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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Closing times **PRIOR TO PUBLIC HOLIDAYS** for

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES, GENERAL NOTICES,
REGULATION NOTICES AND PROCLAMATIONS**

2014

The closing time is 15:00 sharp on the following days:

- ▶ **12 June**, Thursday, for the issue of Thursday **20 June 2014**
- ▶ **18 September**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **26 September 2014**
- ▶ **11 December**, Thursday, for the issue of Friday **19 December 2014**
- ▶ **15 December**, Monday, for the issue of Wednesday **24 December 2014**
- ▶ **19 December**, Friday, for the issue of Friday **2 January 2015**

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BELANGRIKE AANKONDIGING

Sluitingstye **VOOR VAKANSIEDAE** vir

**GOEWERMENTS-, ALGEMENE- & REGULASIE-
KENNISGEWINGS ASOOK PROKLAMASIES**

2014

Die sluitingstyd is stiptelik 15:00 op die volgende dae:

- ▶ **12 Junie**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Donderdag **20 Junie 2014**
- ▶ **18 September**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **26 September 2014**
- ▶ **11 Desember**, Donderdag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **19 Desember 2014**
- ▶ **15 Desember**, Maandag, vir die uitgawe van Woensdag **24 Desember 2014**
- ▶ **19 Desember**, Vrydag, vir die uitgawe van Vrydag **2 Januarie 2015**

Laat kennisgewings sal in die daaropvolgende uitgawe geplaas word. Indien 'n laat kennisgewing wel, onder spesiale omstandighede, aanvaar word, sal 'n dubbeltarief gehef word

Wanneer 'n APARTE *Staatskoerant* verlang word moet die kopie drie kalenderweke voor publikasie ingedien word

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU, BOSBOU EN VISSERYE

No. R. 477

20 June 2014

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990
(ACT No. 119 OF 1990)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF SUNFLOWER SEED INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Agriculture has under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990)--

- (a) made the regulations in the Schedule;
- (b) determined that the said regulations shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof; and
- (c) read together with section 3(1) of the said Act, repealed the Regulation published by Government Notice No. R 811 of 31 August 2001 and R 493 of 08 May 2009.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates--

"**bag**" means a bag manufactured from--

- (a) jute or phormium or a mixture of jute and phormium; or
- (b) polypropylene that complies with SANS 1246: 2012;

"**bulk container**" means any vehicle or container in which bulk sunflower seed is transported or stored;

"**consignment**" means;

- (a) a quantity of sunflower seed of the same class, which belongs to the same owner, delivered at any one time under the same consignment note, delivery note or receipt note, or delivered by the same vehicle or bulk container, or loaded from the same bulk storage structure or from a ship's hold; or
- (b) in the case where a quantity referred to in paragraph (a), is subdivided into a grade, each such quality of such grade;

"**container**" means a bag or a bulk container;

"**cultivar list**" means the list of cultivars determined from time to time by the Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards and which is obtainable from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards: Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001;

"**damaged sunflower seed**" means sunflower seeds or portions thereof of which the nucleus is visibly discoloured as a result of external heat or heating due to internal fermentation;

"**foreign matter**" means--

- (a) loose and empty shells above the sieve that occur in the consignment concerned; and

- (b) all matter other than glass, dung, coal, stones, metal, screenings, sclerotia, sunflower seed and the nucleus of sunflower seed that occur in the consignment concerned;

"**insect**" means any live insect that is injurious to stored sunflower seed irrespective of the stage of development of the insect;

"**poisonous seeds**" mean seeds or part of seeds of plant species that in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 64 of 1972), may represent a hazard to human or animal health when consumed, including seeds of *Argemone mexicana* L, *Convolvulus* spp., *Crotalaria* spp., *Datura* spp., *Ipomoea* spp., *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* or *Xanthium* spp;

"**sclerotia**" *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is a fungus that produces hard masses of fungal tissue known as sclerotia. The sclerotia varies in size and form and consists of a dark black exterior, a white interior and a rough surface texture;

