago sativa*	7B	10
Lucerne (seed)	*Medicago sativa*	S	S
Lupin	*Lupinus spp*	7A	10
Maize	*Zea mays*	7A	10
Mallow	*Malva spp*	7B	10
Maltese cockspur	*Centaurea melitensis*	S	S
Medics (pods)	*Medicago sp*	7B	10
Medics (seeds)	*Medicago sp*	S	S
Mexican poppy	*Argemone mexicana*	1	4
Milk thistle (seeds)	*Sonchus oleraceus*	S	S
Millet (Japanese)	*Echinochloa utilis*	7B	10
Mintweed	*Salvia reflexa*	4	10
Muskweed	*Myagrum perfoliatum*	7B	10
Mustard	*Sisymbrium spp*	S	S
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonoides*	1	4
Nightshades	*Solanum spp*	4	10
Noogoora burr	*Xanthium pungens*	3A	1

Common name	Botanical name	TYPE	LIMIT
Oats (common)	*Avena sativa*	7B	10
Onion weed	*Asphodelus fistulosis*	7B	10
Opium poppy	*Papaver somniferum*	2	0
Paddy melon	*Cucumis myocarpus*	4	10
Paradoxa grass (glumed)	*Phalaris paradoxa*	7B	10
Paradoxa grass (seed)	*Phalaris paradoxa*	S	S
Parthenium weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	1	4
Peas (field)	*Pisum sativum*	7A	10
Peppercress	*Lepidium spp*	S	S
Poached egg daisy	*Calocephalus platycephalus*	7B	10
Poppy (field)	*Papaver rhoeas*	1	4
Ragweed	*Ambrosia spp*	2	0
Rapeseed	*Brassica rapa*	S	S
Rattlepods	*Crotalaria spp*	2	0
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	7B	10
Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	5	20
Ryegrass	*Lolium spp*	S	S
Safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*	7C	1
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	6	5
Saltbush	*Atriplex muelleri*	S	S
Salvation jane	*Echium plantagineum*	5	20
Sand oats	*Avena strigosa*	7B	10
Sesbania pea	*Sesbania cannabina*	5	20
Sheepweed	*Buglossoides arvensis*	7B	10
Skeleton weed	*Chondrilla juncea*	4	10
Slender celery	*Apium leptophyllum*	S	S
Small burrgrass	*Tragus australianus*	7B	10
Sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	S	S
Sowthistle	*Sonchus spp*	S	S
Soybean	*Glycine max*	7A	10
Spear grass	*Bromus diandrus*	7B	10
Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	7B	10
Spiny burr grass	*Cenchrus tribuloides*	7B	10
St. Johns Wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	2	0
Starburr	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	2	0
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	7C	1
Thornapple	*Datura spp*	3A	1
Three cornered jack	*Emex australis*	1	4
Threehorn bedstraw	*Galium tricornutum*	7B	10
Tick grass	*Tragus australianus*	7B	10
Triticale	*Triticosecale spp*	7B	10
Turnip (Mediterranean)	*Brassica tournefortii*	S	S

Common name	Botanical name	TYPE	LIMIT
Turnip weed (ball)	*Rapistrum rugosum*	7B	10
Urochloa grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	S	S
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	4	10
Verbena	*Verbena spp*	S	S
Vetch (commercial)	*Vicia spp*	3B	2
Vetch (wild tare)	*Vicia sativa*	3B	2
Wards weed	*Carrichtera annua*	7B	10
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	7B	10
Wheatgrass	*Agropyron spp*	7B	10
Wild canary grass	*Phalaris canariensis*	S	S
Wild garlic	*Allium vineale*	2	0
Wild poppy	*Papaver hybridum*	1	4
Wild radish (seed)	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	S	S
Wild sage	*Salvia verbenace*	S	S
Wild turnip	*Brassica rapa*	S	S
Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	S	S
Yellow Burrweed	*Amsinckia spp*	S	S
Yellow poverty weed	*Calocephalus sonderi*	7B	10

9.4 Field Pea Receival Standards

9.4.1 Pea Varieties

While there are no varietal requirements for peas, the following codes need to be noted on the receival weighnote

Variety	Code	Colour class
Alma	APE	Dun
Bluey	BPE	Blue
Bohatyr	HPE	White
Bonzar	NPE	White
Buckley	YPE	White
Collegia	CPE	Maple
Cressy blue	SPE	Blue
Derrimut	TPE	Dun
Dinkum	KPE	White
Dundale	DPE	Dun
Early dun	EPE	Dun
Glenroy	GPE	Dun
Jupitier	JPE	Blue
Laura	LPE	White
Maitland	MPE	Dun
Mukta	UPE	White
Parafield	PAPE	Dun
Pennant	PPE	White
Santi	SAPE	White
Soupa	OPE	Blue
Trevi	TRPE	Dun
Wirrega	WPE	White
Unknown	XPE	

9.4.2 Australian Field Peas (PEAS)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the AusBulk Ltd classification of Australian Field Peas (PEAS), and is equivalent to the Pulse Australia Standard for Farmer Dressed No.2 Grade Field Peas, CSP 10.2.1

Only Dun Pea varieties are accepted into this segregation.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The peas shall be hard and well filled.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See KETT Conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of **97%** by weight of pea seed material (whole peas, defective peas and skins).

3.1 Defective Peas

Defective peas are those not of the specified variety, field pea kernels that are broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, frosted, shrivelled, split, chipped, sprouted, affected by mould (storage and field). Includes pods that contain field peas , whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coats.

The sample shall not contain more than **7%** by weight of defective peas (i.e. 14 grams per 200 gram sample).

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Pea Material (whole peas, defective peas and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than pea seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones, metal and all non-vegetable matter. The sample shall contain no more than 0.5% unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than 0.3% soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective peas	Foreign material		Unmillable material		Soil
97%	7%	3%	Of which	0.5%	Of which	0.3%

5. Nominated foreign Seeds

Refer to section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

6. Snails

There shall not be more than one (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Pea Weevil

There is a **NIL** tolerance for live Pea Weevil during harvest receivals.

