



Official Grain Grading Guide

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8. Triticale

Determination of commercially clean	8-2
Determination of dockage.....	8-3
Definitions	8-3
Dockage not reported	8-3
Normal cleaning procedures	8-3
Composition of dockage	8-4
Cleaning for grade improvement.....	8-4
Optional analysis	8-5
Grading	8-6
Important definitions	8-6
Net weight of sample	8-6
Kernel counts (K).....	8-6
Hazardous substances in samples.....	8-6
Representative portion for grading.....	8-7
Grading factors.....	8-8
Blackpoint (BLK PT)	8-8
Broken (BKN)	8-8
Cereal grains other than wheat.....	8-8
Contaminated grain	8-8
Degermed (DGM)	8-8
Earth pellets (EP)	8-8
Ergot (ERG).....	8-9
Excreta (EXCR)	8-9
Fertilizer pellets (FERT PLTS)	8-9
Fireburnt (FBNT)	8-9
Foreign material (FM)	8-10
Fusarium damage (FUS DMG).....	8-10
Heated (HTD)	8-10
Matter other than cereal grains (MOTCG)	8-10
Odour (ODOR).....	8-11
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (SCL)	8-11
Smudge (SM)	8-11
Soft earth pellets (SEP)	8-12
Sprouted (SPTD)	8-12
Stones (STNS)	8-13
Treated seed and other chemical substances	8-15
Varieties	8-15
Primary grade determinants tables.....	8-16
Triticale, Canada (CAN).....	8-16
Export shipments.....	8-17
Commercially clean	8-17
Not commercially clean (NCC).....	8-17
Grading	8-17
Export grade determinants tables.....	8-18
Triticale, Canada (CAN).....	8-18

Determination of commercially clean

Dockage is not assessed on triticale samples that meet the commercially clean specifications defined in the triticale export grade determinant table. All samples must be analyzed to determine if they are commercially clean prior to dockage assessment. 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 0.05% of small seeds without hand sieving and weighing the seeds then dockage will be assessed using 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 outlined in steps 1 through 5 below to confirm that the sample is not commercially clean prior to assessing a dockage.

1. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the sample to obtain a representative portion.
 - Official samples should be at least 900 grams.
 - Unofficial samples must be at least 750 grams.
2. Place approximately 250 grams of the sample at a time on the No. 4.5 round hole hand 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. All material passing through the No. 4.5 round hole sieve is weighed and the percentage calculated to determine if it meets the commercially clean specification of the grade for material removable through the No. 4.5 round hole sieve.
(Column #2 in the triticale export grade determinant table)
5. Small seeds passing through the No. 4.5 round hole sieve are weighed and the percentage calculated to determine if they meet the commercially clean specification of the grade for small seeds. (Column #1 in the triticale export grade determinant table)

Should the percentage concentration of either of the factors determined in steps 1 through 5 exceed the specifications set out in columns 1 or 2 of the triticale export grade determinant table the sample will be considered to be not commercial clean. Dockage will be assessed on samples determined to be not commercially clean by using the procedures defined under *Determination of dockage*.

Determination of dockage

Definitions

Dockage is assessed 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 the following 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 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 normal cleaning has been completed.

Dockage not reported

▲ **Important:** Dockage is not reported for samples graded

- Triticale, Sample Canada Account Fireburnt
- Triticale, Sample Salvage
- Triticale, Sample Canada Account Admixture, where all removable material is similar to the admixture
- Triticale, Sample Condemned

Normal cleaning procedures

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

1. Set up the Carter dockage tester as follows:

Feed control	#6
Air control	#5
Riddle	No. 25
Top sieve	No. 6 buckwheat
Centre sieve	No. 5 buckwheat
Bottom sieve	Blank tray
Sieve cleaner control	Off

2. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the uncleaned sample to obtain a representative portion.
 - Official samples should be at least 900 grams.
 - Unofficial samples should be at least 750 grams.
3. Turn on the Carter dockage tester.
4. Pour the sample into the hopper.
5. After the sample has passed through the machine, turn on the sieve cleaner control for two or three seconds to remove kernels lodged in the sieve.
6. Turn off the Carter dockage tester.
7. Lightly snap the retainer rod of the aspiration pan to loosen material gathered on the air screen.
8. Examine the material passing through the No. 5 buckwheat sieve.