"**screenings**" means all material that passes through a standard sieve;

"**standard sieve**" is a slotted sieve--

- (a) with a flat bottom of metal sheet of 1,0 mm thickness with apertures 12.7 mm long and 1.8 mm wide with rounded ends (± 0.03 mm). The spacing between the slots in the same row must be 2.43 mm wide and the spacing between the rows of slots must be 2.0 mm wide. The slots must be alternately oriented with a slot always opposite the solid inter segment of the next row of slots;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the sieve is smooth;
- (c) with a round frame of suitable material with an inner diameter of at least 300 mm and at least 50 mm high; and
- (d) that fits onto a tray with a solid bottom and must be at least 20 mm above bottom of the tray;

"**sunflower seed**" means the achene of plants of *Helianthus annuus* (L); and

"**the Act**" means the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990).

Restrictions on sale of sunflower seed

2. (1) No person shall sell sunflower seed in the Republic of South Africa--
- (a) unless the sunflower seed are sold according to the classes set out in regulation 3;
- (b) unless the sunflower seed comply with the standards for the classes concerned set out in regulation 4;
- (c) unless the sunflower seed, where applicable, comply with the grades of sunflower seed and the standards for grades set out in regulation 5 and 6 respectively;
- (d) unless the sunflower seed are packed in accordance with the packing requirements set out in regulation 7;
- (e) unless the container or sale documents, as the case may be, are marked in accordance with the marking requirements set out in regulation 8; and
- (f) if such sunflower seed contains a substance that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or for processing into or utilisation thereof as food or feed.

(2) The Executive Officer may grant written exemption, entirely or partially, to any person on such conditions as he or she may deem necessary, from the provisions of sub regulation (1). Provided that such exemption is done in terms of section 3(1)(c) of the Act.

PART I

QUALITY STANDARDS

Classes of sunflower seed

3. Sunflower seed shall be classified as--

- (a) Class FH;
- (b) Class FS; and
- (c) Class Other Sunflower Seed.

Standards for classes of sunflower seed

4. (1) A consignment of sunflower seed shall --

- (a) be free from a musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesired odour;
- (b) be free from any substance that renders it unsuitable for human or animal consumption or for processing into or utilisation as food or feed;
- (c) contain not more poisonous seeds than permitted in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972);
- (d) shall be free from stones, glass, metal, coal or dung;
- (e) with the exception of Class Other Sunflower seed, be free from insects; and
- (f) with the exception of Class Other Sunflower seed, have a moisture content of not more than 10 percent.

(2) A consignment of sunflower seed shall be classified as --

- (a) Class FH if it--
 - (i) consist of at least 80 percent (m/m) sunflower seed of a cultivar with a high oil content as specified in the cultivar list; and
 - (ii) Complies with the standard for Grade 1 set out in regulation 6.
- (b) Class FS if it--
 - (i) consist of at least 80 percent (m/m) sunflower seed of a cultivar with a low oil content as specified in the cultivar list; and
 - (ii) Complies with the standards for Grade 1 set out in regulation 6.
- (c) Class Other Sunflower Seed if it does not comply with the requirements for Class FH or Class FS.

Grades for sunflower seed

5. (1) There is only one grade for the Classes FH and FS Sunflower Seed, namely Grade 1; and
- (2) No grades are determined for Class Other Sunflower seed.

Standards for grades of sunflower seed

6. A consignment of Grade 1 sunflower seed shall be graded as--
 - (a) Grade 1 if the nature of deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 2 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned.

PART II**PACKING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS****Packing requirements**

7. Sunflower seed of different classes and grades shall be packed in different containers or stored separately.

Marking requirements

8. Every container or the accompanying sale documents of a sunflower seed shall be marked or endorsed with the class and, where applicable, the grade of the sunflower seed.