Note: Pea Weevil contaminated loads, within normal receival tolerances, may be accepted at selected sites at the end of harvest. This would be conditional on suitable facilities being available, and with no possibility of cross infestation of other commodities.

8. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

9. Ryegrass Ergot

Maximum of Two (2) cms, pieces laid end to end per 200 gram sample.

9.4.3 No. 1 Grade Field Peas (PEA1)

Application

The following standard applies to the receival of No.1 Grade Field Peas (PEA1) and is equivalent to the Pulse Australia Standard for No.1 Farmer Dressed Peas, CSP 10.1.1

Only Dun Pea varieties are accepted into this segregation.

Standard

This standard is only to be applied when authorised by Head Office.

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The peas shall be hard and well filled.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See KETT Conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of **97%** by weight of pea seed material (whole peas, defective peas and skins).

3.1 Defective Peas

Defective peas are those not of the specified variety, field pea kernels that are that are broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, frosted, shriveled, split, chipped, sprouted, affected by mould (storage and field). Includes pods that contain field peas , whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coats.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** by weight of defective peas (i.e. 6 grams per 200-gram sample).

NOTE: Not less than 70% by weight of the whole sample shall be prime peas. That is , field peas of a size that will not pass through a 6.35mm round hole screen.

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non-vegetable, other than pure Pea Material (whole peas, defective peas and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than pea seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

Maximum of 1 clover burr in a 200 gram sample.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and all non-vegetable matter. The sample shall not contain more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.4 Poor Colour Peas

Peas whose seed coat or cotyledons are distinctly different of colour from the characteristic colour of the predominating class. The sample shall not contain more than **1%** poor colour peas (i.e. 2 grams in a 200 gram sample).

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective peas	Poor Colour Peas	Foreign material		Unmillable material		Soil
97%	7%	1%	3%	Of which	0.5%	Of which	0.3%

5. Nominated Foreign Seeds

Refer to section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

6. Snails

There shall not be more than one (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Pea Weevil

There is a **NIL** tolerance for live Pea Weevil during harvest receivals.

Note: Pea Weevil contaminated loads, within normal receival tolerances, may be accepted at selected sites at the end of harvest. This would be conditional on suitable facilities being available and with no possibility of cross infestation of other commodities.

8. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

9. Ryegrass Ergot

Maximum of Two (2) cms, pieces laid end to end per 200 gram sample.

9.4.4 Australian White Field Peas (PEAW)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the AusBulk Ltd classification of Australian White Field Peas (PEAW), and is equivalent to the Pulse Australia Standard for Farmer Dressed No.2 Grade Field Peas, CSP 10.2.1.

Only White Pea varieties are accepted into this segregation.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The peas shall be hard and well filled.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be **14.0%** - See KETT Conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of **97%** by weight of pea seed material (whole peas, defective peas and skins).

3.1 Defective Peas

Defective peas are those not of the specified variety, field pea kernels that are broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, frosted, shrivelled, split, chipped, sprouted, affected by mould (storage and field). Includes pods that contain field peas , whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coats. .

The sample shall not contain more than **7%** by weight of defective peas (i.e. 14 grams per 200 gram sample).

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Pea Material (whole peas, defective peas and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than pea seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and all non-vegetable matter. The sample shall contain no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective peas	Foreign material		Unmillable material		Soil
97%	7%	3%	Of which	0.5%	Of which	0.3%

5. Nominated foreign Seeds

Refer to section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

6. Snails

There shall not be more than one (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Pea Weevil

There is a **NIL** tolerance for live Pea Weevil during harvest receivals.

Note: Pea Weevil contaminated loads, within normal receival tolerances, may be accepted at selected sites at the end of harvest. This would be conditional on suitable facilities being available and with no possibility of cross infestation of other commodities.

8. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

9. Ryegrass Ergot

Maximum of Two (2) cms, pieces laid end to end per 200 gram sample.

9.5 Faba Bean Receival Standards

9.5.1 No 1 Grade Faba Beans (FAB1)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the classification of Faba Beans No.1 Grade and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed No.1 Grade Faba Beans, CSP 5.2.1.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The Faba Beans shall be sound, dry and fresh and light to medium brown or pale green in colour.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See KETT conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample may contain a minimum by weight of **97%** Faba Bean seed material, including whole Faba Beans, defective Faba Beans and skins.

3.1 Defective Faba Beans

Defective Faba Beans include Faba Beans not of the specified variety*, Faba Beans that are broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, frosted, shrivelled, split, chipped and sprouted. Includes pods that contain Faba Benas whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coat.

*All varieties of Faba Beans (listed in section 9.2.2), except Icarus are considered to be of the specified type.

The sample shall contain not more than **6%** by weight of defective Faba Beans including **3%** maximum broken etc and **3%** maximum poor colour. (i.e. 12 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Screen Size

3.75mm slotted: Whole Faba Beans are classified as defective if passing through this screen.

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Faba Bean Material (whole Faba Beans, defective Faba Beans and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Faba Bean seed material. This includes stalks and plant materila that may be connected with the plant.

The sample shall not contain more than 3% Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and non vegetable matter.

The sample shall not exceed **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.4 Poor Colour

Faba Beans with excessive discolouration of the seed coat as per the Pulse Australia Faba Bena photographic charts. Includes Ascochyta lesions.

The sample shall not contain more than **3 %** poor colour Faba Beans (i.e. 6 grams in a 200 gram sample).

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective faba beans	Of which	Broken, etc. max	Poor colour faba beans maximum	Foreign material	Unmillable material			Soil
97%	6%		3%	3%	3%	of which	0.5%	of which	0.3%

5. Nominated Foreign Seeds

Refer to section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

6. Snails

There shall not be more than One (1) whole snail or equivalent parts thereof shell in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9.5.2 No 2 Grade Faba Beans (FAB2)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the AusBulk Ltd classification of Faba Beans No.2 Grade and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed No 2 Grade Faba Beans, CSP 5.3.1.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The Faba Beans shall be sound, dry and fresh and light to medium brown or pale green in colour.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See KETT conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample may contain a minimum by weight of **97%** Faba Bean seed material, including whole Faba Beans, defective Faba Beans and skins.