If any significant amount of small whole triticale passed through the No. 5 buckwheat sieve, you must resieve this portion over the No. 5 buckwheat hand sieve. Return any triticale remaining on the sieve to the cleaned sample.
9. Handpick sound large kernels of triticale from the portion passing over the riddle and return them to the cleaned sample. Do not pick kernels with long rootlets. See *Composition of dockage* and *Sprouted*.
10. Determine dockage, using the list under *Composition of dockage*.

Composition of dockage

Dockage includes

- Triticale with long rootlets removed by the riddle.

For samples of triticale which are graded *Triticale Sample CAN Account Sprouted* any triticale with long rootlets that was removed by the riddle will be returned to the sample and not assessed as dockage. (See *Sprouted*)
- A maximum of 10% of soft earth pellets handpicked from the clean sample
- Material other than triticale removed by the No. 25 riddle
- Material removed by aspiration
- Material that has passed through the No. 5 buckwheat Carter sieve
- Material removed by *Cleaning for grade improvement*

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.

1. Sieve the sample by hand using the appropriate sieve. See the table *Cleaning for grade improvement—Triticale* for the list of sieves.
- ▲ **Important:** When you use a 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.
2. Weigh the additional dockage and add it to the original dockage.

Cleaning for grade improvement—Triticale

Material to be removed	Equipment	Effect on composition of dockage
Broken kernels	No. 6 buckwheat hand sieve	If the weight of broken kernels is over the grade tolerance but is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 5.0% of the gross weight, add to dockage • 5.0% or more of the gross weight, broken kernels becomes a grading factor. Return them to the cleaned sample. See <i>Broken</i> .
Stones	No. 6 buckwheat hand sieve	If the weight of wheat removed as a percentage of the gross weight of the sample is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.0% or less, assess as dockage • More than 5.0%, see <i>Stones</i>, or the relevant grade determinants table.
Foreign material	No. 6 buckwheat hand sieve or the No. 9x9 wire hand sieve.	Foreign material includes cockle, wild oats and pin oats.

Optional analysis

Where a shipper requests special cleaning of a carlot of grain at a terminal or transfer 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 triticale.
 - 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% Triticale, No. 1 CAN
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 the net weight.

Kernel counts (K)

The kernel count is the number of kernel-sized pieces in a 500 gram sample.

- To do kernel counts you must have 500 grams of cleaned sample.
- All grading is done on representative portions divided down from the cleaned sample using a Boerner-type divider.

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 or desiccant.”

Representative portion for grading

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

When the concentration of the grading factor is . . .	Then use . . .
low	optimum portion size
high	minimum portion size or more (do not use less)

Values in the table represent a range of recommended portion sizes.

Representative portion of triticale for grading, grams

Grading factor	Minimum	Optimum	Export
Broken	50	100	100
Cereal grains other than wheat	50	100	100
Degermed	10	100	100
Ergot	500	1000	1000
Excreta	working sample	working sample	working sample
Fireburnt	500	working sample	working sample
Fusarium damage	10	100	100
Heated	50	100	100
Matter other than cereal grains	100	250	250
Odour	working sample	working sample	working sample
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	500	1000	1000
Smudge including blackpoint	100	500	500
Soft earth pellets	working sample	working sample	working sample
Sprouted	10	100	100
Stones	500	1000	1000

Grading factors

Blackpoint (BLK PT)

Blackpoint kernels have a distinct dark brown or black discolouration of the whole germ and surrounding area. Disregard a slight discolouration restricted to the germ. See *Smudge* and *Smudge, including blackpoint*.

Broken (BKN)

Broken kernels are pieces of triticale that are less than three-quarters of a whole kernel.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—50 g

Optimum—100 g

Export—100 g

Procedures

- In samples graded *Triticale, Sample Broken Grain*, return to the cleaned sample any broken triticale removed in cleaning but remaining on top of the No. 4.5 round-hole hand sieve.
 - For reporting and grading, round down the percentage by weight of broken triticale to a whole number.
-

Cereal grains other than wheat

Cereal grains other than wheat in triticale includes rye, barley, oats, oat groats and wild oat groats.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—50 g

Optimum—100 g

Export—100 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 *Triticale, Sample Condemned*.

