Section 10
Oilseeds

10.1 Canola Classification Procedures

The following procedure is to be used to classify Oilseeds received by ABB Grain Ltd and only includes Canola.

Screen Sizes

The following screens are to be used in the classification process for Canola. Screens are used as a separating tool only.

Top Screen	3.0mm round hole
Middle Screen	2.56mm round hole
Bottom Screen	1.0mm round hole

1. Sample the load presented for delivery according to the Receival Sampling procedure to produce a representative **Grower Load Composite (GLC)** sample.

   Visually check the GLC sample for any **Snails, Stones or NIL contaminants**.

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

   If the Test Weight is below 62 kg/hl, then call Quality and Technical Services or your Business Centre for further direction. A separate segregation may be required.

3. Screen the ½ litre Canola sample through a 3.0mm / 2.56mm / 1.0mm screen combination box. Check for any **Stones** or **Snails** that remain above the 3.0mm screen.

   If one stone / snail is found above the screen in the ½ litre sample, then a further four (4) ½ litre samples must be taken. If 1 snail / stone is found in any of the subsequent samples then the load is to be given a Temporary Decline Notice.

   There is a tolerance of 1 snail / stone (or equivalent) per ½ litre sample passing through a 3.0mm screen.

4. Check the ½ litre sample for **Seed Contaminants** with a NIL tolerance.

5. Check the ½ litre sample for **Restricted Seed Contaminants**.

6. Check the ½ litre for **Field Insects.** Go to Section 4 Wheat for a Field Insect listing.

7. Pour the grain remaining above the 1.0mm screen into the Aerovac sample cup and place into the holder. Ensure that the collection tray for Impurities is empty and the Aerovac dial is on the minimum setting.

   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.

   Add the Impurities from above the 3.0mm & 2.56mm screens, below the 1.0mm screen and the contents of the Aerovac collection tray. This is the **% Impurities**. Record on the Transaction.

8. Collect a 100 / 500 seed Canola sample from the clean seed sample for **Wild Turnip, Split Canola Seeds** and **Defective** assessment.

   Fill the 100 seed ruler with Canola Seeds.

   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.

   Check the seeds on the tape for:

   Split Seeds: Count the number of split Canola seeds. This is the **% Split Canola Seeds**.

   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**.

9. Stick the masking tape face down onto the Perspex ruler. 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 **Bin Burnt**, **Turnip Seeds**, or **Weather Damaged** seeds are found, repeat the whole process four (4) times if using a 100 seed ruler to get a **count from 500 seeds**.

   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**.

   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 in 500 seeds and multiply by 0.2. This is the **% Wild Turnip.**

   Note: Wild Turnip count is added to the Impurities category. A total of 500 seeds MUST be tested.

   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**.

   Damaged Seeds: Add together the % Bin Burnt and the % Weather Damaged grains to calculate **% Damaged Grains.**

   Total Defective Seeds: Add together the % Sprouted and % Damaged seeds to calculate the **% Total Defective.**

10. Assess the aspirated Canola for **Oil, Moisture** and **Protein** using the Infratec.

    Place the aspirated Canola sample into the Grain Analyser Hopper.

    Ensure that the Canola calibration is selected.

    The sample will be analysed and the Oil as is %, Moisture % and Protein % results will be displayed when the analysis is completed.

    If the moisture assessment exceeds 8.0% the load shall be given a Temporary Decline Notice.

    The grower can ask for a re test.

11. 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.

12. Collect a 100 gram **Canola Grower Load** sample from the clean seed sample and place in an unlabelled small plastic press sealed bag or an ABB Sample Bag.

    Write the transaction number on a piece of masking tape and label the canola sample with the masking tape.

    Retain the sample on site until April 1st the following year or 3 months from the date of delivery. These samples will be used in a dispute situation.

13. **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 transaction number and the date written on it. The sample shall be either tested at the grid (if equipment available - you can use a dedicated Kett Moisture meter) or forwarded to the classification office for random moisture checks.