3.1 Defective Faba Beans

Defective Faba Beans include Faba Beans not of the specified variety*, Faba Beans that are broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, frosted, shrivelled, split, chipped, sprouted and/or affected by mould (field or storage). Includes pods that contain Faba Benas whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coat

* All varieties of Faba Beans (listed in section 9.2.2), except Icarus are considered to be of the specified type.

The sample shall contain not more than **10%** by weight of defective Faba Beans (i.e. 20 grams in a 200 gram sample) including **7%** poor colour.

Screen Size

3.75mm slotted screen: Faba Bean material defective if passes through this screen.

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Faba Bean Material (whole Faba Beans, defective Faba Beans and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Faba Bean seed material. This includes stalks and plant material that may be connected to the plant.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and non vegetable matter. The sample shall not contain more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than 0.3% soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.4 Poor Colour

There is a 7% maximum by weight limit for poor colour Faba Beans in this grade.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective faba beans	Of which	Poor colour faba beans maximum	Foreign material	Unmillable material		Soil	
97%	10%		7%	3%	of which	0.5%	of which	0.3 %

5. Nominated Foreign Seeds

Refer to Section 9.3 for Weed Seed Contaminants and Limits

6. Snails

There shall not be more than One (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9.5.3 No. 3 Grade Faba Beans

Application

The following receival standard applies to the classification of No. 3 Grade Faba Beans and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed No. 3 Grade Faba Beans, CSP 5.4.1.

Standard

This standard is only to be applied when authorised by Head Office.

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The Faba Beans shall be sound, dry and fresh and light to medium brown or pale green in colour.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See KETT conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample may contain a minimum by weight of **97%** Faba Bean seed material, including whole Faba Beans, defective Faba Beans and skins.

3.1 Defective Faba Beans

Defective Faba Beans include Faba Beans not of the specified variety*, Faba Beans that are broken, split, chipped, insect damaged, shrivelled, frosted, hail damaged and loose seed coat.

* All varieties of Faba Beans (refer section 9.2.2), except Icarus are considered to be of the specified type.

The sample shall contain not more than **20%** by weight of defective Faba Beans (i.e. 40 grams in a 200 gram sample), of which **7%** maximum heat damaged, sprouted and/or mould (field or storage) damage.

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Faba Bean material (whole Faba Beans, defective Faba Beans and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Faba Bean seed material. This includes includes stalks and plant material that amay be connected to the plant.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than **0.5%** shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and non vegetable matter. The sample shall not contain more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.4 Poor Colour

No limit.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective faba beans	Poor colour faba beans maximum	Foreign material	Unmillable material		Soil	
97%	20%	No limit	3%	of which	0.5%	of which	0.3 %

5. Nominated Foreign Seeds

Refer to section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

6. Snails

There shall not be more than One (1) whole snail shell in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9.6 Lupins Receival Standards

9.6.1 Lupin Varieties

While there are no varietal requirements for lupins, the variety needs to be noted on the weight ticket. Varieties and codes (to be used) are below.

Variety	Code	Variety	Code
Belara	BELU	Merrit	MLU
Chittick	CLU	Moonah	MOLU
Danja	DLU	Myallie	ELU
Geebung	BLU	Quilinock	QLU
Gungurru	GLU	Tanjil	TLU
Hamburg	HLU	Unicrop	ULU
Illyarrie	ILU	Uniharvest	NLU
Jindalee	JLU	Warrah	WLU
Kalya	LLU	Wonga	OLU
Kiev mutant	KLU	Yandee	ALU
Marri	RLU	Yorrel	YLU
		Unknown	XLU

9.6.2 Australian Lupins (LUPN)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the classification of Australian Lupins and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed for Lupins Angustifolius, CSP 8.1.1.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The Lupins shall be of current season and be dry and mature.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - KETT Oats Button.

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of **97%** by weight of lupin seed material, including whole lupins, defective lupins and skins.

3.1 Defective Lupins

Defective Lupins are those not of the specified type and includes broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, frosted, insect damaged, shrivelled, split, chipped, spruted, affected by mould (field or storage). Includes pods that contain Angustifolius lupins whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coat.

Maximum tolerances in defective lupins	
Bitter dark seeded lupins	2 seeds in a 200 gram sample
Discoloured lupins (reddish/tan colour)	36 seeds of which no more than 17 seeds shall be affected with the disease phomopsis (grey mould discolouration of the seed coat)

The sample shall contain not more than **7%** by weight of defective Lupins (i.e. 14 grams in a 200 gram sample).

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Lupin Material (whole Lupins, defective Lupins and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Lupin seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal, and all non vegetable matter. The sample shall contain no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	**Defective lupins** (includes bitter/dark seeded discoloured diseased)	**Foreign material**		**Unmillable material**		**Soil**
97%	7%	3%	Of which	0.5%	of which	0.3%

5. Nominated foreign Seeds

Refer to section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits

6. Snails

There shall not be more than one (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9.7 Chick Peas Receival Standards

9.7.1 Chick Pea Varieties and Codes

There is a distinct requirement for varietal segregation in chickpeas; Desi cannot be stored with Kabuli's and vice versa. The codes listed below must be noted on the receival weighnote to confirm the variety.

Variety	Code	Chick pea type
Amethyst	ACP	Desi
Barwon	BCP	Desi
Bumper	BUCP	Kabuli
Desavic	VCP	Desi
Dooen	DCP	Desi
Garnet	GCP	Kabuli
Heera	HCP	Desi
Howzat	HOCP	Desi
Kaniva	KCP	Kabuli
Lasseter	LCP	Desi
Macarena	MCP	Kabuli
Narayen	YCP	Kabuli
Norwin	NCP	Desi
Opal	OCP	Kabuli
Senson	SCP	Desi
Sona	SOCP	Desi
Tyson	TCP	Desi
Unknown	XCP	Call QSD

9.7.2 Australian Desi Type Chick Peas (CHIC)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the classification of Australian Desi Type Chick Peas and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed Chickpeas – Desi Type, CSP 4.1.1.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The Desi type Chickpeas should be sound, dry, fresh and light to medium brown in colour (a slight greenish tinge is allowed). Black is excluded as the predominating class.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See KETT Pea Conversion Scale.

