

20. Soybeans

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Classes, types and varieties

Soybeans may be yellow, green, brown or black. Colour is part of the grade name; for example, *Soybeans, No. 1 Canada Yellow*.

The method for determining the colour of a soybean is by seed coat colour.

Determination of commercially clean

Dockage is not assessed on soybean samples that meet the commercially clean specifications set out in the Soybean Export Shipments section. All samples must be analyzed to determine if they meet commercial cleanliness standards prior to dockage being assessed. The analysis of samples which are **clearly** not commercially clean may consist of a visual assessment. For example, if there is no doubt that a sample contains more than 0.2% of roughage material then dockage will be assessed using the procedures defined under *Determination of Dockage*. Where there is any doubt regarding whether the sample is commercially clean the sample must be analyzed using the procedures, and applying the specifications, listed below.

1. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the sample to obtain a representative portion.
 - Official samples shall be at least 1 kg.
 - Unofficial samples shall be at least 1 kg.
2. Place approximately 250 grams of the sample at a time on the No. 8 round hole sieve.
3. Move the sieves from left to right 30 times using a sifting motion. One complete motion is approximately 10 cm from the center to one side, back to the center, approximately 10 cm to the other side and back to the center.
4. Separate broken soybean from the other material passing through the No. 8 round hole sieve.

Note: Soybean hulls are included in the material other than broken soybeans.
5. The material other than broken soybeans is weighed and the percentage calculated to determine if it meets the commercially clean specification for material other than broken soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve. (Column 1 of the commercially clean specification table)
6. Handpick the entire sample remaining on top of the # 8 round hole sieve for any roughage material and hulls.
7. The roughage and hulls remaining on the # 8 round hole sieve is weighed and the percentage calculated to determine if it meets the commercial clean specification for roughage and hulls. (Column 2 of the commercially clean specification table)
8. The percentage of roughage and hulls and the percentage of material other than broken soybeans passing through the # 8 round hole sieve are added together to determine if the total meets the commercially clean specification. (Column 3 of the commercially clean specification table)
9. The broken soybeans passing through the # 8 round hole sieve are weighed and the percentage calculated to determine if it meets the commercially clean specification. (Column 4 or column 5 of the commercially clean specification table).

Should the percentage concentration of any factors determined in steps 1 through 9 exceed the specifications set out in columns 1 through 5 of the commercially clean specification table the sample will be considered to be not commercially clean.

Dockage will be assessed on samples determined to be not commercially clean using the procedures outlined under *Determination of Dockage*.

Definition of commercially clean specifications for soybeans

Grade name	1	2	*3 (1+2)	4	5
	Material other than broken soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve.	Roughage and Hulls	Total roughage, hulls and material other than broken soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve.	Broken Soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve	
				Not direct exports	Direct exports
Soybeans 1,2,3,4,5 Canada	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.75%	1.0%

Determination of dockage

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 guide.

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 not reported

- ▲ **Important:** Dockage is not reported for samples graded as
 - *Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Fireburnt*
 - *Soybeans, Sample Salvage*
 - *Soybeans, Sample Condemned*

Normal cleaning procedures

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

Samples that are commercially clean do not go through the Carter dockage tester.

1. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the uncleaned sample to obtain a representative portion.
 - Official samples shall be at least 1kg.
 - Unofficial samples shall be at least 1kg.
2. Sieve the samples over the No. 8 round-hole hand sieve, using approximately 250 g at a time, to remove all readily removable material.
3. Set up the Carter dockage tester as follows:

Feed control	#10
Air control	#7
Riddle	none
Top sieve	blank tray
Centre sieve	none
Bottom sieve	none
Sieve cleaner control	off

4. Turn on the Carter dockage tester.
5. Pour the sample into the hopper.
6. After the sample has passed through the machine, turn off the machine.
7. Lightly snap the retainer rod of the aspiration pan to loosen material gathered on the air screen.

8. Determine dockage, using the list under *Composition of dockage*.

Composition of dockage

- Material passing through the No. 8 round-hole sieve
 - Up to 10.0% by weight of soft earth pellets handpicked from the sample
 - Stems, pods, hulls, loose soybean seed coats, and coarse vegetable matter removed through aspiration with the Carter dockage tester, or handpicked from the sample.
- ▲ **Important:** Return all pieces of soybeans or whole soybeans, sclerotinia, ergot, weed seeds or other grains removed by aspiration to the sample where they are assessed as grading factors.

Aspiration is used only as an aid to help speed up the removal of lightweight dockage material from the sample.

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.

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 soybeans.
 - 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% Soybeans, No. 1 CAN, Yellow

4.0% Domestic Mustard Seed, No. 1 CAN Oriental

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 net weight.

Hazardous substances in samples

Wear gloves 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.”

