

5. Rye

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Determination of commercially clean

Dockage is not assessed on rye samples that meet the commercially clean specifications defined in the commercially clean determination table. The table is found in the export shipments section of this chapter. 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 the procedure defined under **Determination of dockage**. Where there is any doubt regarding whether the sample is commercially clean the sample must be analyzed using the procedure outlined below in steps 1 through 7 below to confirm that the sample is not commercially clean prior to assessing dockage.

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. 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 commercially clean determination 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 commercially clean determination table)
6. The sample portions remaining on top of the No. 4.5 round hole sieve are recombined and divided using a Boerner-type divider to a representative portion of not less than 250 grams.
7. The portion divided from step 6 is handpicked to remove roughage material which is weighed and the percentage calculated. Add the roughage percentage to the total obtained in step 4 to determine if it meets the commercially clean specifications of the grade for small seeds, attrition and roughage. (Column #2 in the commercially clean determination table)

Note: If the roughage material contains unthreshed rye heads, the heads are squeezed to remove the kernels of rye prior to weighing. The rye kernel is not included when assessing the concentration of roughage for commercial cleanliness. However, care should be taken to keep these kernels separate. If it is determined that the sample is not commercially clean (NCC), kernels squeezed from the unthreshed heads will be included in the dockage.

Should the percentage concentration of either of the factors determined in steps 1 through 7 exceed the specifications set out in columns 1 or 2 of the commercially clean determination table, the sample will be considered to be not commercially clean. Dockage will be assessed on samples determined to be not commercially clean by using the procedure defined under **Determination of dockage**.

Determination of dockage

Definitions

Dockage is assessed and recorded to the nearest 0.1%.

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

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

Dockage not reported

- ▲ **Important:** Dockage is not reported for
- Rye, Sample CW/CE Account Fireburnt
 - Rye, Sample Salvage
 - Rye, Sample Condemned
 - Unofficial samples declared as processed

Normal cleaning procedure

▲ **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	# 5
Air control	Minimum # 4
Riddle	No. 25 or No. 1
Top sieve	No. 6 buckwheat
Centre sieve	No. 5 buckwheat
Bottom sieve	No. 5 buckwheat
Sieve cleaner control	Off

2. Using a Boerner-type divider, divide the uncleaned sample to obtain a representative portion.
 - Official samples shall be at least 1 kg.
 - Unofficial samples shall be at least 1 kg.
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 to three seconds to remove kernels lodged in the sieve.
6. Turn off the dockage tester.
7. Lightly snap the retainer rod of the aspiration pan to loosen material gathered on the air screen.
8. Remove the aspiration pan.
9. Handpick large whole kernels of rye from the portion passing over the riddle and return them to the cleaned sample.
10. Determine dockage. Use the list under **Composition of dockage**.

Composition of dockage

Dockage includes

- Rye with long sprouts removed by the riddle.
- For samples of rye which are graded Rye Sample CW/CE Account Sprouted, any rye with long sprouts that was removed by the riddle will be returned to the sample and not assessed as dockage. See **Sprouted (SPTD)**
- Material other than rye removed by the riddle
- Material removed by aspiration
- Material that passes through the bottom No. 5 buckwheat Carter sieve
- Soft earth pellets (SEP), up to a maximum of 10% of the gross weight of the sample, handpicked from the clean sample
- Material removed by **Cleaning for grade improvement**

Cleaning for grade improvement

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

The procedure is summarized in the table which follows.

1. After the cleaning assessment has been completed, sieve the sample using the No. 6 buckwheat hand sieve.
 - ▲ **Important:** When using a hand sieve, move the sieve from left to right 30 times, in a steady 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.
2. Weigh the additional dockage and add it to the original dockage.

Cleaning for grade improvement—Rye

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 • Less than 5% of the gross weight, add to dockage • 5% or more of the gross weight, broken kernels become a grading factor. Return them to the cleaned sample. See Broken kernels (BKN)

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.

