DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

STD. No. G-9

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

STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CONTROL OF

THE EXPORT OF MAIZE PRODUCTS

The Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards, has stipulated under section 4(3)(a)(ii) of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990), these standards regarding the quality of maize products and the requirements regarding the packing, marking and labelling thereof.

STD. No. G-9

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| STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CONTROL OF THEEXPORT OF MAIZE PRODUCTS AS STIPULATED BYGOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R. 1983 OF 23 AUGUST 1991 |
| Stipulation1. No. 1513 of 25 October 1996

Amendments 1. No. 1819 of 7 October 2005 (1996-1)
2. No. 749 of 3 October 2014 (1996-2)
3. No. 2173 of 17 June 2022 (1996-3)
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**Definitions**

1. In these standards and requirements, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have a corresponding meaning and --

"address" means a physical address which includes the street or road name, number and the name of the town, village or suburb and incase of a farm, the name or number of the farm and of the magisterial district in which it is situated;

"approved binding agent" means a binding agent approved by the Executive Officer;

"approved micronutrients" means micronutrients as defined in terms of Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No.54 of 1972);

"bag" means a bag made from suitable material;

"bulk container" means any vehicle or container in which a bulk maize product is stored or transported;

"bulk grain probe" means a double-tubed probe with multiple apertures on one side of both tubes or other similar bulk probe which is suitable for taking a sample of maize products kept in bulk, by means of probing;

"bulk quantities**"** means a quantity of more than 50kg of maize products, whether sold in containers or bulk containers;

"chemical residue" means residues of agricultural remedies which in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feed, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947) are permissible for the treatment of pests and diseases and which do not exceed the prescribed maximum residue limits;

"consignment" means a quantity of maize products of the same kind or grade which is 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 which is loaded from a bin of a grain elevator into a ship's hold or railway truck, or if such a quantity is subdivided into different classes, each quantity of each of the different classes;

"container" means a bag or a bulk container or other suitable packing unit or container;

"enriched maize meal" means maize meal that is enriched in terms of Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1971 (Act No. 54 of 1972;

"foreign matter" in relation to maize products, means any material which does not naturally form part of maize, but excluding an approved binding agent or approved nutrients or permitted colourants and flavourants;

"industrial grade maize product"means a maize product other than a maize product listed in item 4, and which is intended for industrial processing

"insect" means any insect which is injurious to stored grain products, irrespective of the stage of development of the insect;

"inspector" means the Executive Officer or an officer under his or her control, or an Assignee or suitably qualified employee of an Assignee;

"maize" means the seed of the plant Zea mays;

"maize products" means a commodity derived from the processing of maize and which includes enriched, fortified and pre-cooked maize meal but excluding an industrial grade maize product;

"meal" means the product obtained by the grinding process of maize;

"permitted colourants and flavourants" means colourants and flavourants permitted under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972);

"pre-cooked maize meal"means a maize product defined in terms of its cooking properties by the use of the word, expression, reference, particulars or indication such as, but not limited to “par-cooked, quick-cook, cooking time and instant maize product;

"ships hold" means one or more cargo spaces into which maize products are released;

"sieve" means a utensil with a woven mesh bottom or perforated metal, constructed from a suitable rigid material used for separating material of varying granulation (grit gauze or wire) square or round sieve (hand, rotary and automatic sieves);

"storage facility" means any warehouse, port silo or other place where maize products intended for export is stored;

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

"unspecified maize product"means a maize product which in form or texture is similar to any of the mentioned products but which does not comply with the requirements of any of the grades as prescribed in this export standard;

"6.35 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 6.35 mm by 6.35 mm and a wire diameter of 1.4 mm;

"4.0 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 4.0 mm by 4.0 mm and a wire diameter of 1.4 mm;

"2.36 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 2.36 mm by 2.36 and a wire diameter of 1.0 mm;

"2.0 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 2.0 mm by 2.0 mm and a wire diameter of 0.9 mm;

"1.4 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 1.4 mm by 1.4 mm and a wire diameter of 0.71 mm;

"1.18 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 1.18 mm by 1.18 mm and a wire diameter of 0.63 mm;

"1.0 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 1.0 mm by 1.0 mm and a wire diameter of 0.56 mm;

"0.850 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 0.850 mm by 0.850 mm and a wire diameter of 0.50 mm;

"0.5 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 0.5 mm by 0.5 mm a wire diameter of 0.315 mm; and

"0.3 mm sieve" means a sieve with a wire cloth screening bottom with apertures of 0.3 mm by 0.3 mm and a wire diameter of 0.20 mm.

