



Official Grain Grading Guide

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Classes and varieties

Canola and rapeseed are classes of the same botanical family.

This chapter describes dockage and grading procedures for canola and rapeseed. Canola has been used in the examples of grade names. If a sample of rapeseed is submitted for inspection, replace *Canola* with *Rapeseed*.

- ▲ **Important:** Ensure you use the correct grain code. Codes are different for canola and rapeseed.

Canola

The term canola applies to varieties that meet the canola standards for low levels of erucic acid and glucosinolates. Production of canola varieties is widespread.

Rapeseed

Rapeseed varieties are produced in small volumes, usually under contract. Shipments and submitted samples of rapeseed must be clearly identified as rapeseed.

- ▲ **Important:** Canola and rapeseed may be visually indistinguishable. However, their end uses are quite different. If you are not sure if the sample is canola or rapeseed, send the sample to the Chief Grain Inspector.

Determination of dockage

Definitions

Dockage is assessed and recorded to the nearest 0.1%.

Dockage is defined under the Canada Grain Act as “any material intermixed with a parcel of grain, other than kernels of grain of a standard of quality fixed by or under this Act for a grade of that grain, that must and can be separated from the parcel of grain before that grade can be assigned to the grain.” Dockage is removed by following the cleaning procedures described in this section of the manual.

The sample as it arrives is referred to as the uncleaned or dirty sample. Its weight is the **gross weight** of the sample. Dockage is assessed on the gross weight of the sample.

Dockage is assessed in two stages.

1. Follow *Normal cleaning procedures*, using the Carter dockage tester.
2. Follow procedures for *Cleaning for grade improvement*. This cleaning can be done at any time after the cleaning assessment has been completed.

Dockage not reported

- ▲ **Important:** Dockage is not reported for samples grading
 - *Canola, Sample Canada Account Fireburnt*
 - *Canola, Sample Salvage*
 - *Canola, Sample Condemned*

Normal cleaning procedures

- ▲ **Important:** Wear gloves and a mask to handle any sample which you suspect may contain hazardous substances.

1. Set up the Carter dockage tester as follows:

Feed control	# 3
Air control	# 5
Riddle	No. 000
Top sieve	Blank tray
Centre sieve	None
Bottom sieve	None
Sieve cleaner	Off

2. You also need the following hand sieves:

Round-hole sieves	Slotted sieves
No. 5	No. .028
No. 5.5	No. .032
No. 6	No. .035
No. 6.5	No. .038
No. 7	No. .040
No. 7.5	

3. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the uncleaned sample to obtain a representative portion.
- Official samples shall be at least 1 kg.
 - Unofficial samples shall be at least 1 kg.
4. For hand sieving use approximately 250 g per sieving
- ▲ Important:**
- Select the appropriate sized sieves.
 - When you use a slotted hand sieve, move the sieve from left to right 30 times, using a sifting motion. One time is one complete motion from the centre to one side, to the other side, and back to the centre. The total distance from left to right is 20 cm, or about eight inches.
1. Use the round-hole sieve that will allow reasonably sound canola to pass thru the sieve while removing large material.
 2. Use the slotted sieve that will reduce the admixture of conspicuous inseparable material to within the grade tolerance with a minimum loss of reasonably sound canola.
5. Combine the separated, cleaned 250-g portions.
6. Turn on the Carter dockage tester.
7. Run the entire working sample through the Carter dockage tester for aspiration only.
8. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the sample to a portion of not less than 10 g.
9. Analyse the 10-g portion to determine the percentage by weight of conspicuous admixture.
10. Determine the dockage, using the list under *Composition of dockage*.

Composition of dockage

Dockage includes

- Material that remains on top of the round-hole sieve
- Material that passes through the slotted sieve
- Material removed by aspiration
- Material that passes over the No. 000 riddle
- Conspicuous admixture, up to established grade tolerances, handpicked from the cleaned sample

—In *Canola, Rejected (grade) Account Stones*, dockage includes Conspicuous admixture handpicked from the cleaned sample up to the tolerance for the grade of the sample.