3. Purity

The sample will contain a minimum of **97%** by weight of Chick Pea seed material (whole peas, defective peas, skins.)

3.1 Defective Chick Peas

Defective Chick Peas are those Chick Peas not of the specified type* and Chick Peas that are split, chipped, broken, ,shriveled, insect damaged, hailed damaged, heat damaged, frosted, sprouted, fully green and/or affected by mould (storage and field). Includes pods that contain Desi type chickpeas, whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coats.

*For receival into this grade Chickpeas must be Desi-Type (see list in section 9.2.4 for desi types)

The sample shall not contain more than **6%** by weight of defective Chick Peas. (12 grams in a 200 gram sample) including 2% poor colour and 1% visible Ascochyta lesions.

Visible ascochyta means that an ascochyta lesion is visible on the kernel.

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Chick Pea Material (whole Chick Peas, defective Chick Peas and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Desi Chick Pea seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil, and not more than 2% field peas.

Screen size 4.00mm slotted hole: Chickpea material is defective if passing through.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and non-vegetable matter. The sample shall contain not more than **0.5%** unmillable material (1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.4 Poor Colour Chick Peas

Poor colour Chick Peas are those which are distinctly blemished and/or off colur from the characteristic colour of the predominating class. The sample will contain not more than **2%** poor colour Chick Peas (4 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Poor colour includes visible ascochyta lesions where there is a tolerance of 1% maximum by weight.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective chick peas	Poor colour chick peas	Foreign material		Unmillable material		Soil
97%	6%	2%	3%	Of which	0.5%	of which	0.3%

5. Nominated foreign Seeds

Refer section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits

6. Snails

There shall not be more than one (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample .

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9.7.3 Australian Kabuli Chick Peas (CHKB)

Application

The following receival standards applies to the classification of Australian Kabuli Type Chick Peas and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed Chickpeas – Kabuli Type, CSP 4.3.1.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The Kabuli type Chickpeas should be sound, dry, fresh and light to medium brown in colour (a slight greenish tinge is allowed). Black is excluded as the predominating class.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture shall be 14.0%, as measured on a Kett Moisture Meter - See Conversion Scale (Chick Pea Conversion Scale)

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of 97%, by weight, of Kabuli Chick Pea seed material (whole Kabuli Chick Peas, Defective Kabuli's, Skins)

3.1 Defective Kabuli Chickpeas

Includes Kabuli Chickpeas that are not of the specified type*, broken, split, insect damaged, hail damaged, heat damaged, shriveled, sprouted, frosted and/or affected by mould (field and storage). Includes whole pods containing seed and those passing through a 6.00 mm round hole screen.

*For receival into this grade Chickpeas must be Kabuli Type (see list in section 9.2.4 for Kabuli types)

At receival the sample shall contain not more than **3%** by weight of defective Kabuli Chick Peas (i.e. 6 grams per 200-gram sample) including 1% poor colour.

There is a maximum of 1% by weight for Ascochyta (disease mould) in a 200 gram sample. Visible ascochyta means that an ascochyta lesion is on the kernel.

3.2 Poor Colour Kabuli Chickpeas

The sample shall contain not more than **1.0%** Kabuli Chick Peas whose seed coat or kernel is distinctly off colour from the characteristic colour of the predominating class.

Poor colour includes visible aschochyta lesions, where there is a tolerance of 1% maximum by weight.

3.3 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non-vegetable, other than pure Kabuli Chick Pea Material (whole Kabuli Chick Peas, defective peas and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Kabuli Chick Pea seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight, of which no more than **0.5%** shall be unmillable material (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample) of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.4 Unmillable material

Included soil stones (refer point 1.2), metals and any non-vegetable matter. The sample should contain no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 1 gram in a 200-gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

4. Summary Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective Kabuli chick peas		Poor Colour	Foreign material		Unmillable material		Soil
97%	3% on receival	of which	1%	3%	Of which	0.5%	Of which	0.3%

5. Nominated Foreign Seeds

See Section 9.3 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

6. Snails

There shall be no more than one (1) whole snail shell or equivalent parts thereof in a 200-gram sample (live or dead).

7. Pea Weevil

There is a **NIL** tolerance for live Pea Weevil during harvest receivals.

8. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

9. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9.8 Vetch Receival Standards

9.8.1 Australian Vetch (VETB, VETL and VETM)

Application

The following receival standard applies to the classification of Australian Vetch and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's Minimum Receival Standard Farmer Dressed Vetch – Variety to be specified, CSP 12.1.

Standard

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The vetch must be whole, sound, dry, fresh and colour typical of the variety of the season

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 14.0% - See Calibration Table attached to this standard.

3. Purity

The sample will contain a minimum of **97%** by weight of vetch seed material (whole vetch, defective vetch, skins and decoated vetch).

3.1 Defective Vetch

Includes vetch not of the specified type*, and vetch that are broken. Heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, shrivelled, split, chipped, frosted, sprouted, affected by mould (field or storage). Includes pods that contian vetch, whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coat.

*VETB – specified variety Blanchfleur, VETL – specified variety Langeudoc, VETM – Specified variety Morava (for more expansive list refer 9.2.5)

The sample shall contain no more than **5%** Defective Vetch (10 grams in a 200 gram sample)

3.2 Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non vegetable, other than pure Vetch Material (whole Vetch, defective Vetch and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than Vetch seed material.

The sample shall not contain more than **3%** Foreign material by weight (i.e. 6 grams per 200 gram sample), of which includes a maximum of 2% by weight cereal grain and no more than **0.5%** shall be unmillable material, of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.3 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones (refer point 1.2), metal and all non-vegetable material. The sample shall not contain more than **0.5%** unmillable material (1 gram in a 200 gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.4 Poor Colour

Poor colour Vetch as those seeds whose seed coat or kernels are distinctly off colour from the characteristic colour of the predominating class. The sample shall contain no more than **1%** poor colour Vetch (2 grams in a 200 grams sample).