**Scope**

2. These standards and requirements shall relate to maize products in respect of which an approval for the export thereof is required in terms of section 4 of the Act.

**Requirements for approval**

3. (1) An approval referred to in section 4 of the Act may be issued in respect of a consignment of maize products if --

(a) the consignment concerned has been graded in accordance with the grading requirements as set out in items 4 and 5;

(b) the containers in which the consignment concerned is packed, where applicable, comply with the requirements as set out in item 6;

(c) the consignment concerned is packed in accordance with the packing requirements as set out in item 7;

(d) the containers concerned are marked in accordance with the marking requirements as set out in items 8 and 9;

(e) the samples for inspection are drawn in accordance with the requirements as set out in items 10 and 11;

(f) the consignment concerned is inspected in accordance with the methods as set out in items 12, 13,14,15 and 16;

(g) the results obtained after an inspection are interpreted in accordance with the requirements as set out in items 17 and 18;

(h) the consignment concerned has been presented for inspection in accordance with the requirements of the Item Regarding Control of the Export of Maize Products; and

(i) an inspector has, after an inspection in terms of the said Standards, found that the provisions of these standards and requirements have been complied with in respect of the consignment concerned.

 (2) The Executive Officer may deviate from the stipulated standards and requirements and issue the approval in respect of a quantity of produce that --

(a) is to be exported as an experiment or under such other special circumstances as may be approved by the Executive Officer; and

(b) complies with the requirements for such produce in force in the country to which it is to be exported.

**QUALITY STANDARDS**

**Grades**

1. There are 20 grades of maize products for export, namely:

(a) Samp;

(b) Maize rice;

(c) Maize grits; (brewing, snacks and cereal grits)

(d) Maize flour;

(e) Super fine maize meal;

(f) Super maize meal;

(g) Special maize meal;

(h) Sifted maize meal;

(i) Unsifted maize meal;

(j) No. 1 straightrun maize;

(k) No. 2 straightrun maize;

(l) Sifted crushed maize;

(m) Unsifted crushed maize;

(n) Fine crushed maize;

(o) Maize germ meal;

(p) Fine maize bran;

(q) Coarse maize bran;

(r) Unspecified maize product

(s) By-product of maize oil production by extrusion; and

(t) By-product of maize oil production by extraction.

**Specifications**

5. (1) All grades of maize products mentioned in item 4, with the exception of maize-oil, maize germ meal and fine maize bran shall --

(a) be free from a mouldy, sour or rancid smell or taste;

(b) be free from wet and caked patches;

 (c) not be of an excessive temperature;

(d) subject to the provisions of item 18 (3) be free from insects;

(e) not be treated with a poisonous chemical substance which may render it unfit for human or animal consumption or contain any chemical residue which exceeds the prescribed international limits or the limits of the country of import;

(f) have a moisture content not exceeding 14 per cent;

(g) be free from foreign matter;

(h) in the case of grades Maize germ meal, By-product of maize oil production by extraction, By-product of maize oil production by extrusion and Fine maize bran, contain not more than three per cent (m/m) of an approved binding agent if it is exported in pellet form;

1. contain no chemical residues which exceed the prescribed maximum residue limit: Provided that-
2. If the prescribed maximum residue limit of an importing country is lower than permissible in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), the prescribed maximum residue limit of the importing country shall be complied with; and
3. the Executive Officer may grant permission for maize products with higher maximum residue limit to be exported to countries where such higher residue limit is permissible: Provided that the export documents are accordingly endorsed with the name of the importing country;

(j) Contain no more than 10 micrograms per kilogram aflatoxin of which not more than 5 micrograms per kilogram may be aflatoxin B1: Provided that -