—In *Sample* grades, Conspicuous admixture is not included as dockage. When the weight of the Conspicuous admixture exceeds 2.0% of the net weight, the Conspicuous admixture becomes a second reason for the sample grade. This is recorded in Remarks.

- Soft earth pellets handpicked from the cleaned sample
- Material removed by *Cleaning for grade improvement*

Primary samples, commercially clean

Commercially clean primary samples, other than submitted samples, can have up to 0.5% for broken and reasonably sound canola or rapeseed deducted from the gross weight of the dockage.

Primary samples are considered commercially clean when meeting the requirements set out in the table below after following *Normal Cleaning Procedures*.

Definition of commercial cleanliness, canola

Grade name	Material other than canola remaining on top of round-hole sieve %		Total net dockage %
	Roughage material such as wild oats, seed pods, knuckles	Total	
No. 1 Canada	0.3	0.5	2.5
No. 2 Canada	0.3	0.5	2.5
No. 3 Canada	0.3	0.5	2.5

Primary samples, not commercially clean

In not commercially clean primary samples, there is no allowance for broken and reasonably sound canola or rapeseed. All the material removed by the slotted sieve is assessed as dockage.

Cleaning for grade improvement

If the grade of a delivery can be improved by additional cleaning, perform the cleaning and add the additional material to dockage. Cleaning for grade improvement can be done at any time after the cleaning assessment has been completed.

1. After the cleaning assessment has been completed, examine the material to be removed and select your equipment according to the material you want to remove. See the table *Cleaning for grade improvement—Canola* for the list of equipment.
2. Sieve the sample by hand or pass it through the Carter dockage tester, depending on the material.

▲ **Important:** When you use a slotted hand sieve, move the sieve from left to right 30 times, using a sifting motion. One time is one complete motion from the centre, to one side, to the other side, and back to the centre. The total distance from left to right is 20 cm, or about eight inches.

3. Weigh the additional dockage and add it to the original dockage.

Cleaning for grade improvement—Canola

Material to be removed	Equipment	Effect on composition of dockage
Weed seeds, broken grain or like material	Carter dockage tester with air setting at #7, or approved round-hole or slotted sieves.	Weed seeds and other material removed including canola, are added to dockage. Not more than 5.0% of sound canola may be removed for each single grade improvement achieved.
Damaged seeds	Carter dockage tester with air setting at #7, or approved sieves. Note: The material originally removed by aspiration is to be reconstituted back into the sample prior to cleaning for improvement.	Damaged seeds and other material, including canola, are added to dockage. Not more than 5.0% of sound canola may be removed for each single grade improvement achieved.

Cleaning sample grade canola

For canola that qualifies only for *Sample Canada, Account Admixture* after cleaning for grade improvement, dockage is assessed using the No. .035 slotted sieve, the round-hole sieve appropriate for the admixture, and the Carter dockage tester with air control set at #5.

For canola that qualifies only for *Sample Canada, Account Damaged* after cleaning for grade improvement, dockage is assessed using the appropriate round-hole and slotted sieves and the Carter dockage tester with air control set at #5. Use the slotted sieve appropriate for removing material consisting mainly of weed seeds and small broken grain. Also consider the maximum tolerance for inseparable admixture for these samples.

▲ **Important:** Variations from the above settings require authority from the Chief Grain Inspector.

Optional analysis

Where a shipper requests special cleaning of a carlot of grain at a terminal elevator, and the elevator manager agrees, dockage material will be analyzed for the presence of grain. The percentage and grade of any grain contained in the dockage will be reported and elevator stocks will be adjusted on the basis of the analysis. Agreement of the shipper and unload elevator must be conveyed to the CGC in writing prior to the analysis being performed.

Procedures

1. Analyze the official sample.
2. Record the following on inspection records:
 - The percentage by gross weight to the nearest 0.1% and the grade of canola.
 - The percentage by gross weight to the nearest 0.1% and the grade of grain separable from dockage.
 - The percentage of dockage.