Degermed (DGM)

Degermed kernels

- Are considered *Sprouted* if the sample contains other sprouted kernels
 - Are considered sound if the sample contains no other sprouted kernels
-

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 having a purplish-black exterior, a purplish-white to off white interior, and a relatively smooth surface texture.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—500 g Optimum—1000 g Export—1000 g

Procedures

- If the amount of ergot is not excessive, determine the kernel count.
- If the kernel count is excessive, determine the weight of ergot as a percentage of the net weight of the sample.

Excreta (EXCR)

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

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 *Triticale, 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)

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

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum— 500 g Optimum—working sample Export—working sample

Foreign material (FM)

Foreign material in triticale includes all material other than whole or broken triticale that remains in the sample after the removal of dockage. Many of the materials have their own separate tolerances.

Fusarium damage (FUS DMG)

Fusarium-damaged triticale is typically characterized by thin or shrunken chalk-like kernels. Fusarium-damaged kernels have a white or pinkish fibrous growth which may be visible only under a magnifying lens.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—10 g

Optimum—100 g

Export—100 g

Procedures, for severely infested samples

1. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the representative portion.
 2. Separate all kernels showing any evidence of fusarium damage, including any kernels that have a chalk-like appearance.
 3. You may examine kernels using a 10-power magnifying lens to confirm evidence of a white or pinkish mould or fibrous growth. In determining fusarium damage, use only kernels with this white or pinkish mould or growth.
-

Heated (HTD)

Heated kernels have the colour or odour typical of grain that has deteriorated in storage or has been damaged by artificial drying. Heated triticale is not easily detected because of the natural colour variations that occur in sound triticale. Heated kernels of triticale are red or orange.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—50 g

Optimum—100 g

Export—100 g

Matter other than cereal grains (MOTCG)

Matter other than cereal grains is

- Inseparable seeds such as ragweed, Tartary buckwheat, rye grass, wild oats
- Non-cereal domestic grains such as flaxseed, corn, peas, buckwheat and lentils that remain in the cleaned sample.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—50 g

Optimum—100 g

Export—250 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>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Odour</i>
A distinct heated odour	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Heated</i>
A distinct fireburnt odour	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Fireburnt</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 course surface texture, vary in exterior color from dark black to gray to white and have a pure white interior.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—500 g

Optimum—1000 g

Export—1000 g

Procedures

- If the amount of sclerotinia is not excessive, determine the kernel count.
- If the kernel count is excessive, determine the weight of sclerotinia as a percentage of the net weight of the sample.

Smudge (SM)

Smudge is a discolouration on the kernel. The discolouration may be brown, black or red. The discolouration is considered smudge if more than one-half the kernel is discoloured or if the discolouration extends into the crease.

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 constituting 10.0% or less of the sample are assessed as dockage.
3. Where soft earth pellets represent more than 10% of the net weight, the sample is graded *Triticale, Sample CAN Account Admixture*.

Sprouted (SPTD)

Sprouted kernels show definite signs of germination.

Representative portion for analysis

Minimum—10 g

Optimum—100 g

Export—100 g

- ▲ **Important:** Kernels with long rootlets which clean out over the No. 25 riddle are either
 - Included in the dockage, as described in *Composition of dockage*
 - Returned to the sample and become a grading factor, in samples graded *Triticale, Sample Canada Account Sprouted*

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.

Note: Stones may be removed and included in dockage if the the material removed is 5.0% or less of the gross weight of the sample. See *Cleaning for grade improvement*.

- In western Canada samples of grain containing stones in excess of “basic grade” tolerances, up to 2.5% are graded *Triticale, 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 *Triticale, Sample CAN Account Stones*.
- In western and eastern Canada grain containing more than 2.5% stones is graded *Triticale, Sample Salvage*.