PART III**SAMPLING****Obtaining a sample**

9. (1) A representative sample of a consignment of sunflower seed shall--
 - (a) in the case of sunflower seed delivered in bags and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling at least 10 percent of the bags, chosen from that consignment at random, with a bag probe: Provided that at least 25 bags in a consignment shall be sampled and where a consignment consists of less than 25 bags, all the bags in that consignment shall be sampled; and
 - (b) in the case of sunflower seed delivered in bulk and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling that consignment throughout the whole depth of the layer, in at least six different places, chosen at random in that bulk quantity, with a bulk sampling apparatus.
- (2) The collective sample obtained in sub regulation (1) (a) or (b) shall--
 - (a) have a total mass of at least 5 kg; and
 - (b) be thoroughly mixed by means of dividing before further examination.
- (3) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in sub regulation (1)(a) is not representative of that consignment, an additional five percent of the remaining bags, chosen from that

consignment at random, shall be emptied into a suitable bulk container and sampled in the manner contemplated in sub regulation(1)(b).

- (4) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in subregulation (1) (b) is not representative of that consignment, an additional representative sample shall be obtained by using an alternative sampling pattern, apparatus or method.
- (5) A sample taken in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be representative of the consignment from which it was taken.

Sampling if contents differ

- 10. (1) If, after an examination of the sunflower seed taken from different bags in a consignment in terms of regulation 9(1), it appears that the contents of those bags differ substantially--
 - (a) the bags concerned shall be separated from each other;
 - (b) all the bags in the consignment concerned shall be sampled in order to do such separation; and
 - (c) each group of bags with similar contents in that consignment shall for the purpose of these regulations be deemed to be separate consignment.
- (2) If, after the discharge of a consignment of sunflower seed in bulk has commenced, it is suspected that the consignment could be of a class or grade other than that determined by means of the initial sampling, the discharge shall immediately be stopped and that part of the consignment remaining in the bulk container, as well as the sunflower seed already in the collecting tray, shall be sampled anew with a bulk sampling apparatus or by catching at least 20 samples at regular intervals throughout the whole off loading period with a suitable container from the stream of sunflower seed that is flowing in bulk.

Working sample

- 11. (1) A working sample of sunflower seed shall be obtained by dividing the representative sample of the consignment according to the ICC (International Association for Science and Technology) 101/1 method.

PART IV

INSPECTION METHODS

Determination of undesired odour, harmful substances, poisonous seeds, stones, glass, metal, coal, dung, and insect content

- 12. A consignment or sample of a consignment shall be assessed sensorially or chemically analysed in order to determine whether it--
 - (a) has a musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesired odour;
 - (b) contains a substance that renders it unsuitable for human or animal consumption or processing into or utilization thereof as food or feed;
 - (c) contains poisonous seeds;
 - (d) contains stones, glass, metal, coal or dung; and
 - (e) contains any insects.

Determination of moisture content

13. The moisture content of a consignment of sunflower seed may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that the result thus obtained is in accordance with the maximum permissible deviation for a class 1 moisture meter as detailed in ISO 7700/2, based upon result of the 72 hour, 103°C oven dried method [AACC ("American Association of Cereal Chemists") Method 44-15A].

Determination of percentage screenings

14. The percentage screenings in a consignment of sunflower seed is determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 50g from a representative sample of the consignment;
 - (b) Place the sample on a standard sieve; screen the sample by moving the sieve 50 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieve, in the same direction as the long axes of the slots of the sieve. Move the sieve, which rests on a table or other suitable smooth surface, 250 mm to 460 mm away from and towards the operator with each stroke. The prescribed 50 strokes must be completed within 50 to 60 seconds: Provided that the screening process may also be performed in some or other container or an automatic sieving apparatus;
 - (c) Determine the mass of the material that has passed through the sieve and express it that as a percentage of the mass of the working sample; and
 - (d) Such percentage represents the percentage screenings in the consignment.

Determination of percentage foreign matter

15. The percentage foreign matter in a consignment of sunflower seed shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 20g of a screened sample;
 - (b) Remove all foreign matter by hand and determine the mass thereof;
 - (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample; and
 - (d) Such a percentage represents the percentage foreign matter in the consignment.