1. if the prescribed maximum aflatoxin limit of an importing country is lower than is permissible, the prescribed maximum aflatoxin limit of the importing country shall be complied with; and
2. the Executive Officer may grant permission for maize products with a higher maximum aflatoxin limit to be exported to countries where such higher aflatoxin limit is permissible: Provided that the export documents are accordingly endorsed with the name of the importing country.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub item (1) all grades of maize products shall comply with the requirements for plant injurious organisms of phytosanitary importance as determined by the Director of the Directorate: Plant Health.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub items (1) and (4) enriched maize meal shall contain at least 1 mg riboflavin per 400 g and 10 mg nicotinamide per 400 g that is of required quality (from registered fortification mix manufacturers, suppliers and importers) and be protected against light by use of, for example light resistant containers.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub items (1), (2) and (3), all grades of maize products mentioned in item 4, shall also comply with the specifications for fibre content, fat content, fineness or granulation and general description as set out in Table 1 of the Annexure.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS**

**General**

6. (1) Containers containing maize products intended for export shall be suitable, intact, clean, dry and odourless.

 (2) Subject to the provisions of sub item (1) a bag which contain maize products intended for export shall --

(a) be new;

(b) be strong enough for the conveyance of the maximum mass of maize products that can be accommodated in the bag; and

(c) not be stained by any colouring matter or be impregnated by any liquid capable of imparting stains, excluding normal discolouration due to exposure to the sun.

(3) A ship's hold into which maize products intended for export is released, shall --

(a) visibly be free from insets; and

(b) be reasonably free from pieces of grain or any other material that may harbour insects: Provided that an inspector may order the exporter or agent to clean, treat or fumigate a contaminated ship’s hold.

(4) A storage facility shall --

(a) visibly be free from insects; and

(b) be reasonably free from pieces of grain or any other material that may harbour insects: Provided that an inspector may order the exporter or agent to clean, treat or fumigate a contaminated storage facility.

**PACKING REQUIREMENTS**

**General**

7. (1) Maize products of different grades shall not be packed in the same container.

(2) Bags shall be filled in accordance with the mass depicted and properly closed.

**MARKING REQUIREMENTS**

**General**

8. Each container or the accompanying export documents of a consignment of maize product shall be marked or endorsed with --

(a) the product name;

(b) the grade of the maize products;

(c) the name and address of the exporter or packer: Provided that if the name and address concerned are indicated in a code, such code shall be registered with the Executive Officer;

(d) the country of origin: Provided that no abbreviations or the expression "South Africa" on its own shall be used;

(e) the producer's code or silo code which is registered with the Executive Officer by the producer, exporter or packer, as the case may be: Provided that --

(i) if a producer has more than one farm, each farm shall be registered separately; and

(ii) such code shall have preceded by the expression "Producer", "Silo", "Miller", "PUC", "FBO", as the case may be, or any other suitable term having similar meaning.

**Prohibited particulars**

9. No wording, illustration or other device of expression which constitutes a misrepresentation or which, directly or by implication can create a misleading impression of the contents shall appear on a container which contains maize products.

**SAMPLING**

**General**

10. (1) An inspector shall draw a random sample of maize products in the following manner and shall satisfy himself/herself that the samples so drawn are representative of the consignment concerned:

(a) In the case of a consignment which is exported in bags --

small quantities of maize products shall be drawn in such a manner from a number of bags which is at least equal to the square root of the total number of bags in the consignment with grain probe or hand, that the samples drawn will be representative of the whole consign­ment. These samples shall be collected in a container and thoroughly mixed.

(b) In the case of a consignment which is exported in bulk --

 (i) samples of maize products which are presented for inspection in bulk containers, excluding grain elevators, shall be drawn at five to six different places with a bulk grain probe in such a manner that the samples taken will be representative of the contents of the bulk container. Samples may also be taken with a suitable container at regular intervals while a bulk container is being emptied. The collective sample from each bulk container shall be thoroughly mixed and kept separate; and

(ii) samples of maize products which are loaded from a grain elevator into a ship's hold shall be drawn at regular intervals at the outflow of the shipping bins onto the conveyor belts in such a manner that the samples drawn will be representative of the consignment which is loaded. Each separate sample shall be thoroughly mixed before further examination.

(2) Samples drawn as prescribed in sub item (1) shall first be examined for deviations in quality requirements as set out in item 5, which can be determined by feeling, smelling and visual inspection and shall subsequently be subjected to further examination.

(3) An inspector may at any time draw samples of maize products from any part of a grain elevator.