Procedure

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 rye.
 - 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% Rye, No. 1 Canada Western

4. 0% Domestic Mustard Seed, No. 1 Canada 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 cleaned sample, or the net weight.

Hazardous substances in samples

Wear gloves and a mask to handle any samples that you suspect may contain hazardous substances. Hazardous substances are defined in section 1 of the *Canada Grain Regulations* as “any pesticide, desiccant or inoculant”.

Non-registered varieties

A registered variety refers to varieties of crops that have been granted variety registration in Canada. Species, kinds or types of crops subject to variety registration in Canada are listed in Schedule III of the *Seeds Regulations*. Not all crops are subject to registration. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for the registration of varieties in Canada. Consult the CFIA’s [database of varieties registered in Canada](#) online to determine if a given variety is registered in Canada.

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.

Processed sample

An unofficial sample of grain declared to be conditioned or cleaned to meet end user specifications, and whereas, the determination of dockage and/or determination of commercially clean are not performed or reported.

Rounding rules

Rounding rules are outlined in [schedule 3 of the Canada Grain Regulations](#). When official inspection results are expressed numerically, they should be expressed to the same decimal precision as the applicable tolerance in the primary and export grade determination tables.

Representative portion for grading

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

The optimum representative portion is the representative sample size within the minimum and maximum range used to obtain the most accurate result when assessing an objective factor. It is determined by taking into consideration the tolerance and concentration of the objective factor being assessed.

Representative portion of rye for grading (in grams)

Grading factor	Sample portion size range	
	Minimum	Maximum
Broken	25 g	100 g
Ergot	500 g	working sample
Excreta	working sample	working sample
Fertilizer pellets	working sample	working sample
Fireburnt	working sample	working sample
Fusarium damage	10 g	100 g
Heated	50 g	250 g
Matter other than cereal grains	50 g	250 g
Odour	working sample	working sample
Other cereal grains, excluding wheat	50 g	250 g
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	500 g	working sample
Smudge	working sample	working sample
Soft earth pellets	working sample	working sample
Sprouted	10 g	50 g
Stones	250 g	working sample
Treated seeds	working sample	working sample
Wheat	50 g	250 g

Grading factors

 Images available on web version

Broken (BKN)

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

- If the broken kernel has been chewed by insects, it is also considered broken for grading purposes if no mould is evident on the exposed endosperm.
- If the broken kernel has mould on exposed endosperm, it is graded relative to the degree of soundness.

Procedure

- In samples graded 'Rye, Sample CW/CE Account Broken Grain' or 'Rye, Sample Broken Grain', handpick any broken rye removed in cleaning but remaining on top of the No. 4.5 round-hole hand sieve. Return it to the cleaned sample.
-

Contaminated grain (CONTAM GRN)

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

Grain is contaminated for the purposes of the *Canada Grain Act* if the grain contains any substance in sufficient quantity that the grain is either

- (a) adulterated for the purposes of the *Food and Drugs Act*; or
- (b) contaminated within the meaning of the regulations made under section 51 of the *Safe Foods for Canadians Act*.

Treated seed

Treated seed is grain that has been adulterated with an agricultural chemical for agronomic purposes. The types of agricultural chemicals used to treat seed include pesticides, fungicides and inoculants. 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 standard for pesticide and fungicide seed treatments for cereal (including corn) is red or pink. The colour standard for pesticide and fungicide seed treatments for canola is blue; however, green has also been used. Pulse crop (including soybeans) pesticide and fungicide seed treatments are typically blue or green. The coatings or stains may appear greasy or powdery and the surface area covered may range 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.

Extraneous material

Can be defined as glass, metal, wood (including wood pellets), plastic or any other material not already defined in the Official Grain Grading Guide.

Procedure

If a sample is suspected of being coated with a pesticide, desiccant, inoculant or if the sample contains evidence of extraneous material, including any foreign chemical

substance other than fertilizer pellets (FERT PLTS), the sample shall be graded 'Rye, Held IP Suspect Contaminated Grain' and submitted to the Canadian Grain Commission. Determination as to whether grain is contaminated will be made by the Grain Research Laboratory in consultation with the Chief Grain Inspector for Canada.