4. Summary in Total

Purity	Defective vetch	Poor colour vetch	Foreign material	Other cereal grains		Unmillable material
97%	5%	1%	3%	of which	2%	0.5%

5. Snails

There shall not be more than one (1) whole snail or equivalent thereof in a 200 gram sample (live or dead).

6. Nominated foreign Seeds

Refer section 9.3 for weed Seed Contaminants and Limits

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

8. Variety Segregations

Vetch shall be segregated separately by variety. There are 4 main varieties of vetch grown in South Australia. The code must be noted on the weight ticket in the variety box.

Variety	Code	Description
Blanchefleur	BVE	Reddish brown with mottles. Seeds are pillow shaped and orange when split.
Languedoc	LVE	Brownish grey with mottles. Seeds are pillow shaped and beige (brownish grey) when split.
Namoi (woolypod)	NVE	Blackish brown seeds round, but with slightly squashed look. Split seeds are bright yellow.
Popany (purple vetch)	PVE	Velvet black round seed, with white scar. Split seeds are yellow.
Marova	MVE	

Namoi vetch and Popany vetch are not suitable for animal (non-ruminant) usage and processors require no more than 1% admixture in Blanchefleur and Languedoc vetch for export and human consumption.

9. Marconi Moisture Meter Calibration Table

To convert the reading obtained for a ground sample of Vetch 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 Vetch

Ground berry dial reading	**Moisture content at** 68°f (20°c)	**Ground berry dial reading**	**Moisture content at** 68°f (20°c)
00	9.9	16	11.5
01	10.0	17	11.6
02	10.1	18	11.7
03	10.2	19	11.8
04	10.3	20	11.9
05	10.4	21	12.0
06	10.5	22	12.1
07	10.6	23	12.2
08	10.7	24	12.3
09	10.8	25	12.4
10	10.9	26	12.5
11	11.0	27	12.6
12	11.1	28	12.7
13	11.2	29	12.8
14	11.3	30	12.9
15	11.4		

Temperature Correction Table

°C	Table	°C	Table
00	+2.0%	22	-0.2%
02	+1.8%	24	-0.4%
04	+1.6%	26	-0.6%
06	+1.4%	28	-0.8%
08	+1.2%	30	-1.0%
10	+1.0%	32	-1.2%
12	+0.8%	34	-1.4%
14	+0.6%	36	-1.6%
16	+0.4%	38	-1.8%
18	+0.2%	40	-2.0%

Each degree centigrade difference in temperature corresponds to a 0.1% moisture correction.

Example

Grind Sample and place in Moisture Meter Clamp

If Reading 16 on Dial = 11.5% at 20°C as per above

If actual temperature is 26°C then deduct 0.6%

Then moisture content = 11.5% - 0.6% = 10.9%.

9.9 Lentils Classification Procedures

The following procedure is to be used when classifying a load of Lentils

Pulse	Top Screen	Colour
ALDINGA	2.2 MM SLOTTED	BARLEY
ALL OTHER VARIETIES	2.0 MM SLOTTED	WHEAT SCREEN

Sample the load presented for delivery according to the receival sampling procedure detailed in section 1 to produce representative Grower Load Composite (GLC) sample.

From the GLC draw a subsample to be tested for moisture content. For lentils a Marconi Moisture Meter is to be used. Calibration tables are detailed in the following procedure.

If the moisture result exceeds the limit for receival then 2 further subsamples from the GLC sample should be tested and an average taken. If this result is still over the receival limit then a further GLC sample can be drawn from the load. The result on this sample is final.

Thoroughly mix the GLC and weigh out 200 grams of lentils using the digital scales according to the legume hand screen and balance procedure in section 2.

Depending on the variety select the required screen for assessment.

Screen the lentils according to the Pulse Hand screen method in section 2

Separate the screen and tray and examine the contents for the presence of major contaminants such as live insects , snails, sticks, stones, storage moulds or animal excreta.

Examine the sample for the presence of Nominated Foreign seeds. Any foreign seed pods must be opened and the seeds counted. See section 9.3 for nominated weed seeds and allowable levels

Examine the sample for blackened lentils.

Remove all foreign material from the sample. Weigh this material and divide by two to express it as a percentage. This is % Foreign Material.

From the foreign material remove any unmillable material. Weigh this separately, divide this result by two to express as a percentage.

From the unmillable material, remove the soil, sand, earth and stones. Weigh this separately, divide the result by two to express as a percentage. This is the % Soil.

Remove small foreign seeds (listed in section 9.3) and weigh. Divide this result by two to express as a percentage.

Together with the lentil material that falls through the screen, remove any defective lentils from above the screen and weigh. Divide the weight by 2 to determine the % Defective. Any whole lentils that fall through the screen are classed as defective.

Defective lentils are those not of the specified variety. Lentils that are broken, heat damaged, hail damaged, insect damaged, frosted, shriveled, split, chipped, sprouted, affected by mould (field and storage). It includes pods that contain lentils whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coat.

From the sample remove any lentils not of the specified variety and weigh. Divide this weight by 2 to determine % varietal restriction.

Weigh out a 100 gram sample from the GLC sample. Remove any lentils that have excessive discolouration of the seed coat as per the Pulse Australia Lentil Photographic standards. Weigh the poor coloured seeds to determine the % Poor Colour seedcoat.

Place the remaining sample into the dehuller and run the unit for 1 minute. Pour the dehulled lentils into a triangular tray and remove all the lentils not of the dominant colour (red lentil types– red kernels) as per the Pulse Australia Lentil Photographic standards. Weigh the poor coloured kernels to determine the % Poor Colour kernel.

At Manual Data Entry sites (MLE), record the results of the quality tests along with the payment and the bin grade in the quality section of the Other Commodities Receivals Weighnote according to the instructions in the Commodity Document Manual. Ensure that the quality test data entered is compatible with classification, otherwise the weigh note 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 sites (OMS), enter the test results onto the computer according to the instructions in the OMS User Guide. The computer can derive a list of the acceptable payment 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 responsibility of classifying the load.

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.

9.9.1. Northfield Lentils (LENN)

Lentil Receival Standards are extremely customer specific and standards may be given on a site by site basis.