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

15. 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

16. 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 transaction (if a test has a zero result it does not need to be 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 Oilseed Receival Standards Reference Chart.

TEST	CODE	TEST	CODE
Commodity - Canola	CA	Split Canola Seeds	CS
Variety	**VR***	Damaged Seed	DS
Moisture	**MO***	Bin Burnt Seeds	BS
Oil As Is	**OA***	Sprouted Seed	SP
Protein	**PR***	Wild Turnip	WT
Test Weight	**TW***		
Impurities	**IM***		
Defective Seeds	**DG***		
Stones	**SE***		

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

Whilst there are no varietal requirements for the receival of Canola, the **Variety** must be included on the weighnote. The codes listed below can be used.

If the variety is not listed, contact your Business Centre or Quality and Technical Services.

VARIETY	CODE	VARIETY	CODE	VARIETY	CODE
44C05	44C5	Clearfield	CLE	Pioneer	PICA
44C11	4411	Drum	U	Pinnacle	P
44c71	C71	Dunkeld	D	Purler	PUCA
44c73	C73	Emblem	EM	Rainbow	R
45C05	C05	Georgie	GECA	Range	E
45C75	C75	Grate	GRCA	Ripper	RICA
46C04	46C4	Grouse	G	Rivette	RVCA
46c72	C72	High Oleic Low Linolenic Acid	L	Scoop	S
46c74	C74	Hylite 200tt	T	Siren	I
46C76	C76	Hyola 42	H	Skipton	SKCA
AG - Castle	CACA	Hyola 43	HY	Surpass 400	S4CA
AG - Outback	AOCA	Hyola 60	HYCA	Surpass 402cl	SCCA
AG - Spectrum	APCA	Hyola 61	HY61	Surpass 501tt	S5CA
ATR - Beacon	ABCA	Insignia	INCA	Surpass 600	V
ATR - Grace	AGCA	Karoo	K	Surpass 600tt	W
ATR - Hyden	AHCA	Kimberley	KICA	Surpass 603cl	S6CA
ATR - Stubby	ATCA	Monty	M	Tornado 555TT	TOCA
AV - Sapphire	ASCA	Mystic	Y	Tribune	TBCA
Bugle	B	Narendera	N	Trigold	TGCA
Charlton	A	Not listed	X	Trilogy	TICA
Clancy	C	Oscar	O	Trooper	TRCA

16. Draw the appropriate amount of sample from the GLC sample to add to the **Partition Quality** or **Bin Grade Composite** samples and collect any other samples requested by Head Office.

17. 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.

10.2 Canola Receival Standard

10.2.1 Physical Characteristics

There is a **NIL tolerance** for

- Animal excreta, rodents, live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil) or animal carcasses.
- Sticks, stones and mineral matter in excess of 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 not registered for use on stored Canola or in excess of legal tolerances 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.
- Toxic and / or Noxious weed seeds which are prohibited by state laws against inclusion in stock feeds.

Canola seeds must be sound, mature and of the current season.

10.2.2 Moisture

Refers to the amount of water measured in a sample of Canola.

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

10.2.3 Test Weight

Basic Quality parameter measuring the density of Canola, measured in kilograms per hectoliter.

10.2.4 Snails and Stones

Snails refer to whole snails or substantial portions thereof (more than half) and includes bodies without shells. Reported to the nearest whole number.

Stones include hard shale, coal, hard earth pellet, maghemite (ironstone or buckshot), limestone or other non-toxic material of a similar nature.

10.2.5 Field Insects

Refers to insect contaminants that do not cause damage to stored grain products. Tolerances are for Dead or Alive per ½ Litre.

In Canola, Field Insects are categorized as Large or Small for classification purposes. Small field insects include aphids and all other species of mites. Large field insects include Rutherglen bugs, ladybirds, grasshoppers and woodbugs.

Insects are measured as a count per ½ Litre.