Samples deemed to be contaminated are graded 'Rye, Sample Condemned'.

Degermed kernels (DGM)

Degermed kernels

- Are considered sprouted (SPTD) 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 (STNS)**.
- Soft earth pellets are pellets that crumble under light pressure. See **Soft earth pellets (SEP)**.

Ergot (ERG)

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

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.

Extraneous material

See **Contaminated grain (CONTAM GRN)**

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.

Procedure

- Handpick any fertilizer pellets and determine the concentration in the net working sample.
- Fertilizer pellets are assessed as stones (STNS) 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 'Rye, Held IP Suspect Contaminated Grain'. The sample should be submitted to the Canadian Grain Commission. Determination as to whether grain is contaminated will be made by the Grain Research Laboratory in consultation with the Chief Grain Inspector for Canada. Samples deemed to be contaminated are graded 'Rye, Sample Condemned'.

Fireburnt kernels (FBNT)

Fireburnt kernels are 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.

Foreign material (FM)

Foreign material in rye includes all material other than whole or broken rye kernels that remain in the sample after the removal of dockage.

Fusarium damage (FUS DMG)

Fusarium-damaged kernels in rye are chalk-like in appearance and frequently have a fibrous growth in the kernel crease. Rye has a shallow crease, and therefore the fibrous growth is frequently removed during handling.

Procedure

Separate all kernels showing any evidence of fusarium damage, including any kernels that have a chalk-like appearance. Apply the following guidelines.

Fusarium-damaged kernels include

- Chalk-like kernels in combination with a fibrous mould
- Chalk-like kernels without the fibrous mould if the mould is present on other chalk-like kernels in the sample

Do not include

- Chalk-like kernels without the fibrous mould if there are no other chalk-like kernels with mould in the sample
-

Heated kernels (HTD)

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

Rotted kernels are included in the tolerance for heated kernels.

Heated seeds of other grains are included in the tolerance for heated kernels.

Matter other than cereal grains (MOTCG)

Matter other than cereal grains includes the following material remaining in the cleaned sample:

- Seeds such as ragweed, Tartary buckwheat, rye grass, wild oats
 - Non-cereal domestic grains such as canola, flaxseed, corn, peas, buckwheat or lentils
-

Mineral matter (MIN MAT)

Mineral matter refers to stones (STNS), earth pellets (EP), fertilizer pellets (FERT PLTS) and screening pellets that may be found in samples of grain.

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

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	Rye, Sample CW/CE Account Odour
A distinct heated odour	Rye, Sample CW/CE Account Heated
A distinct fireburnt odour	Rye, Sample CW/CE Account Fireburnt

Other cereal grains excluding wheat (OCGXWHT)

Other cereal grains, excluding wheat in rye are barley, triticale, oats and groats, including wild oat groats. For wheat, see **Wheat (WHT)**.

For grading purposes, spelt and Kamut® are considered as other cereal grains in samples of rye.

Rotted (ROT)

See **Heated (HTD)**.

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.

Smudge (SM)

Smudge describes the discolouration caused by disease. The dark kernels often found in rye are similar in appearance to wheat kernels which has been affected by blackpoint or smudge.

Procedure

When grading, consider the incidence and severity of the discolouration. There is no specific numeric tolerance. This factor is considered under **Degree of soundness**, as defined in the primary and export grade determination tables.

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 (STNS).
- Any non-toxic material of similar consistency

Procedure

1. Handpick soft earth pellets from a representative portion of the cleaned sample.
2. Soft earth pellets constituting 10% 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 'Rye, Sample CW/CE Account Admixture'.