Application

The following standard applies to the classification of Australian Red Lentils Northfield variety – and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's minimum receival standard for Farmer Dressed Lentils – Whole Red No.1 Grade, CSP 7.2.1.

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The lentils must be hard, well filled and of a colour characteristic for the pulse variety for the season.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture shall be 14.0% as measured on a Marconi moisture meter.

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of 97% by weight of lentil seed material, being whole lentils, defective lentils and lentil skins.

3.1 Defective Lentils

Includes lentils not of the specified Northfield variety, lentils that are broken, heat damaged, hail damage, insect damage, frosted, shriveled, split, chipped, sprouted, affected by mould (field and storage). Includes pods that contain lentils whether broken or unbroken and loose seed coat. Refer to the Pulse Australia Lentil photographic standards.

The sample shall contain a maximum of **3%** defective lentils (6 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Screen Size: Use **2.0 mm slotted** (wheat screen) for Northfield. If whole lentils fall through then the lentils are classed as defective. All material that passes through the screen is part of defective or foreign material/unmillable as applicable.

3.2 Varietal Restriction

There is a **1%** maximum by weight for lentils not of the specified variety

3.3 Foreign Material

Includes unmillable material, and all other vegetable matter other than lentil material. The sample shall not contain more than **3%** foreign material of which no more than **0.5%** shall be unmillable material of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil. .

3.4 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones, metal and all non-vegetable material. The sample shall contain no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (1 gram in a 200-gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.5 Poor Colour

Poor coloured seedcoat lentils are those lentils that have excessive discolouration of the seed coat as per the Pulse Australia Lentil Photographic charts. It includes disease, frost and water staining.

Poor colour seedcoat should not exceed **1%** by weight (2 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Poor colour kernels includes kernel colour not of the characteristic colour for the lentil class, as per the Pulse Australia Lentil Photographic charts.

Poor colour kernels should not exceed **1%** by weight (2 grams in a 200 gram sample).

3.6 Black Lentils

Black Lentils are those lentils that have been weather damaged and the seed coat blackened by fungi.. There is a **NIL** tolerance for these lentils.

4. Summary In Total

Purity	Defective lentils		Varietal Restriction	Poor colour lentils	Foreign material	Unmillable material		Soil	
97%	3%	of which	1%	1% Poor colour seedcoat 1% Poor colour kernel of which there is a nil tolerance for blackened lentils	3%	of which	0.5%	of which	0.3%

5. Nominated foreign seeds

As listed in section 9.3 **EXCEPT** there is a maximum of 2 cereal seeds in a 200 gram sample.

6. Snails

There shall be no more than one (1) whole snail in a 200-gram sample (live or dead)

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9. Marconi Moisture Meter Calibration Table

To convert the reading obtained for a ground sample of Lentils 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 Lentils

Ground berry dial reading	Moisture content at 68°f (20°c)	Ground berry dial reading	Moisture content at 68°f (20°c)
00	9.9	21	12.0
01	10.0	22	12.1
02	10.1	23	12.2
03	10.2	24	12.3
04	10.3	25	12.4
05	10.4	26	12.5
06	10.5	27	12.6
07	10.6	28	12.7
08	10.7	29	12.8
09	10.8	30	12.9
10	10.9	31	13.0
11	11.0	32	13.1
12	11.1	33	13.2
13	11.2	34	13.3
14	11.3	35	13.4
15	11.4	36	13.5
16	11.5	37	13.6
17	11.6	38	13.7
18	11.7	39	13.8
19	11.8	40	13.9
20	11.9	41	14.0

Temperature Correction Table

°C	Table	°C	Table
00	+2.0%	22	-0.2%
02	+1.8%	24	-0.4%
04	+1.6%	26	-0.6%
06	+1.4%	28	-0.8%
08	+1.2%	30	-1.0%
10	+1.0%	32	-1.2%
12	+0.8%	34	-1.4%
14	+0.6%	36	-1.6%
16	+0.4%	38	-1.8%
18	+0.2%	40	-2.0%

Each degree centigrade difference in temperature corresponds to a 0.1% moisture correction.

Example: Grind Sample and place in Moisture Meter Clamp

If Reading 16 on Dial = 11.5% at 20°C as per above

If actual temperature is 26°C then deduct 0.6%

THEN moisture content = 11.5% - 0.6% = 10.9%.

9.9.2 Aldinga Lentils (LENA)

Application

Lentil Receival Standards are extremely customer specific and standards may be given on a site by site basis.

Standard

The following standard applies to the classification of Australian Red Lentils Aldinga variety – and is equivalent to Pulse Australia's minimum receival standard for Farmer Dressed Lentils – Whole Red No.1 Grade, CSP 7.2.1.

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The lentils must be hard, well filled and of a colour characteristic for the pulse variety for the season.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture shall be 14.0% as measured on a Marconi moisture meter.

3. Purity

The sample shall contain a minimum of 97% by weight of lentil seed material, being whole lentils, defective lentils and lentil skins.

3.1 Defective Lentils

Includes lentils not of the specified Aldinga variety, lentils that are broken or split, grub eaten, frosted, sprouted, affected by field mould as well as lentil pods (broken or unbroken, containing or not containing lentils). The sample shall contain a maximum of **3%** defective lentils (6 grams in a 20-gram sample).

Screen Size: **Use** 2.2 mm slotted **(barley screen) for Aldinga. If whole lentils fall through then the lentils are classed as defective. All material that passes through the screen is part of defective or foreign material/unmillable as applicable.**

3.2 Varietal Restriction

There is a 1% maximum by weight for lentils not of the specified variety

3.3 Foreign Material

Includes unmillable material, and all other vegetable matter other than lentil material. The sample shall not contain more than 3% foreign material (6 grams of Foreign Material in 200-gram sample), of which no more than 0.5% shall be unmillable material, of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

3.4 Unmillable Material

Includes soil, stones, metal and all non-vegetable material. The sample shall contain no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (1 gram in a 200-gram sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

3.5 Poor Colour

Poor coloured seedcoat includes those lentils that have excessive discolouration of the seed coat as per the Pulse Australia Lentil Photographic charts. It includes disease, frost and water staining.