Determination of percentage sclerotia

16. The percentage sclerotia in a consignment of sunflower seed is determined as follows:
- (a) Remove all sclerotia in the working sample in 15(a) obtained by hand and determined the mass thereof;
 - (b) Express the mass thus determine as a percentage of the working sample in regulation 15(a) obtained; and
 - (c) Such a percentage represents the percentage sclerotia in the consignment.

Determination of percentage sunflower seed of another class

17. The percentage sunflower seed of another class in a consignment of sunflower seed shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 20g from a screened sample free of foreign matter and sclerotia;
- (b) Remove all sunflower seeds of another class from the working sample by hand and determine the mass thereof;
- (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample; and
- (d) Such a percentage represents the percentage sunflower seed of another class in the consignment.

Determination of the percentage damaged sunflower seed

18. The percentage damaged sunflower seed in a consignment of sunflower seed, shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 20 g from a screened sample free of foreign matter and sclerotia;
 - (b) Shell the seed in the working sample by hand or with a machine so that nucleus portions thereof are retained;
 - (c) Remove all damaged sunflower seed from the quantity thus shelled and determine the mass thereof;
 - (d) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the working sample; and
 - (e) Such a percentage represents the percentage damaged sunflower seed in the consignment.

PART V

MASS DETERMINATION

19. The mass of sunflower seed shall be determined by deducting the actual percentage sclerotia, screenings and foreign matter found during the inspection process from the total mass of the consignment: Provided that the weighing instruments used for the determination of mass shall comply with the requirements of SANS 1649:2001 published in terms of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act no 77 of 1973) for the specific class of instrument.

PART VI

OFFENCE AND PENALTIES

20. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine or imprisonment in terms of section 11 of the Act.

ANNEXURE

TABLE 1

STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF SUNFLOWER SEED

DEVIATIONS	Maximum permissible deviations	
	Class FH	Class FS
	Grade1	
1. Damaged sunflower seed	10%	
2. Screenings	4%	
3. Sclerotia	4%	
4. Foreign Matter	4%	
5. Deviation in 2,3 and 4 collectively: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits of said items.	6%	

No. R. 478

20 June 2014

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT STANDARDS ACT, 1990
(ACT No. 119 OF 1990)

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF SOYA BEANS
INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The Minister of Agriculture has under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990) --

- (a) made the regulations in the Schedule;
- (b) determined that the said regulations shall come into operation on date of publication; and
- (c) read together with section 3(2) of the said Act, repealed the Regulations published by Government Notice No. R 1178 of 24 November 2000, and R 225 of 06 March 2009.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates --

"**bag**" means bag manufactured from --

- (a) jute or phormium or a mixture of jute and phormium; or
- (b) polypropylene that complies with SANS 1246: 2012;

"**bulk container**" means any vehicle or container in which bulk soya beans is transported or stored;

"**consignment**" means --

- (a) a quantity of soya beans of the same class, which belongs to the same owner, delivered at any one time under cover of the same consignment note, delivery note or receipt note, or delivered by the same vehicle or bulk container, or loaded from the same bulk storage structure or from a ship's hold; or
- (b) in the case where a quantity referred to in paragraph (a), is subdivided into different grades, each such quantity of each of the different grades;

"**container**" means a bag or a bulk container;

"**defective soya beans**" means soya beans and pieces of beans which --

- (a) have been damaged by frost, heat or weather conditions;
- (b) have been visibly damaged by insects;
- (c) are contaminated by moulds or infected by plant diseases;
- (d) have a distinctly immature form or which are covered with a whitish membrane or where the testa have a green discolouration; and

- (e) when the testa is removed, display discolouration, excluding green discolouration: Provided that soya beans which were damaged by insects in the green pod stage and of which the discolouration as a result of the damage is not larger than half of the surface of the soya beans, shall not be deemed as defective soya beans;

"foreign matter" means all matter other than soya beans, glass, coal, dung, or metal and loose seed coats of soya beans as well as pods;