Sprouted kernels (SPTD)

Sprouted kernels show definite signs of germination. Degermed kernels are considered sprouted when the sample contains other sprouted kernels. See **Degermed (DGM)**

- ▲ **Important:** Kernels with long sprouts which clean out over the No. 25 or No. 1 riddle are either
- Included in dockage, as described in **Composition of dockage**
 - Returned to the sample and become a grading factor, in samples graded 'Rye, Sample CW/CE, Account Sprouted'

Stones (STNS)

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

Procedure

1. Handpick stones from a representative portion of the cleaned sample.
 2. Determine stone concentration in the net sample.
- Samples of grain grown in western Canada containing stones in excess of basic grade tolerances, up to 2.5%, are graded 'Rye, 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 determination tables) that would have been assigned to the sample if it contained no stones.
 - Samples of grain grown in eastern Canada 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 'Rye, Sample Canada Eastern Account Stones'.
 - Samples of western and eastern Canadian grain containing more than 2.5% stones are graded 'Rye, Sample Salvage'.

Examples: Western Canada

Excerpt from grade determination tables for

Rye, Canada Western

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 CW	0.03
No. 2 CW	0.03
No. 3 CW	0.06

Basic grade:..... Rye, No. 2 CW

Reason for basic grade:..... 1.0 % Sprouted

If the above sample contained	Grade in western Canada
0.05% stones	Rye, Rejected No. 2 CW Account Stones
1.0% stones	Rye, Rejected No. 2 CW Account Stones
3.0% stones	Rye, Sample Salvage

Examples: Eastern Canada

Excerpt from grade determination tables for

Rye, Canada Eastern

Grade name	Stones %
No. 1 CE	0.03
No. 2 CE	0.03
No. 3 CE	0.06

Basic grade:..... Rye, No. 2 CE

Reason for basic grade:..... 1.0 % Sprouted

If the above sample contained	Grade in eastern Canada
0.05% stones	Rye, No. 3 CE
1.0% stones	Rye, Sample CE Account Stones
3.0% stones	Rye, Sample Salvage

Test weight (TWT)

Test weight is the weight of a known volume of grain expressed in kilograms per hectolitre. For the procedure, see Chapter 1 of this guide, **Test weight**.

Treated seed and other chemical substances

See **Contaminated grain (CONTAM GRN)**.

Variety (VAR)

Only varieties registered in Canada under the *Seeds Act* are eligible for the top grades of rye.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for the registration of varieties in Canada. Consult the CFIA's [database of varieties registered in Canada](#) online to determine if a given variety is registered in Canada.

Wheat (WHT)

Wheat is considered foreign material (FM) in rye.

Primary and export grade determination tables

Rye, Canada Western (CW), standard of quality

Grading factor	No. 1 CW	No. 2 CW	No. 3 CW	Grade, if No. 3 specs not met
Degree of soundness	Well matured, practically free from weather-damaged kernels	Reasonably well matured, reasonably free from weather-damaged kernels	Excluded from higher grades on account of damaged kernels	
Minimum test weight kg/hL (g/0.5 L)	72 (349)	69 (334)	63 (304)	Rye, Sample CW Account Light Weight
Variety	Any variety of rye registered under the <i>Seeds Act</i>	Any variety of rye registered under the <i>Seeds Act</i>	Any variety of rye	

Rye, Canada Western (CW), damage

Grading factor	No. 1 CW	No. 2 CW	No. 3 CW	Grade, if No. 3 specs not met
Broken %	4	5	8	50% or less- Rye, Sample CW Account Broken Grain Over 50%-Sample Broken Grain
Fireburnt %	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rye, Sample CW Account Fireburnt
Fusarium %	0.3	0.5	1.0	Rye, Sample CW Account Fusarium Damage
Heated %	0.1	0.8	5.0	Rye, Sample CW Account Heated
Sprouted %	0.5	2.0	10.0	Rye, Sample CW Account Sprouted