Poor colour seedcoat lentils should not exceed **1%** by weight (2 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Poor colour kernel lentils includes kernel colour not of the characteristic colour for the lentil class, as per the Pulse Australia Lentil Photographic charts.

Poor colour kernel should not exceed **1%** by weight (2 grams in a 200 gram sample).

Freckling in Aldinga lentils is deemed a genetic variation and is not considered poor colour.

3.6 Black Lentils

Black Lentils are those lentils that have been weather damaged and the seed coat blackened by fungi. There is a **NIL** tolerance for these lentils

4. Summary – Maximum in Total

Purity	**Defective lentils**	**Varietal restriction**		**Poor colour lentils**	**Foreign material**		**Unmillable material**
97%	3%	of which	1%	1% of which there is a nil tolerance for blackened lentils	3%	of which	0.5%

5. Nominated foreign seeds

As listed in section 9.3 **EXCEPT** there is a maximum of 2 cereal seeds in a 200 gram sample.

6. Snails

There shall be no more than one (1) whole snail in a 200-gram sample (live or dead).

7. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Fifteen (15) field insects dead or alive in a 200 gram sample.

8. Ryegrass Ergot

There is a maximum of Two (2) cm where the pieces are laid end to end per 200g sample.

9. Marconi Moisture Meter Calibration Table

To convert the reading obtained for a ground sample of Lentils 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 Lentils

Ground berry dial reading	**Moisture content at** 68°f (20°c)	**Ground berry dial reading**	**Moisture content at** 68°f (20°c)
00	9.9	21	12.0
01	10.0	22	12.1
02	10.1	23	12.2
03	10.2	24	12.3
04	10.3	25	12.4
05	10.4	26	12.5
06	10.5	27	12.6
07	10.6	28	12.7
08	10.7	29	12.8
09	10.8	30	12.9
10	10.9	31	13.0
11	11.0	32	13.1
12	11.1	33	13.2
13	11.2	34	13.3
14	11.3	35	13.4
15	11.4	36	13.5
16	11.5	37	13.6
17	11.6	38	13.7
18	11.7	39	13.8
19	11.8	40	13.9
20	11.9	41	14.0

Temperature Correction Table

°C	TABLE	°C	TABLE
00	+2.0%	22	-0.2%
02	+1.8%	24	-0.4%
04	+1.6%	26	-0.6%
06	+1.4%	28	-0.8%
08	+1.2%	30	-1.0%
10	+1.0%	32	-1.2%
12	+0.8%	34	-1.4%
14	+0.6%	36	-1.6%
16	+0.4%	38	-1.8%
18	+0.2%	40	-2.0%

Each degree centigrade difference in temperature corresponds to a 0.1% moisture correction.

Example

Grind Sample and place in Moisture Meter Clamp

If Reading 16 on Dial = 11.5% at 20°C as per above

If actual temperature is 26°C then deduct 0.6%

THEN moisture content = 11.5% - 0.6% = 10.9%.

9.10 Broad Bean Procedures

9.10.1 Broad Bean Classification Procedures

The following procedure is to be used when classifying a load of Broad Beans.

1. Sample the load presented for delivery according to the Receival Sampling procedure detailed in section 1 of the Commodity Classification Manual to produce a representative Grower Load Composite (GLC) sample.

2. From the GLC draw a subsample to be tested for moisture content. At least 50 grams of Broad Beans needs to be ground using the Coffee Grinder and thoroughly mixed. A subsample of this is used for the moisture meter. For Broad Beans use a J model Kett Moisture Meter set to the Faba Beans Conversion Scale or an E model using the conversion chart for Faba Beans. Operation instructions for the Kett Moisture Meters are given in section 2 of the Commodity Classification Manual

   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.

3. Weigh a 500-gram sample using the digital scales according to the pulse hand screen and balance procedure in section 2 of Commodity Classification Manual.

Screens

The following screens will be required for sampling.

14.0mm Round Hole (RH)

11.0mm Round Hole (RH)

6.00mm Slotted (SS)

4. Using 14.0mm screen (top), 11.0mm screen (middle) and 6.00mm (bottom) sieve approximately 250gm of the 500gm sample.

5. Take the Broad Beans that remain above 14.0mm screen and put aside.

6. Repeat steps 4/- and 5/- for the remaining 250gm.

7. Group all Broad Beans that were retained above 14.0mm screen together.

8. Separate the three screens/trays and examine the contents for live grain insects, snails, sticks, stones, storage moulds or animal excreta.

9. Examine the three screens/trays and pick out any Foreign or Unmillable Material and major contaminants and separate from defective Broad Bean material.

Foreign Material

Foreign material is defined as all the vegetable matter other than the Broad bean seed material and includes, but is not limited to, straw, pods (opened), foreign seeds, etc. Weigh the contents to calculate the **% Total Foreign Material** and record on the weigh note as a percentage.

Unmillable Material

Unmillable material is defined as all non-vegetable material in the sample and includes stones, dirt, rust flakes etc., (which should be captured in the bottom screen). Weigh the contents to calculate the **% Unmillable Material** and record on the weighnote as a percentage.

10. Examine the trays for the presence of Nominated Foreign Seeds.

    Any foreign seed pods must be opened and the seeds counted. See Section 2 of this procedure for nominated weed seeds and allowable levels.

11. Pick out any defective grains from the top screen (14.0mm RH screen) and the 11.0mm RH screen and add to the bottom tray. See Broad Bean Standards for definition of Defective Broad Beans. Weigh the contents to calculate the **% of Defective Broad Beans (DG)** and record on the weighnote as a percentage.

    Refer to the summary table of Defective Broad Beans and allowable percentages.

    Note: Whole sound small beans that fall through 11.0mm screen are not classified as defective and should be weighed together with beans remaining above the 11.0mm screen.

12. Pick out any broad beans of poor colour. Weigh the broad beans and calculate the % of **Poor Colour (PC)** and record on the weighnote as a percentage.