Non-Registered Varieties

Where grain of any kind is not a registered variety under the Seeds Act, no person shall, except with the permission of the Canadian Grain Commission, assign a statutory grade to that grain which is higher than the lowest grade established by regulation for that kind of grain.

Representative portions for grading


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

The terms “Minimum” and “Maximum” refer to the range of sample portion size to be analyzed when an objective factor is present. The *optimum representative portion* (see glossary) is determined by taking into consideration the tolerance and concentration of the objective factor being assessed.

Representative portion of soybeans for grading, grams

Grading factor	Sample portion size range	
	Minimum	Maximum
Colour	working sample	working sample
Damage	50	250
Downy mildew	100	250
Ergot	500	working sample
Excreta	working sample	working sample
Fertilizer pellets	working sample	working sample
Fireburnt	working sample	working sample
Foreign material	100	500
Heated, mouldy, rancid	50	500
Immature	50	250
Odour	working sample	working sample
Other colours or bicoloured other than for mixed soybeans	100	working sample
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	500	working sample
Soft earth pellets	working sample	working sample
Splits, seed coats	250	working sample
Stained, mottled	working sample	working sample
Stones	working sample	working sample
Treated seed	working sample	working sample

Grading factors

 Images available on web version

Colour (CLR)

Colour is evaluated on the cleaned sample after the removal of damaged seeds. Colour is assessed against the *standard of quality* by using the applicable standard sample or guide photos published for the grade.

Note: Yellow soybeans with green coloured hulls, but are not *immature*, shall be graded no lower than *Soybeans, No.2 Canada Yellow*.

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 *Soybeans, Sample Condemned*.

Damage (DMG)

Damaged soybeans include those which are sprouted, frost-damaged, shriveled, ground-damaged, insect damaged, immature, or otherwise unsound.

Procedures

Soybeans showing some indication of possible internal damage are to be cut for confirmation of damage.

Downy mildew (DWNY MIL)

Downy mildew is a superficial coating of downy or powdery fungal growth. An individual soybean is considered affected only if all of the fungal growth could be pulled together and the growth covers 50% or more of the surface area of the soybean.

Earth pellets

- 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.

Ergot attacks cereal crops and is not usually present in soybeans, which are a broadleaf crop.

Excreta (EXCR)

Excrement from any animal including mammals, birds and insects.

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

Fertilizer pellets (FERT PLTS)

Fertilizer pellets are a manufactured plant nutrient product used by producers in the production of grain. They are typically small, round or irregular shaped and usually white, grey, brown, pink or reddish in colour.

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.

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 *Soybeans, Held IP Suspect Contaminated Grain*.

Fireburnt (FBNT)

Fireburnt soybeans are seeds charred or scorched by fire. A cross-section of a fireburnt seed resembles charcoal with numerous air holes. The air holes result in a low weight seed which crumbles easily under pressure.

Procedure

Samples of soybeans containing fireburnt seeds are graded as *Soybeans, Sample Canada Account Fireburnt*.

Foreign material (FM)

Foreign material includes any material other than whole soybeans or split soybeans left in the sample after the removal of dockage.

Foreign material other than grain (FMXGRN)

Foreign material other than grain does not include ergot or stones, but does include

- Large weed seeds that did not pass through the No. 8 round-hole sieve
- Soft earth pellets which crumble under light pressure
- Soft fertilizer pellets
- Any other non-toxic material of a similar consistency
- Sclerotinia

Frost (FR)

Frost-damaged soybeans, when cut in cross-section, are

- Soybeans whose cotyledons are green or greenish-brown with a glassy wax-like appearance are considered frost-damaged.
- Seeds whose cotyledon are yellow or have just a halo of green around the outside of the cotyledon are considered sound, even if they are superficially affected by weathering.

See *Damage*

Heated (HTD)

- Soybeans with a light to dark brown cotyledon when cut in cross section are considered heated.
- Soybeans with a very light tan cotyledon when cut in cross section are considered damaged. See *Damage*.
- Heated seeds of other grains are included in the tolerance for *Heated*.

Hulls (HULLS)

See *Seed coats*.

Immature (IM) 

Immature damaged soybeans are characterized by a green exterior appearance in conjunction with green discoloration penetrating the cotyledon. Examination of the cotyledons is determined by cutting the soybeans in cross section. For grading purposes, immature damaged soybeans are considered as part of the “Total Damage” grade specification.

Soybeans that are green in appearance and have no discoloration of the cotyledon or just a halo of green around the outside of the cotyledon are to be assessed against the overall colour of the sample and are not to be graded lower than *Soybeans, No. 2 Canada Yellow*.

Insect Damage (I DMG)

Insect damaged kernels are characterized by a perforation of the seed coat in conjunction with a discoloration penetrating into the cotyledon.