Examples: Western Canada

Excerpt from grade determinant tables for
Triticale, Canada

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 Canada	0.033
No. 2 Canada	0.033
No. 3 Canada	0.066

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

Reason for basic grade:..... Mildew

If the above sample contained	Grade in western Canada
0.05% stones	<i>Triticale, Rejected No. 2 Canada Account Stones</i>
1.0% stones	<i>Triticale, Rejected No. 2 Canada Account Stones</i>
3.0% stones	<i>Triticale, Sample Salvage</i>

Examples: Eastern Canada

Excerpt from grade determinant tables for
Triticale, Canada

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 Canada	0.033
No. 2 Canada	0.033
No. 3 Canada	0.066

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

Reason for basic grade:..... Mildew

If the above sample contained	Grade in eastern Canada
0.05% stones	<i>Triticale, No. 3 Canada</i>
1.0% stones	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Stones</i>
3.0% stones	<i>Triticale, 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 *Triticale, 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

Varieties

Triticale is graded without reference to variety.

Primary grade determinants tables

Triticale, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Standard of quality		Foreign material						
	Minimum test weight kg/hL (g/0.5 L)	Degree of soundness	Cereal grains other than wheat %	Ergot %	Excreta %	Matter other than cereal grains %	Sclerotinia %	Stones %	Total %
No. 1 Canada	65 (315)	Reasonably well matured, reasonably free from damaged kernels	1	4K	0.01	0.5	4K	<u>0.033</u>	<u>2.5</u>
No. 2 Canada	62 (301)	Fairly well matured, reasonably free from severely damaged kernels	2	8K	0.01	1	8K	<u>0.033</u>	4
No. 3 Canada	No minimum	Reasonably sweet, excluded from higher grades on account of light weight or damaged kernels	3	0.1	0.03	2	0.1	<u>0.066</u>	7
Grade, if No. 3 specs not met			See <i>Mixed grain</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Ergot</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Excreta</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Admixture</i>	2.5% or less– <i>Triticale, Rejected (grade) Account Stones or Triticale, Sample Canada Account Stones</i> Over 2.5%– <i>Triticale, Sample Salvage</i>	See <i>Mixed grain</i>

Grade name	Damage					
	Broken %	Fireburnt %	Fusarium %	Heated %	Smudge and blackpoint %	Sprouted %
No. 1 Canada	4	Nil	<u>0.25</u>	0.1	10	0.5
No. 2 Canada	7	Nil	0.5	<u>0.75</u>	15	2
No. 3 Canada	50	Nil	1	5	No limit	10
Grade, if No. 3 specs not met	<i>Sample Broken Grain</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Fireburnt</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Fusarium Damage</i>	<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Heated</i>		<i>Triticale, Sample Canada Account Sprouted</i>

K Number of kernel-sized pieces in 500 g

Export shipments

Export shipments can be commercially clean or not commercially clean. Dockage is not reported for commercially clean shipments.

Commercially clean

Shipments are defined as commercially clean when meeting the commercially clean specifications listed in the export grade determinant table upon following the *Determination of commercially clean* procedures described in this chapter.

No dockage is reported for samples representing commercially clean triticale.

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 and transfer elevators, dockage is reported to the nearest

- 0.1% for samples representing commercially clean 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

less a deduction of up to 0.2% to take into account the buildup of attritional material.

Grading

Triticale on export is graded according to export specifications.

Export grade determinants tables

Triticale, Canada (CAN)

Grade name	Removable material through No. 4.5 round-hole sieve		Foreign material									Damage	
	(1) Small seeds %	(2) Total %	Seeds and wild oats			Cereal grains other than wheat %	Mineral matter		Ergot %	Sclerotinia %	Total foreign material, including wheat %	Sprouted %	Heated %
			Large seeds %	Wild oats %	Total %		Stones %	Total %					
No. 1 Canada	0.05	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	1	<u>0.033</u>	<u>0.066</u>	4K	4K	<u>2.5</u>	0.5	0.05
No. 2 Canada	0.05	0.10	0.4	0.4	0.6	2	<u>0.033</u>	0.10	8K	8K	4	2	<u>0.35</u>
No. 3 Canada	0.05	0.10	1	1	<u>1.5</u>	3	<u>0.066</u>	<u>0.15</u>	0.1	0.1	7	10	<u>2.5</u>

K Number of kernel-sized pieces in 500 g