Example

95.0% Canola, No. 1 CAN

4.0% Barley, No. 1 CW

1.0% dockage

Grading

Important definitions

Net weight of sample

The sample after cleaning and removal of dockage is referred to as the cleaned sample. Its weight is the net weight of the sample. Percentages by weight for grading refer to percentages of the cleaned sample, or the net weight.

Hazardous substances in samples

Wear gloves and a mask to handle any samples that you suspect may contain hazardous substances. Hazardous substances are defined in the Regulations as “any pesticide, herbicide, desiccant or inoculant.”

Crush

A crush is one pass of the roller under firm pressure over a seed stick on masking tape.

Representative portion for grading

All grading is done on representative portions divided down from the cleaned sample, using a Boerner-type divider.

Values in the following table represent a range of recommended portions of samples for grading. Refer to definition of “Representative portion” in the glossary for a complete description of the terms “Minimum”, “Optimum” and “Export”.

Representative portion of canola or rapeseed for grading, grams

Grading factor	Minimum	Optimum	Export
Conspicuous admixture	10	25	25
Damage	5	10	10
Distinctly green	500 seeds	1000 seeds	1000 seeds
Ergot	working sample	working sample	working sample
Excreta	working sample	working sample	working sample
Fireburnt	500	working sample	working sample
Heated	500 seeds	1000 seeds	1000 seeds
Inconspicuous admixture	1	5	5
Insect excreta	100	500	500
Odour	working sample	working sample	working sample
Rime	5	25	25
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	100	500	500
Soft earth pellets	working sample	working sample	working sample
Staghead	10	25	25
Stones	100	working sample	working sample

Grading factors

Broken (BKN)

Any broken canola that remains in the sample after cleaning and is otherwise sound is considered to be sound.

Colour (CLR)

In assessing colour, consider

- The amount and degree of discolouration of the whole seed, such as from weathering
- The amount of rime (seeds densely and completely covered by rime are assessed as *Damage*)
- The proportion of crushed seeds which are only pale green or slightly immature and therefore not assessed as distinctly green

Note: Whole seeds that are green may be as a result of thin seed coats of certain canola varieties. Whole green seeds of these varieties are not indicators of elevated chlorophyll levels and therefore are not considered distinctly green or assessed as part of colour evaluation. Only seeds which are distinctly green throughout when crushed are assessed as distinctly green.

- ▲ **Important:** Where colour is the grade determinant, use the description under *Degree of soundness* in the *Primary grade determinants* table to assign the grade. The Canola/Rapeseed Colour Guide may be used to assist in the determination of distinctly green seeds.
-

Conspicuous admixture (CADMX)

Conspicuous admixture refers to material that remain in the sample after cleaning and is easily distinguished from canola without the use of magnification, including

- Domestic seeds such as flaxseed, yellow mustard, whole shrunken or broken kernels of other grains
- Weed seeds such as cow cockle, lamb's-quarters, cleavers, smartweed, ball mustard and pigweed
- Conspicuous foreign material such as ergot, excreta, insect excreta, sclerotinia and stones

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—10 g

Optimum—25 g

Export—25 g

Contaminated grain

- ▲ **Important:** Wear gloves and a mask to handle any sample that is suspected of containing contaminated grain.

Contaminated is defined in the “*Canada Grain Act*” as; “Contaminated means, in respect of grain, containing any substance in sufficient quantity that the grain is unfit for consumption by persons or animals or is adulterated within the meaning of the regulations made pursuant to sections B.01.046(1), B.15.001 and B.15.002(1) of the *Food and Drugs Act*.”

Samples deemed to be contaminated by the Grain Research Laboratory in consultation with the Chief Grain Inspector for Canada are graded *Canola, Sample Condemned*.

Damage (DMG)

Damage in canola includes seeds that are

- Distinctly shrunken or shriveled
- Badly discoloured from mould
- Completely and densely covered with rime
- Excessively weathered, sprouted, tan coloured, distinctly green, heated, insect damaged or otherwise damaged

Total damage is the total of damaged crushed seeds and any visually damaged uncrushed seeds.

Representative portion for analysis of uncrushed visually damaged seed.