"frost damaged" means soya beans with green to brown seed-lobes with a waxy appearance;

"heat damaged" means soya beans with light to dark brown seed-lobes in a cross section;

"insect" in relation to soya beans, means any live insect which is injurious to stored soya beans, irrespective of the stage of development of the insect;

"mould infected" means soya beans that are shrivelled and deformed in appearance with a colour that varies from medium to dark brown, whereby the parts of infected beans are covered in mould;

"other grains" kernels or pieces of kernels of wheat, barley, oats, triticale, maize, rye and sorghum;

"pods" all whole or damaged soya bean pods;

"poisonous seeds" mean seeds or part of seeds of plant species that in terms of the foodstuffs, cosmetics and disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 64 of 1972), may represent a hazard to human or animal health when consumed, including seeds of *Argemone mexicana* L, *Convolvulus* spp., *Crotalaria* spp., *Datura* spp., *Ipomoea* spp., *Lolium temulentum*, *Ricinus communis* or *Xanthium* spp.;

"sclerotia" *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is a fungus that produces hard masses of fungal tissue known as sclerotia. The sclerotia vary in size and form and consist of a dark black exterior, a white interior and a rough surface texture;

"soiled soya beans" means whole soya beans which do not pass through the 4.75 mm sieve and which are discoloured by soil or any other substance: Provided that if the discolouration is caused by plant material such soya beans shall not be regarded as soiled soya beans;

"soya beans" means the threshed seed or a pieces of seeds of the plant *Glycine max* and where the word "soya beans" is used in conjunction with the word "consignment", it includes matter other than soya beans that is included in a consignment;

"the Act" means the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990);

"the 4,75 mm round-hole sieve" means a sieve --

- (a) with a flat metal sheet of 1.0 mm thickness perforated with round holes of 4,75 mm in diameter that are arranged with the centres of holes at the points of intersection of an equilateral triangular grid with a pitch of 8 mm;
- (b) of which the upper surface of the sieve is smooth;
- (c) the frame of which is at least 40 mm high;
- (d) with the inner width of at least 200 mm and the inner length of at least 300 mm or, in the case of a circular sieve, the inner diameter of at least 278 mm; and
- (e) that fits onto a tray with a solid bottom; and not less than 20 mm above the bottom of the tray; and

"wet pods" all whole or damaged soya bean pods with a moisture content higher than the permissible moisture content.

Restrictions on sale of soya beans

2. (1) No person shall sell soya beans in the Republic of South Africa --
- (a) unless the soya beans are sold according to the classes set out in regulation 3;
 - (b) unless the soya beans comply with the standards for the class concerned set out in regulation 4;
 - (c) unless the soya beans, where applicable, comply with the grades of soya beans and the standards for grades set out in regulation 5 and 6 respectively;
 - (d) unless the soya beans are packed in accordance with the packing requirements set out in regulation 7;
 - (e) unless the container or sale documents, as the case may be, are marked in accordance with the marking requirements set out in regulation 8; and
 - (f) if such soya beans contain a substance that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or for processing into or utilisation thereof as food or feed.
- (2) The Executive Officer may grant written exemption, entirely or partially to any person on such conditions as he or she may deem necessary, from the provision of subregulation (1): Provided that such exemption is done in terms of section 3(1) (c) of the Act.

PART I**QUALITY STANDARDS****Classes of soya beans**

3. There are two classes of soya beans, namely Class SB and Class Other soya beans.

Standards for classes of soya beans

4. (1) A consignment of soya beans shall --
- (a) be free from a musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesired odour;
 - (b) be free from any substance that renders it unsuitable for human or animal consumption or for processing into or utilisation as food or feed;
 - (c) contain not more poisonous seeds than permitted in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972);
 - (d) shall be free from stones, glass, metal, coal or dung;
 - (e) with the exception of Class Other soya beans, be free from insects;
 - (f) with the exception of Class Other soya beans, have a moisture content of not more than 13 percent; and
 - (g) shall not exceed the maximum percentage of permissible deviation as determined in the Table in the Annexure for the grade.