(4) If an inspector should notice during the course of abstracting the random samples that any of the quantities of maize products drawn from any bag or portion of a bulk container are obviously inferior to, or differ from, that drawn from the remainder of the bags or from the other parts of the bulk container, he shall draw samples only out of such bags or portion of the bulk container from which the inferior or differing maize products have been taken, place them in a collecting tray and mix them thoroughly. Samples drawn in this manner shall, in the application of these standards and requirements be considered as deviating samples.

(5) Any bags of which the contents do not comply in any respect with the requirements of these standards and requirements or bags, from which deviating samples have been taken, shall be marked with a distinguishing mark.

**Obtaining of a working sample**

11. (1) A working sample is obtained by dividing the random or deviating sample with a multiple-slot divider.

(2) The division of a sample with a multiple-slot divider shall be done by --

(a) placing the sample in an empty collecting tray;

(b) placing an empty collecting tray underneath each of the two sets of the multiple-slot divider's chutes;

(c) pouring the sample contained in the collecting tray referred to in paragraph (a) through the multiple-slot divider; and

(d) repeatedly pouring that part of the sample that is collected at one selected set of chutes, through the multiple-slot divider after the collecting tray in which it was collected has been exchanged for an empty collecting tray, until a working sample of the required size is obtained.

(3) A multiple-slot divider referred to in sub item (1), shall --

(a) be provided with chutes --

(i) that are fixed with the long sides of the openings against each other with the divisions between the openings of adjoining chutes not more than 3 mm thick; and

(ii) that are arranged in such a manner that every chute empties in the opposite direction to the chutes adjoining it in order to obtain two sets of chutes equal in number that empties in opposite directions to each other;

(b) be provided with a wall approximately 100 mm high around the top of the group of chutes; and

(c) be used in conjunction with three collecting trays of which the measurements shall be such that all the matter placed or collected therein during the division can be accommodated without any spillage.

**METHODS OF INSPECTION**

**Determination of fineness**

12. The percentage of a maize product which must pass through a prescribed hand sieve or automatic sieve shall be determined as follows respectively:

(1) Hand sieve method

1. Draw a working sample of at least 50 g from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be.
2. Sieve the working sample for 60 seconds by means of the prescribed sieve. Using both hands the sieve shall be held firmly on opposite sides and shall be moved briskly and continuously in an approximately circular path on a horizontal plane at such a rate that not less than 120 and not more than 140 complete revolutions are made in the prescribed 60 seconds. During the sieving process the sieve shall be so manipulated that the material on the gauze shall move over the entire surface of the sieve. A brush may also be used to achieve the desired result of above. The brush should be used to move the product over the entire surface of the sieve.
3. Determine the mass of the material which has passed through the

 sieve and express it as a percentage of the working sample.

1. Automatic sieve method

* 1. Fit a sieve of the dimension required for the determination of the fineness of the sample concerned, onto the receiver.
	2. Measure exactly 100 g of the sample concerned, transfer the measured quantity to the sieve without any loss and place two rubber balls in the sieve together therewith.
	3. Place the lid on the sieve and fit or mount the receiver sieve and lid

 as a unit onto the mechanism provided on the laboratory plan sifter.

* 1. Put the laboratory plan sifter with mechanism in operation for five minutes.
	2. Remove the receiver, sieve and lid as a unit from the mechanism.
	3. Remove the lid from the sieve, brush any particles adhering to the

 rubber balls, lid and metal frame of the sieve, back onto the woven

 wire cloth, and remove the rubber balls from the sieve.

* 1. Tap the sieve five times with the palm of the hand on the side of the metal frame so that any particles adhering to the bottom thereof drop into the receiver.
	2. Remove the sieve from the receiver and measure the mass of the particles which remained in the sieve to the nearest 0.1 g.
	3. Measure the mass if the particles sifted into the container to the nearest 0.1 g.
	4. Repeat the procedure described in paragraph (a) to (i) in respect of a further quantity of the sample concerned if the aggregate of the masses measured in terms of paragraph (h) and (i) differs by more than 0.1g from the mass measured in terms of paragraph (b)
	5. Duplicate the procedure described in paragraphs (a) to (j) in respect of a further quantity of the sample concerned.
	6. Determine the mass measured in terms of paragraph (i) as a percentage of the mass measured in terms of paragraph (b)

**Determination of the percentage of whole maize kernels**

13. The percentage of whole maize kernels shall be determined as follows:

(a) Draw a working sample of at least 50 g from either a random or a deviating sample, as the case may be.