Minimum—5 g

Optimum—10 g

Export—10 g

Procedures

1. Divide the sample to the appropriate representative portion.
2. Handpick the representative portion for visually damaged seeds.
3. Determine the percentage concentration by weight.

Note: See distinctly green and heated for procedures to be followed in assessing these types of damage.

Distinctly green (DGR)

Distinctly green tolerances are applied to crushed seeds which are a distinct green throughout (refer to the CGC Colour Guide). Pale green or immature seeds are taken into account in the evaluation of colour. See *Colour*.

Number of seeds crushed for analysis

Minimum—500

Optimum—1000

Export—1000

Procedures

1. Prepare and crush the appropriate number of strips from the cleaned sample.
2. A crush is made with one pass of the roller under firm pressure.
3. Determine the percentage of distinctly green seeds. The Canola/Rapeseed Colour Guide may be used to assist in the determination of distinctly green seeds.

Note: A 10-power magnifying lens may be used to confirm whether dark coloured seeds are brown or very dark green.

Earth pellets (EP)

- Hard earth pellets are pellets that do not crumble under light pressure. See *Stones*.
- Soft earth pellets are pellets that crumble under light pressure. See *Soft earth pellets*.

Ergot (ERG)

Ergot is a plant disease producing elongated fungus bodies with a purplish-black exterior, a purplish-white to off white interior, and a relatively smooth surface texture.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—working
sample

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

Excreta (EXCR)

▲ **Important:** Wear gloves and a mask to handle any samples that you suspect may contain excreta.

There is a separate tolerance for insect excreta in canola.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—working
sample

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

Fertilizer pellets (FERT PLTS)

Fertilizer pellets are typically either small, round and white or irregular shaped and pink or red. Fertilizer pellets are not considered a hazardous substance however there is no visible means of assuring that material resembling fertilizer pellets is not some other contaminant.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—working
sample

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

Procedures

- Handpick any fertilizer pellets and determine the concentration basis the net working sample.
- Fertilizer pellets are assessed as stones when the concentration does not exceed 1.0% of the net sample weight.
- Samples containing fertilizer pellets in excess of 1.0% of the net sample weight are graded *Canola, Held IP Suspect Contaminated Grain*.

Note: Canadian Grain Commission personnel should refer to ISO national work instruction “*Suspect Contaminated Grain, Handling Procedures*” for procedures to be followed when handling samples containing fertilizer pellets.

Fireburnt (FBNT)

Samples that show any evidence of being charred or scorched by fire are considered fireburnt. Evidence includes odour, pieces of charred wood, and so on. Fireburnt seeds pop when crushed.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—500 g

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

Procedures

Samples considered fireburnt are graded Canola, Sample Canada, Account Fireburnt

Foreign material (FM)

Foreign material in canola includes anything that is not canola, such as stones, ergot, sclerotinia, conspicuous admixture and inconspicuous admixture.

Green

See *Distinctly green*.

Heated (HTD)

Heated refers only to seeds that are distinctly or badly binburnt. Heated seeds may have a heated odour.

Crushed seeds may be

- Black—badly binburnt
- Dark chocolate brown—distinctly heated
- Light tan
 - light tan seeds without a heated odour are assessed as damaged
 - light tan seeds with a heated odour are assessed as heated
 - light tan seeds in combination with dark brown or black seeds, with or without a heated odour, are assessed as heated

Number of seeds crushed for analysis

Minimum—500 (1000 when any indication of heating is detected) Optimum—1000 Export—1000

Procedures

1. Prepare and examine the appropriate number of strips from the cleaned sample.
 2. A crush is made with one pass of the roller under firm pressure.
 3. Examine the crushed seeds for evidence of heating.
 4. Where any heated seeds are found in the initial 500 seeds or a heated odour is detected a minimum of 1000 seeds must be analyzed.
 5. Determine the percentage of heated seeds.
-

Inconspicuous admixture (INC ADMX)

Inconspicuous admixture is defined as seeds of common wild mustard, domestic oriental mustard and domestic brown mustard that are not readily distinguishable from canola.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—1 g Optimum—5 g Export—5 g

Procedures

To determine the percentage by weight of inconspicuous admixture, analyse the sample with the aid of a microscope.