- (2) A consignment of soya beans is classified as Class SB if it --
- (a) consists of any cultivar of soya beans; and
 - (b) complies with the standards for the grade of Class SB soya beans as set out in regulation 5.
- (3) A consignment of soya beans is classified as Class Other soya beans if it does not comply with the standards for Class SB.

Grades for soya beans

5. (1) Soya beans of Class SB shall be graded as Grade SB1; and
- (2) No grades are determined for Class Other soya beans.

Standards for grades of soya beans

6. A consignment of soya beans shall be graded as--
- Grade SB1 soya beans if the nature of the deviation, specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure, in that consignment does not exceed the percentage specified in column 2 of the said table opposite the deviation concerned.

PART II

PACKING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS

Packing requirements

7. Soya beans of different classes and grades shall be packed in different containers or stored separately.

Marking requirements

8. Each container or the accompanying sales documents of a consignment of soya beans shall be marked or endorsed with the class and grade of the soya beans.

PART III

SAMPLING

Obtaining sample

9. (1) A representative sample of a consignment of soya beans shall --
- (a) in the case of soya beans delivered in bags and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling at least ten percent of the bags, chosen from that consignment at random, with a bag probe: Provided that at least 25 bags in a consignment shall be sampled and where a consignment consists of less than 25 bags, all the bags in that consignment shall be sampled; and
 - (b) in the case of soya beans delivered in bulk and subject to regulation 10, be obtained by sampling that consignment throughout the whole depth of the layer, in at least six different places, chosen at random in that bulk quantity, with a bulk sampling apparatus.
- (2) The collective sample obtained in subregulation (1) (a) or (b) shall --

- (a) have a total mass of at least 10 kg; and
- (b) be thoroughly mixed by means of dividing before further examination.

(3) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in subregulation (1)(a) is not representative of that consignment, an additional five percent of the remaining bags, chosen from that consignment at random, shall be emptied into a suitable bulk container and sampled in the manner contemplated in subregulation (1)(b).

(4) If it is suspected that the sample referred to in subregulation (1) (b) is not representative of that consignment, an additional representative sample shall be obtained by using an alternative sampling pattern, apparatus or method.

(5) A sample taken in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be representative of the consignment from which it was taken.

Sampling if contents differ

10. (1) If, after an examination of the soya beans taken from different bags in a consignment in terms of regulation 9(1), it appears that the contents of those bags differ substantially --

- (a) all the bags in the consignment concerned shall be sampled in order to do such separation;
- (b) the bags concerned shall be placed separately; and
- (c) each group of bags with a similar content in that consignment shall for the purpose of these regulations be deemed to be a separate consignment.

(2) If, after the discharge of a consignment of soya beans in bulk has commenced, it is suspected that the consignment could be of a class or grade other than that determined by means of the initial sampling, the discharge shall immediately be stopped and the part of the consignment remaining in the bulk container, as well as the soya beans already in the collecting tray, shall be sampled anew with a bulk sampling apparatus or by catching at least 20 samples at regular intervals throughout the whole off loading period with a suitable container from the stream of soya beans flowing in bulk.

Working sample

11. A working sample shall be obtained by dividing the representative sample of the consignment according to the ICC (International Association of Cereal Science and Technology) 101/1 method.

PART IV

INSPECTION METHODS

Determination of undesired odours, harmful substances, poisonous seeds, glass, metal, coal, dung and insects

12. A consignment or a sample of a consignment of soya beans shall be sensorially assessed or chemically analysed in order to determine --

- (a) whether it has musty, sour, khaki bush or other undesired odour;
- (b) whether it contains a substance that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption or for processing into or for utilisation as food or feed;
- (c) whether it contains poisonous seeds;
- (d) whether it contains glass, metal, coal or dung; and

- (e) whether it contains any insects.