Rye, Canada Western (CW), foreign material

Grading factor	No. 1 CW	No. 2 CW	No. 3 CW	Grade, if No. 3 specs not met
Cereal grains other than wheat %	2	3	10	See Mixed grain
Ergot %	0.05	0.20	0.33	Rye, Sample CW Account Ergot
Excreta %	0.01	0.01	0.02	Rye, Sample CW Account Excreta
Matter other than cereal grains %	0.5	1.0	2.0	Rye, Sample CW Account Admixture
Sclerotinia %	0.05	0.20	0.33	Rye, Sample CW Account Admixture
Stones %	0.03	0.03	0.06	2.5% or less - Rye, Rejected (grade) Account Stones Over 2.5%-Rye, Sample Salvage
Total % Mineral matter including stones	0.07	0.10	0.15	2.5% or less - Rye, Rejected (grade) Account Stones Over 2.5%-Rye, Sample Salvage
Total % Foreign material	2	5	10	See Mixed grain

Rye, Canada Eastern (CE), standard of quality

Grading factor	No. 1 CE	No. 2 CE	No. 3 CE	Grade, if No. 3 specs not met
Degree of soundness	Well matured, practically free from weather-damaged kernels	Reasonably well matured, reasonably free from weather-damaged kernels	Excluded from higher grades on account of damaged kernels	
Minimum test weight kg/hL (g/0.5 L)	72 (349)	69 (334)	63 (304)	Rye, Sample CE Account Light Weight
Variety	Any variety of rye registered under the <i>Seeds Act</i>	Any variety of rye registered under the <i>Seeds Act</i>	Any variety of rye	

Rye, Canada Eastern (CE), damage

Grading factor	No. 1 CE	No. 2 CE	No. 3 CE	Grade, if No. 3 specs not met
Broken %	4	5	8	50% or less - Rye, Sample CE Account Broken Grain Over 50% - Sample Broken Grain
Fireburnt %	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rye, Sample CE Account Fireburnt
Fusarium %	0.3	0.5	1.0	Rye, Sample CE Account Fusarium Damage
Heated %	0.1	0.8	5.0	Rye, Sample CE Account Heated
Sprouted %	0.5	2.0	10.0	Rye, Sample CE Account Sprouted

Rye, Canada Eastern (CE), foreign material

Grading factor	No. 1 CE	No. 2 CE	No. 3 CE	Grade, if No. 3 specs not met
Cereal grains other than wheat %	2	3	10	See Mixed grain
Ergot %	0.05	0.20	0.33	Rye, Sample CE Account Ergot
Excreta %	0.01	0.01	0.02	Rye, Sample CE Account Excreta
Matter other than cereal grains %	0.5	1.0	2.0	Rye, Sample CE Account Admixture
Sclerotinia %	0.05	0.20	0.33	Rye, Sample CE Account Admixture
Stones %	0.03	0.03	0.06	2.5% or less - Rye Sample CE Account Stones Over 2.5% - Rye, Sample Salvage
Total % Mineral matter including stones	0.07	0.10	0.15	2.5% or less - Rye Sample CE Account Stones Over 2.5% - Rye, Sample Salvage
Total % Foreign material	2	5	10	See Mixed grain

Export shipments

Export shipments can be commercially clean or not commercially clean.

Commercially clean (CCLN)

Export shipments are defined as commercially clean when meeting the commercially clean specifications listed in the table below upon following the **Determination of commercially clean** procedure described in this chapter.

No dockage is reported for samples representing commercially clean rye.

Commercially clean determination table, rye

Grade name	Commercially clean	
	(1) Small seeds %	(2) Total, small seeds, attrition, dust, chaff and roughage %
No. 1 CW	0.05	0.10
No. 2 CW	0.05	0.10
No. 3 CW	0.05	0.10

Not commercially clean (NCC)

Export shipments that do not meet the standards for commercial cleanliness are referred to as not commercially clean. Such shipments are permitted only with the permission of the Canadian Grain Commission.

For samples representing not commercially clean shipments approved by the Canadian Grain Commission for shipment from terminal elevators, dockage is reported to the nearest 0.1%.

A deduction of up to 0.2% is applied to take into account the buildup of attritional material for direct exports only.

Grading

Rye on export is graded using the primary and export grade determination tables.