See *Damage*

Mottled kernels

See *Stained and mottled*.

Mouldy (MLDY)

Mouldy soybeans are wrinkled and misshapen, and range in colour from medium to dark brown. Large areas of the affected bean are superficially covered with a grey mould. Mouldy beans often have a spongy texture and usually give off an unpleasant odour. They are included in the tolerance for *Heated*.

Mudball soybean

A soybean completely covered with caked-on mud is considered damaged.

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

Grains grading No. 1 through 3 must have a natural odour. A sample would have to grade No. 4 for Damage before it could have a slight odour associated with low quality soybeans.

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

other colours or bicoloured other than for mixed soybeans (OCLRRBICLROTMXDSYB)

- Mixed soybeans are samples containing bicoloured soybeans or soybeans of another colour.
 - Bicoloured soybeans are yellow or green soybeans with black or brown pigmented streaks or blotches in the seed coats.
-

Other grains (OGS)

All grains other than soybeans that remain in the sample after cleaning are considered other grains.

Pokeweed stain

Pokeweed stain is a bright red staining of the soybean seed coat caused by the sap of the pokeweed berry. In some cases, the staining may appear similar to pesticide treated seeds of soybeans.

- ▲ **Important:** Do not confuse pokeweed stain with pesticide treated seed or contaminated grain.
-

Rancid

Soybeans in various stages of rancidity are characterized by a deep pink discolouration on the seed coat and varying degrees of discolouration of the cotyledon.

Seeds having a deep pink discolouration on the seed coat are cut and, based upon the extent of discolouration of the cotyledon, assessed as follows:

Discolouration of cotyledon	Assess as
No discolouration of cotyledon to slight discolouration just below seed coat.	Considered in the evaluation of colour.
Pink discolouration of cotyledon greater than just below the seed coat level but not throughout the entire seed.	Considered as <i>Damage</i> .
Pink discolouration extends throughout cotyledon.	Considered rancid and included in tolerance for <i>Heated</i> .

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. Sclerotinia is included in *Foreign material other than grain* for grade determination.

Seed coats

- In unprocessed samples, loose seed coats are assessed as dockage.
 - In commercially clean samples, loose seed coats are assessed as *Splits*.
-

Shrivelled

If the soybean is shrivelled, small and flat, it has no oil value and is considered *Damaged*.

Soft earth pellets (SEP)

Soft earth pellets are pellets that crumble under light pressure—if they do not crumble, they are considered stones. These pellets can be

- Earth and fertilizer pellets
- Any non-toxic material of similar consistency

Procedure

- Earth pellets may be removed as dockage. See *Normal cleaning procedures*.
- If soft earth pellets are over 10.0% of the gross weight of the sample, they become a grading factor, included in the tolerance for *Foreign material other than grain*.

1. Return the pellets to the sample.
 2. Handpick soft earth pellets from a representative portion of the cleaned sample.
 3. If soft earth pellets are the grade determinant, grade the sample *Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour, Account Admixture)*.
-

Splits (SPLTS)

Splits include split soybeans, broken seeds that are less than three-quarters of the whole seed, and cotyledons that are loosely held together by the seed coat.

Procedure

1. Any slotted hand sieve may be used to help separate splits from the sample.
 2. Handpick any small whole soybeans that pass through the sieve and return them to the sample.
 3. Handpick the remaining splits in the sample and add them to those removed by sieving.
 4. Determine the total percentage by weight of splits.
-

Sprouted

If a soybean shows evidence of sprouting, it is *Damaged*.

Stained and mottled (STND)

Staining or mottling on the surface is caused by weather, dirt, weed stain, or disease. If the soybeans are not damaged or discoloured internally, they are considered sound. See *Pokeweed stain*.

Limits are visible in the Canada standard samples, and are defined under standard of quality as

Good natural colour	Canada No. 1
Slightly stained	Canada No. 2
Stained	Canada No. 3
Badly stained	Canada No. 4 or 5

Procedure

Evaluate the stain or mottling according to its effect on the general appearance of the sample.

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.)

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 *Soybeans, 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 *Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Stones*.
 - In western and eastern Canada grain containing more than 2.5% stones is graded *Soybeans, Sample Salvage*.