Insect excreta (I EXCR)

▲ **Important:** Wear gloves and a mask to handle any samples that you suspect may contain excreta.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—100 g

Optimum—500 g

Export—500 g

Odour (ODOR)

There is no numeric tolerance for odour. Consider

- The basic quality of the sample
- The type and degree of the odour
- The presence of visible residue causing the odour

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—working
sample

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

If odour is the grade determinant and there is . . .	Then the grade is . . .
A distinct objectionable odour not associated with the quality of the grain, but not heated or fireburnt	<i>Canola, Sample Canada, Account Odour</i>
A distinct heated odour	<i>Canola, Sample Canada, Account Heated</i>
A distinct fireburnt odour	<i>Canola, Sample Canada, Account Fireburnt</i>

Rime

Rime is the lining of the pod adhered to the seed. Seeds that are completely and densely covered with white rime are classed as damaged in any grade. Seeds with light rime sparsely covering the seed coat are

- Classed as sound if not otherwise damaged
- Considered in the evaluation of colour. See *Colour*

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—5 g

Optimum—25 g

Export—25 g

Procedures

See *Damage*.

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (SCL)

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum is a fungus producing hard masses of fungal tissue, called *sclerotia*. The sclerotia vary in size and shape, have a coarse surface texture, vary in exterior color from dark black to gray to white and have a pure white interior.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—100 g

Optimum—500 g

Export—500 g

Soft earth pellets (SEP)

Soft earth pellets are

- Earth pellets that crumble into fine dust under light pressure, using a finger only—if they do not crumble, they are considered *Stones*
- Any non-toxic material of similar consistency

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—working
sample

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

Procedures

1. Handpick soft earth pellets from a representative portion of the cleaned sample.
2. Soft earth pellets are removed as dockage. See *Composition of dockage*.

Sprouted (SPTD)

Sprouted canola is defined as those seeds having a ruptured seed coat in combination with either a rootlet that protrudes beyond the normal contour of the seed or distinct swelling of the seed. Seeds having a ruptured seed coat that are otherwise sound are only considered sprouted when found in combination with seeds meeting the definition of sprouted.

Representative portion for analysis of uncrushed visually damaged seed.

Minimum—5 g

Optimum—10 g

Export—10 g

Procedures

1. Divide the sample to the appropriate representative portion.
2. Handpick the representative portion for sprouted seeds.
3. Determine the percentage by weight.

Note: Sprouted canola is included in “Total Damage” for grade assessment.

Staghead

Staghead or white rust is a fungal disease of canola. It affects the flowering parts of the plant, resulting in distorted antler-like structures that are often covered by white or grey powdery spores. For grading, staghead bodies are considered *Conspicuous admixture*.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—10 g

Optimum—25 g

Export—25 g

Stones (STNS)

Stones are hard shale, coal, hard earth pellets, and any other non toxic materials of similar consistency. Fertilizer pellets are assessed as stones when constituting 1.0% or less of the net sample weight. (See *Fertilizer pellets* for specific procedures to be followed when samples contain fertilizer pellets.)

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—500 g

Optimum—1000 g

Export—1000 g

Procedures

1. Handpick stones from a representative portion of the cleaned sample.
 2. Determine stone concentration in the net sample.
- In western Canada samples of grain containing stones in excess of “basic grade” tolerances, up to 2.5% are graded *Canola, Rejected “basic grade” Account Stones*. The “basic grade” refers to a grade established in the Canada Grain Regulations (grades listed in the first column in grade determinant tables) that would have been assigned to the sample if it contained no stones.
 - In eastern Canada samples of grain containing stones in excess of grade tolerances are degraded to lower grades. Samples containing stones in excess of the tolerance of the lowest grade established by regulation up to 2.5% are graded *Canola, Sample Canada Account Stones*.
 - In western and eastern Canada grain containing more than 2.5% stones is graded *Canola, Sample Salvage*.