Determination of moisture content

13. The moisture content of a consignment of soya beans may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that the result thus obtained is in accordance with the maximum permissible deviation for a class 1 moisture meter as detailed in ISO 7700/2 based on result of the 72 hour, 103°C oven dried method [AACC ("American Association of Cereal Chemists") 44-15A].

Determination of percentage of wet pods

14. The percentage of wet pods in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:
- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 10 kg of soya beans from a representative sample of the consignment.
 - (b) Remove all wet pods by hands from the working sample and determine the mass thereof.
 - (c) Express the mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample concerned.
 - (d) Such percentage represents the percentage of wet pods in the consignment concerned.

Determination of percentage of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter

15. The percentage of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, *sclerotia* and foreign matter in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 200g soya beans from a representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Remove all other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter by hand from the working sample and determine the mass of the other grain, sunflower, seed, stone and foreign matter separately.
- (c) Express each respective mass thus determined as a percentage of the mass of the working sample concerned.
- (d) Such percentages represent the different percentages of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter respectively in the consignment concerned.

Determination of the percentage defective soya beans

16. The percentage of defective soya beans in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Obtain a working sample of at least 100g soya beans, free of other grain, sunflower seed, stones, sclerotia and foreign matter, from the representative sample of the consignment.
- (b) Sieve the working sample with the 4, 75 mm round-hole sieve by moving the sieve 20 strokes to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator of the sieve for 20 seconds.
- (c) Remove all defective soya beans from the other soya beans on the 4.75 mm round hole-sieve by hand.

- (d) Determine the mass of the defective soya beans on the 4, 75 mm round-hole sieve and express it as a percentage of the mass of the working sample concerned.
- (e) Such percentage represents the percentage of defective soya beans in the consignment.

Determination of the soya beans and pieces of beans which pass through the 4, 75 mm round hole sieve

17. The percentage of soya beans and pieces of soya beans which pass through the 4, 75 mm round hole sieve in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Determine the mass of the soya beans and pieces of soya beans in the tray as obtained according to regulation 16(a) and (b) and express it as a percentage of the mass of the working sample obtained in regulation 16(a).
- (b) Such percentage represents the percentage soya beans and pieces of soya beans in the consignment which passes through the 4, 75 mm round-hole sieve.

Determination of percentage of soiled beans

18. The percentage of soiled soya beans in a consignment of soya beans shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Remove all soiled soya beans from the working sample obtained in regulation 16(a) by hand and determine the mass thereof.
- (b) Express the mass thus determined, as a percentage of the mass of the working sample obtained in regulation 16(a).
- (c) Such percentage represents the percentage of soiled soya beans in the consignment concerned.

PART V

MASS DETERMINATION

19. The mass of soya beans shall be determined by deducting the actual percentage sclerotia, and foreign matter found during the inspection process from the total mass of the consignment: Provided that the weighing instruments used for the determination of mass shall comply with the requirements of SANS 1649:2001 published in terms of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973) for the specific class of instrument.

PART VI

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

20. Any person who fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine or imprisonment in accordance with section 11 of the Act.

ANNEXURE

TABLE

STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF SOYA BEANS

Nature of deviations	Maximum percentage permissible deviation (m/m)/
1	Grade SB1
1	2
(a) Wet pods	0,2%
(b) Foreign matter, including stones, other grain and sunflower seed: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits specified in items (c), (d) and (e)	4%
(c) Other grain	0,5%
(d) Sunflower seed	0,1%
(e) Stones	1%
(f) Sclerotia	4%
(g) Soya beans and parts of soya beans which pass through the 4,75 mm round hole sieve	10%
(h) Defective soya beans on the 4,75 mm round hole sieve	10%
(i) Soiled soya beans	10%
(i) Deviation in (b) and (f) collectively: Provided that such deviations are individually within the limits of said items	6%

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID**

No. R. 479

20 June 2014

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

**BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY:
EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF OPERATION OF MAIN COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT**

I, IAN ANTHONY MACUN, Director: Collective Bargaining, duly authorized by the Minister of Labour, hereby, in terms of section 32(6) (a) (i) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, extend the periods fixed in Government Notices No R.587 of 27 July 2012, No. R.55 of 1 February 2013, R.445 of 28 June 2013, R.935 and R.936 of 6 December 2013 by a further period ending 30 November 2014.