13. Weigh the Broad beans remaining above the 14.0 mm screen and record weight as a % (**140**).

14. Weigh the Broad beans remaining above the 11.0 mm screen and record weight as a % (**110**).

15. Weigh the Broad beans above the 6.0 mm screen and record weight as a % (**SB**).

16. Weigh the Broad beans material (including cracked, chipped, shriveled, splits and small seeds as well as pods and stalk) below the 6.0 mm screen and record weight as a % (**SC**).

17. Record the following on the weighnote as a percentage, use the following formula: 2g/500gm = 0.4%, test codes in **bold.**

- Total Offal % (**OF** on weighnote). This represents bean material and is the sum of:
  - Defective Grain % (**DG** on weighnote)
  - Percentage of broken Broad Beans below 6.0mm screen (**SC** on weighnote)
  - Poor Colour % (**PC** on the weighnote)

If OF is above 7% the load is rejected.

- Total Foreign Material % (**TF** in weighnote)
- Unmillable Material % (**SA** on weighnote)
- Number of Snails (**SNR or SNC** on weighnote)
- Percentage of Broad Beans above 14.0mm screen (**140** on weighnote, was 14.0mm)
- Percentage of Broad Beans above 11.0mm screen (**110** on weighnote)
- Percentage of whole small Broad Beans above 6.0mm/below 11.0mm screen (**SB** on weighnote)

9.10.2 Broad Bean Receival Standards

Application

The following receival standards applies to the classification of Australian Broad Beans CSP 2.1.1.

1. Physical Characteristics

1.1 There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil), or animal carcasses.
- sticks, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored pulses or in excess of legal tolerances. (If excess sticks and stones are detected at the classification platform or at the grid, but not in the 200 gram sample the load is still rejectable).
- pickling compounds/seed dressings, any chemical or any fungicide added to the pulse as a seed dressing, any tainting agents, any objectional material and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with the pulse

The broad beans must be sound, dry, fresh and be colour typical for the variety of the season.

2. Moisture

The maximum moisture is 13.0%, as measured on a Kett Moisture Meter - For Broad Beans a J model Kett Moisture Meter set to the Faba Beans Conversion Scale or an E model using the conversion chart for Faba Beans is used.

Where aeration is available, 14% moisture is acceptable.

3. Purity

The sample must contain a minimum of 97% by weight of Broad Bean seed material (whole Broad Beans, Defective Beans and Skins).

4. Defective Broad Beans

Includes Broad Beans not of the specified variety, and broad beans that are grub eaten, broken, damaged and split, shrivelled, sprouted, frosted, hail damaged, heat damaged, affected by field mould (field or storage) and whole pods containing seeds.

The sample should contain a maximum of **7%** by weight of defective Broad Beans (i.e. 35gms per 500gram sample) includes Mechanical damage and poor colour, ascochyta and screenings.

Note : Grub eaten 1.5 % maximum by weight.

5. Screenings

Includes Broad bean material including cracked, chipped, shrivelled, splits, and small seed as well as pods and stalks.

Material passing through a 6mm slot screen is part of screenings or foreign material. Broad benas retained above the 6 mm slot screen is considered for defective.

The maximum screenings by weight is **5 %**.

6. Foreign Material

Foreign Material is all material, vegetable and non-vegetable, other than pure Broad Bean Material (whole Broad Beans, defective Broad Beans and skins). Foreign Material includes, but is not limited to, unmillable material, cereal grains, wild oats, oil seeds, other pulses, weed seeds not otherwise specified and any vegetable matter other than pea seed material.

The maximum foreign material by weight is **3**%, of which no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 15gms per 500gm sample), of which of which no more than 0.3% shall be soil.

7. Unmillable material

Included soil stones (refer point 1.2), metals and any non-vegetable matter. The sample should contain no more than **0.5%** unmillable material (i.e. 2.5gms per 500gm sample).

The sample will contain no more than **0.3%** soil, earth, sand or stones as part of the unmillable component.

8. Pea Weevil

There is a NIL tolerance for live Pea Weevil during harvest receivals.

9. Snails

There is a limit of two (2) whole snail or equivalent > 10 mm and maximum of five (5) whole snails or equivalent parts < 10mm diameter in the 500 gram sample.

10. Field Insects

There is a maximum limit of Thirty seven (37) field insects dead or alive in a 500 gram sample.(Equivalent of 15 per 200 gram sample).

11. Nominated Foreign Seeds

Refer section 2 for weed seed contaminants and limits.

12. Summary for Weighnote - Maximum in Total

Purity	Defective broad beans	Screenings	Foreign material	Unmillable material		Soil	
97%	7%*	5%	3%	of which	0.5%	of which	0.3%

- Total Offal (**OF** on weighnote). The sum of

  Defective Grain (**DG** on weighnote) Maximum of **7%** by weight overall **(above load rejected)**

  NOTE:

  Poor Colour **3%** maximum by weight including:

  Maximum of 1.5**%** Any Grub/Insect Damage

  Evergreens

  Old Season

  Dark Beans

  NIL tolerance: Black Beans

  Ascochyta **3 %** maximum by weight:

  max 3% >4mm spots

  no limit <4mm spots

  Mechanical Damage maximum **6%** by weight of which

  3% Max any kernel damage

  5% Max any skin damage

  Screenings (**SC** on weighnote) maximum of **5%** by weight (bean material below 6.0mm screen)

If OF is above 7% the load is rejected.

- Total Foreign Material (TF on weighnote) maximum of **3%** (above load rejected) of which
- Unmillable Material (UM on weighnote) maximum of **0.5%** (above load rejected)

- Moisture (MO on weighnote) Maximum of **13%** (or where aeration is available, 14%).
- Snails (SNR or SNC on weighnote) Maximum 2 per 500gram > 10mm diameter and 5 per 500 gram < 10mm diameter, dead or alive (above load rejected).

Sample sizes and operation of the vacuum sampling system

Section 1.2 of the Commodity Classification Manual outlines the sample sizes to be taken and operation of the vacuum sampling system.

Moisture Meters

Section 2.2 of the Commodity Classification Manual outlines the usage of the various moisture meters and in particular the Kett Moisture Meter used to measure Broad Bean.