Examples: Western Canada

Excerpt from grade determinant tables for
Canola, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 Canada	0.05
No. 2 Canada	0.05
No. 3 Canada	0.05

Basic grade:..... *Canola, No. 2 Canada*

Reason for basic grade:..... 4.0% Distinctly Green

If the above sample contained	Grade in western Canada
0.08% stones	<i>Canola, Rejected No. 2 Canada Account Stones</i>
3.0% stones	<i>Canola, Sample Salvage</i>

Examples: Eastern Canada

Excerpt from grade determinant tables for
Canola, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 Canada	0.05
No. 2 Canada	0.05
No. 3 Canada	0.05

Basic grade:..... *Canola, No. 2 Canada*

Reason for basic grade:..... 4.0% Distinctly Green

If the above sample contained	Grade in eastern Canada
0.08% stones	<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Stones</i>
3.0% stones	<i>Canola, Sample Salvage</i>

Treated seed and other chemical substances

Treated seed

Treated seed is grain that has been coated with an agricultural chemical for agronomic purposes. These seed dressings contain a dye to render the treated seed visually conspicuous. The colour of the dye varies depending upon the type of treatment and the type of grain. The current Canadian colour standards for pesticide seed treatments are: cereals—pink or red, canola—baby blue or green. Seed treated with an inoculant may have a green stain. The coatings or stains may appear greasy or powdery and surface area distribution ranges from tiny flecks to complete coverage.

Other chemical substances

Other chemical substances refers to any chemical residues either adhering to the kernel or remaining in the sample and to samples having a chemical odour of any kind.

- ▲ **Important:** Wear gloves and a mask to handle any samples that you suspect may contain contaminated grain.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—working
sample

Optimum—working
sample

Export—working
sample

If a sample is suspected of being coated with a pesticide, desiccant, inoculant or if the sample contains evidence of any foreign chemical substance other than fertilizer pellets, the sample shall be graded *Canola, Held IP Suspect Contaminated Grain*.

Note: Canadian Grain Commission personnel should refer to ISO national work instruction “*Suspect Contaminated Grain, Handling Procedures*” for specific procedures to be followed when handling samples suspected of containing treated seed or other chemical substances.

Primary grade determinants tables

Canola, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanliness Commercially pure seed
	Degree of soundness	
No. 1 Canada	Reasonably well matured, sweet, good natural colour	Not more than 1.0% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from canola, to be assessed as dockage
No. 2 Canada	Fairly well matured, sweet, reasonably good natural colour	Not more than 1.5% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from canola, to be assessed as dockage
No. 3 Canada	May have the natural odour associated with low-quality seed, not distinctly sour, musty, rancid, or any odour that would indicate serious deterioration	Not more than 2% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from canola, to be assessed as dockage
Grade, if No. 3 specs not met		<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>

Grade name	Foreign material included in dockage					Total Conspicuous admixture %	Inconspicuous admixture %
	Ergot %	Excreta %	Insect excreta %	Sclerotinia %	Stones %		
No. 1 Canada	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.05	1.0	5
No. 2 Canada	0.05	0.02	0.20	0.10	0.05	1.5	5
No. 3 Canada	0.05	0.02	0.3	<u>0.15</u>	0.05	2	5
Grade, if No. 3 specs not met	<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Ergot</i>	<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Excreta</i>	<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Excreta</i>	<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>	<i>2.5% or less—Canola, Rejected (grade) Account Stones, or Canola, Sample Canada Account Stones Over 2.5%—Canola, Sample Salvage</i>	<i>Canola, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>	<i>50% or less—Canola, Sample Canada Account Admixture Over 50%—Refuse screenings</i>

Rapeseed, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanliness Commercially pure seed
	Degree of soundness	
No. 1 Canada	Reasonably well matured, sweet, good natural colour	Not more than 1.0% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from rapeseed
No. 2 Canada	Fairly well matured, sweet, reasonably good natural colour	Not more than 1.5% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from rapeseed
No. 3 Canada	May have the natural odour associated with low-quality seed, not distinctly sour, musty, rancid, or any odour that would indicate serious deterioration	Not more than 2% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from rapeseed
Grade, if No. 3 specs not met		<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>