**I A MACUN
DIRECTOR: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING**

UMNYANGO WEZABASEBENZI

No. R. 479

20-06-2014

UMTHETHO WOBUDLELWANO KWEZABASEBENZI KA-1995

**UMKHANDLU KAZWELONKE WOKUXOXISANA PHAKATHI
KWABAQASHI NABASEBENZI BEMBONI YOKUDOBA IZINHLANZI:
UKWELULELWA KWESIKHATHI SOKUSEBENZA KWESIVUMELWANO
ESIYINQIKITHI.**

Mina, IAN ANTHONY MACUN umQondisi Wezokuxoxisana Phakathi Kwabaqashi nabaSebenzi, ngegunya likaNgqongqoshe Wezabasebenzi, lapha ngokwesigaba 32(6)(a)(i) soMthetho Wobudlelwano Kwezabasebenzi, ka-1995, ngelula isikhathi sokusebenza kwesivumelwano esinqunywe kwiZaziso zikaHulumeni ezinguNombolo R.587 somhlaka 27 kuNtulikazi 2012, R.55 womhlaka 1 kuNhlolanja 2013, R.445 womhlaka 28 kuNhlanguvana 2013, R.935 no R.936 womhlaka 6 kuZibandlela 2013 ngesikhathi esengeziwe esiphela mhlaka 30 kuLwezi 2014.

I A MACUN

**UMQONDISI WEZOKUXOXISANA PHAKATHI KWABAQASHI
NABASEBENZI**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTEMENT VAN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 481

20 June 2014

International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa

Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP) Regulations

I, Ebrahim Patel, in my capacity as Minister of Economic Development, acting under the powers vested in me by Section 59 of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act 71 of 2002), hereby amend Government Notice No. R. 96 published in Government Gazette No. 36147 of 15 February 2013, by the amendment of Section 8, through the addition of Section 8.2, and Section 18.1 of the APDP Regulations as follows:

8. Who may apply for a PRCC

8.1 Final manufactures based in South Africa, which are registered with SARS as taxpayers may apply for a PRCC.

8.2 Motor vehicle manufacturers registered in terms of Section 18.1.

18. Entities qualifying for CSP

18.1 Motor vehicle manufacturers with a plant capacity of 50 000 units per annum may submit applications to ITAC for registration as a specified motor vehicle manufacturer, unless otherwise determined by the Minister.



Ebrahim Patel, MP
Minister of Economic Development
Date:.....9...../.....6...../2014

NOTICE – CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS: GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

As the mandated government security printer, providing world class security products and services, Government Printing Works has adopted some of the highly innovative technologies to best serve its customers and stakeholders. In line with this task, Government Printing Works has implemented a new telephony system to ensure most effective communication and accessibility. As a result of this development, our telephone numbers will change with effect from 3 February 2014, starting with the Pretoria offices.

The new numbers are as follows:

- Switchboard : 012 748 6001/6002
- Advertising : 012 748 6205/6206/6207/6208/6209/6210/6211/6212
- Publications Enquiries : 012 748 6052/6053/6058 GeneralEnquiries@gpw.gov.za
 - Maps : 012 748 6061/6065 BookShop@gpw.gov.za
 - Debtors : 012 748 6060/6056/6064 PublicationsDebtors@gpw.gov.za
 - Subscription : 012 748 6054/6055/6057 Subscriptions@gpw.gov.za
- SCM : 012 748 6380/6373/6218
- Debtors : 012 748 6236/6242
- Creditors : 012 748 6246/6274

Please consult our website at www.gpwonline.co.za for more contact details.

The numbers for our provincial offices in Polokwane, East London and Mmabatho will not change at this stage.

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