Examples: Western Canada

Excerpt from grade determinant tables for Soybeans, Canada

Grade name	Stone %
No. 1 Canada	Nil
No. 2 Canada	0.03
No. 3 Canada	0.1
No. 4 Canada	0.1
No. 5 Canada	0.1

Basic grade:..... *Soybeans, No. 2 Canada Yellow*
 Reason for basic grade:..... 0.2% Heated

If the above sample contained	Grade in Western Canada
0.06% stones	<i>Soybeans, Rejected No. 2 Canada Yellow</i>
0.3% stones	<i>Soybeans, Rejected No. 2 Canada Yellow</i>
3.0% stones	<i>Soybeans, Sample Salvage</i>

Examples: Eastern Canada

Excerpt from grade determinant tables for Soybeans, Canada

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 Canada	Nil
No. 2 Canada	0.03
No. 3 Canada	0.1
No. 4 Canada	0.1
No. 5 Canada	0.1

Basic grade:..... *Soybeans, No. 2 Canada Yellow*
 Reason for basic grade:..... 0.2% Heated

If the above sample contained	Grade in Eastern Canada
0.08% stones	<i>Soybeans, No. 3 Canada Yellow</i>
1.0% stones	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada Yellow Account Stones</i>
3.0% stones	<i>Soybeans, 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.

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 *Soybeans, 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.

- ▲ **Important:** Do not confuse pesticide treated seed with pokeweed stain, which is similar.

Variety

Soybeans are graded without reference to variety.

Special analyses

Upon request, samples may be analyzed for other factors. The shipper of the soybeans indicates which factors are to be analyzed and which sieves to use.

Hilum colour (white hilum)

Hilum colour is not a grading factor.

Handpick a representative portion of not less than 100 g of the cleaned sample to determine the percentage by weight of Hilum colour.

Sizing

Analyse a representative portion of not less than 500 g of the cleaned sample. The shipper specifies the sieve size.

Primary and export grade determinants tables

Soybeans, Canada Yellow, Green, Brown, Black or Mixed (CAN)

Grade name	Standard of quality	
	Minimum test weight kg/hL (g/0.5 L)	Degree of soundness
No. 1 Canada	70 (356)	Cool, natural odour, good natural colour
No. 2 Canada	68 (346)	Cool, natural odour, may be slightly stained
No. 3 Canada	66 (335)	Cool, natural odour; may be stained
No. 4 Canada	63 (320)	Cool, may be badly stained
No. 5 Canada	59 (298)	Cool, may be badly stained
Grade, if No. 5 specs not met	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Light Weight</i>	

Note: The colour is added to the grade name.

Soybeans, Canada Yellow, Green, Brown, Black or Mixed (CAN), continued

Grade name	Damage		Downy mildew %	Other colours or bicoloured other than for mixed soybeans %	Foreign material					Splits %
	Heat-damaged or moldy %	Total %			Ergot %	Excreta %	Stones %	Foreign material other than grain %	Total %	
No. 1 Canada	Nil	2.0	2	2	0.01	0.01	Nil	0.1	1.0	10
No. 2 Canada	0.2	3	10	3	<u>0.025</u>	0.01	0.03	0.3	2	15
No. 3 Canada	1.0	5	No limit	5	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.5	3	20
No. 4 Canada	3	8	No limit	10	<u>0.25</u>	0.01	0.1	2	5	30
No. 5 Canada	5	15	No limit	15	<u>0.25</u>	0.01	0.1	3	8	40
Grade, if No. 5 specs not met	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Heated or Mouldy</i>	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Damaged</i>		Appropriate mixed grade	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Ergot</i>	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Excreta</i>	2.5% or less— <i>Soybeans, Rejected (grade) Account Stones, or Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Stones</i> Over 2.5%— <i>Soybeans, Sample Salvage</i>	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Admixture</i>	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Admixture</i>	<i>Soybeans, Sample Canada (colour) Account Splits</i>

Note: The colour is added to the grade name.

Export shipments

Shipments can be commercially clean or not commercially clean.

Commercially clean

No dockage is assessed on commercially clean shipments.

Samples are considered commercially clean when the sample contains 0.2% or less by weight of pods, stems, or coarse vegetable matter, including 0.1% or less of material other than whole or broken soybeans that passes through the No. 8 round-hole sieve.

In addition, in samples of commercially clean shipments, the amount of finely broken soybeans that passes through a No. 8 round-hole sieve

- On shipments not for direct export, can be up to 0.75% by weight
- On shipments for direct export, can be up to 1.0% by weight

Definition of commercially clean specifications for soybeans

Grade name	1	2	*3 (1+2)	4	5
	Material other than broken soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve.	Roughage and Hulls	Total roughage, hulls and material other than broken soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve.	Broken Soybeans through the #8 round hole sieve	
				Not direct exports	Direct exports
Soybeans 1,2,3,4,5 Canada	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.75%	1.0%

Not commercially clean (NCC)

Shipments which, do not meet the definition of commercially clean, are considered not commercially clean and are allowed only with the permission of the CGC. 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

less a deduction of up to 0.2% to take into account the buildup of attritional material and hulls for direct shipments only.

Grading

Soybeans on export are graded in accordance with primary grade standards and specifications.