LARGE FIELD INSECTS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Desiantha Weevil	*Desiantha diversipes*
Grasshoppers	Various
Hairy Fungus Beetle	*Typhaea stercorea*
Lady Birds	Various
Rutherglen Bugs	*Nysius vinitor*
Sitona Weevil	*Nizura viridula*
Woodbugs	Various
All other large field insects	Various

SMALL FIELD INSECTS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Aphids	Various
Minute Mould Beetles	*Corticaria species*
Mites	Various
All other small field insects	Various

10.2.6 Weed Seeds

Seeds in the following table are permitted up to the tolerances specified per ½ Litre.

WEED SEED LIMITS BY SPECIES (maximum seeds per half litre)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TOLERANCE
Alligator weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	Nil
Cape tulip	*Homeria spp*	Nil
Castor oil plant	*Ricinus communis L*	Nil
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	Nil
Creeping knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	Nil
Darling pea	*Swansonia spp*	Nil
Dodder	*Cuscuta spp*	Nil
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa invisia*	Nil
Opium poppy	*Papaver somniferum L*	Nil
Parthenium weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Nil
Ragweed	*Ambrosia spp*	Nil
Rattlepod	*Crotalaria spp*	Nil
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	Nil
Star Burr	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Nil
Stinkwort	*Inula graveolens*	Nil
St. Johns Wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	Nil
Burrs	*Xanthium spp*	1
Wild mignonette	*Reseda lutea*	1
Crow garlic	*Allium vineale L*	2
Skeleton weed	*Chondrilla juncea L*	2
Thornapple	*Datura spp*	2
Common heliotrope	*Heliotropium europaeum L*	3
Darnel	*Lolium temulentum L*	3
Hexam scent	*Melilotus indicus L*	3
Jute	*Corchorus olitorius*	3
Mexican poppy	*Argemone mexicana*	3
Mint weed	*Salvia reflexa homem*	3
Nightshade	*Solanum spp*	3
Sesbania pea	*Sesbania cannibina poir*	65

Where a weed seed or plant imparts an odour to the commodity, there is a NIL tolerance for that weed seed or plant part and the load is to be rejected.

10.2.7 Ryegrass Ergot

Ryegrass ergot is an infestation of ryegrass kernels with the fungus Claviceps purpurea. Ergot produces fungus bodies with a purplish-black exterior, a purplish white to off white to off white interior and a relatively smooth surface texture.

The tolerance is determined by the maximum length in cm, that the pieces are not to exceed when aligned end to end in the ½ litre sample.

10.2.8 Impurities

Includes all material (organic and inorganic or unmillable material) other than pure Canola seed or hulls. 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 the aspirator process that is not whole good Canola.

10.2.9 Wild Turnip Seed

Turnip seed are normally smaller in size and have a lighter brown / red colour skin colour. When crushed they have a whiter appearance when compared with the bright yellow Canola seed. Assessed using a Canola ruler (100 or 500 seed ruler).

Final assessment must be made on a 500 seed count.

10.2.10Split Canola Seed

Broken or split grains include all damaged kernels or parts thereof, which remain above the bottom screen. Assessed using a Canola ruler (100 or 500 seed ruler).

10.2.11Total Defective

Total Defective seeds include Damaged seeds which includes bin burnt and weather damaged and sprouted. Assessed using a Canola ruler (100 or 500 seed ruler).

10.2.12Damaged Seed

Damaged kernels include bin burnt 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. Assessed using a Canola ruler (100 or 500 seed ruler).

This category does not include broken or split seeds or sprouted seeds.

10.2.13Sprouted Seed

Canola seeds that show signs of swelling, splitting or the presence of a rootlet are classified as sprouted. Seeds that give any indication of the commencement of growth is to be classified as being sprouted. Assessed using a Canola ruler (100 or 500 seed ruler).

10.3 Oilseed Receival Chart

You may add the current Oilseed Receival Standards Reference Charts. Refer to the ABB Intranet for the latest revision of the Reference Charts.