Grade name	Damage			Foreign material include in dockage						Inconspicuous admixture %
	Distinctly green %	Heated %	Total %	Ergot %	Excreta %	Insect excreta %	Sclerotinia %	Stones %	Total Conspicuous admixture %	
No. 1 Canada	2	0.1	5	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.05	1.0	5
No. 2 Canada	6	0.5	12	0.05	0.02	0.20	0.10	0.05	1.5	5
No. 3 Canada	20	2	25	0.05	0.02	0.3	0.15	0.05	2	5
Grade, if No. 3 specs not met	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Damaged</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Heated</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Damaged</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Ergot</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Excreta</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Excreta</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>	2.5% or less— <i>Rapeseed, Rejected (grade) Account Stones, or Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Stones</i> Over 2.5%— <i>Rapeseed, Sample Salvage</i>	<i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>	50% or less— <i>Rapeseed, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i> Over 50%— <i>Refuse screenings</i>

Export shipments

Export shipments can be commercially clean or not commercially clean.

Commercially clean

Shipments defined as commercially clean may contain material as follows.

Definition of commercial cleanliness, canola

Grade name	Material other than canola remaining on top of round-hole sieve %		Total net dockage %
	Roughage material such as wild oats, seed pods, knuckles	Total	
No. 1 Canada	0.3	0.5	2.5
No. 2 Canada	0.3	0.5	2.5
No. 3 Canada	0.3	0.5	2.5

Dockage is reported to the nearest

- 0.1% for samples representing shipments loaded from a single terminal or transfer elevator
- 0.01% for composite samples representing shipments loaded from more than one terminal or transfer elevator

A deduction for broken and reasonably sound canola handpicked from the material and removed as dockage is allowed

- On shipments not for direct export, of up to 0.50%
- On shipments for direct export, of up to 0.75%
- On shipments ex primary elevators, of up to 0.50%

These deductions are applied to determine total net dockage for commercially clean shipments.

Not commercially clean (NCC)

Shipments that do not meet the standards for commercial cleanliness are referred to as *not commercially clean*. Such shipments are allowed only with the permission of the CGC.

For samples representing not commercially clean shipments approved by the CGC for shipment from terminal elevators, dockage is reported to the nearest

- 0.1% for samples representing shipments loaded from a single terminal elevator
- 0.01% for composite samples representing shipments loaded from more than one terminal elevator

Instead of the allowances for broken seed in commercially clean shipments, a direct deduction of up to 0.2% is applied to establish net dockage for direct shipments only.

Determination of dockage

Follow procedures for normal cleaning, with the Carter dockage tester set up as follows:

Feed control	#3
Air control	#5
Riddle	No. 000
Top sieve	Blank tray
Centre sieve	None
Bottom sieve	None
Sieve cleaner	Off

You will also need the following hand sieves.

Round-hole sieves	Slotted sieves
No. 5	No. .028
No. 5.5	No. .032
No. 6	
No. 6.5	
No. 7	
No. 7.5	

Composition of dockage

In export grade canola, dockage consists of

- Material other than canola that passes over the No. 000 riddle or remains on top of the round-hole sieve
- Material that passes through the No. 028 or .032 slotted sieve
- Material removed by aspiration
- less the applicable allowance of broken and reasonably sound canola deducted from the slotted and/or aspiration
- *Conspicuous admixture* handpicked from the cleaned sample

Grading

Canola on export is graded in accordance with export specifications. Where there are no export specifications, the primary specifications are used.

Export grade determinants tables

Canola and rapeseed, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Total removable material %	Damage			Foreign material included in dockage					Inconspicuous admixture %
		Distinctly green %	Heated %	Total %	Ergot %	Insect excreta %	Sclerotinia %	Stones %	Total Conspicuous admixture %	
No. 1 Canada	2.5	2	0.1	5	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	1.0	5
No. 2 Canada	2.5	6	0.5	12	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.05	1.5	5
No. 3 Canada	2.5	20	2	25	0.05	0.3	<u>0.15</u>	0.05	2	5