(b) Sort out the working sample by hand in such a manner that the whole maize kernels are retained.

(c) Determine the mass of whole kernels so obtained and express it as a percentage of the mass of the working sample.

**Determination of the moisture content**

14. The moisture content of a consignment of maize products may be determined according to any suitable method: Provided that the results thus obtained are in accordance (± 0.3 per cent) with the results obtained by means of the 72-hour oven dried method (AACCI Method 44-15.02).

**Determination of Fibre Content**

15. (1) The fibre content of a consignment of maize products may be determined by any suitable method: Provided that the results thus obtained are in accordance with

 (0.2 %) with the results obtained by means of crude fibre method (AACC International Approved 32-10.01).

**Determination of Fat content**

16. The fat content of a maize product shall be determined by any suitable method: Provided that the results thus obtained are in accordance with (0.3 %) with the results obtained by means of the Petroleum Ether Soxhlet Extraction method (AACC International Approved 30-25.01).

**INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

**General**

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub items (2) and (3) a consignment of maize products can be approved by an inspector by virtue of the results obtained from the single analysis of a random sample.

(2) If the results of an analysis of a random sample differ with less than the following percentages (column 2) from the permissible deviations (or maximum or minimum percentage of maize products which should or may pass through a certain sieve) as indicated in Table 1 of the Annexure, being either within or exceeding the limits, a second analysis should be made on the same sample to control the results of the first analysis:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Permissible deviation, or maximum or minimum percentage maize products which should, or may, pass through a certain sieve | Difference in respect of the permissible deviation or percentage |
| 1 | 2 |
| 0.5 %5 % but not exceeding 10 %40 % but not exceeding 50 %90 % but not exceeding 95 % |  0.1 %1 %2 %3 % |

(3) A consignment may however not be rejected before a further two analyses are made from an additional random sample obtained from the same or additional random sample: Provided that the average of the results of all such analyses shall be valid in respect of the consignment concerned.

(4) Subject to the provisions of item 10 an inspector shall, if has drawn a deviating sample in accordance with sub item (4), reject the consignment if the average results of at least two analyses of the deviating sample do not comply with the requirements which are prescribed in items 4 and 5.

**Concessions**

18. (1) Bags containing maize products which have become wet in some or other manner resulting in the contents being detrimentally affected, shall be individually rejected for export and removed irrespective of the number in any consignment: Provided that if more than 10 per cent of the bags in a consignment are wet, the whole consignment shall be rejected.

(2) A consignment of which the contents have an excessively high temperature shall be rejected for export. Such a consignment may, however, be presented for inspection again, after cooling down.

(3) If during the process of inspection any live insects are noticed on or among the bags; on or among the maize products; or in bulk containers, the whole consignment shall be rejected: Provided that the consignment may be presented for inspection again after fumigation.

**ANNEXURE**

**TABLE 1**

**COMPOSITION OF MAIZE PRODUCTS**

|  | **Grades of Maize Products** | **Fat content by mass (%)** | **Fibre content by mass (%)** | **Fineness or Granulation by mass** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum |
| A | Samp | \* | 1.5 | \* | 0.8 | Not more than 5 % shall be whole grain, and not more than 5 % shall pass through a 2.36 mm sieve. |
| B | Maize Rice | \* | 1.5 | \* | 0.8 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 4.0 mm sieve, and not more than 5% shall pass through a 1.18 mm sieve. |
| C | Maize Grits |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Snack
 | \* | 1.5 | \* | 0.8 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 2.0 mm sieve and not more than 5% shall pass through a 0.850 mm sieve. |
| * Brewing
 | \* | 1.5 | \* | 0.8 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 4.0 mm sieve and not more than 5% shall pass through a 0.50 mm sieve. |
| * cereal
 | \* | 1.5 | \* | 0.8 | Not more than 5 % shall be whole grain and at least 90 % shall pass through a 6.35 mm sieve and not more than 5 % shall pass through a 0.50 mm sieve. |
| D | Maize Flour | \* | <2.0 | \* | 0.8 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 0.3 mm sieve. |
| E | Super Fine Maize Meal  | \* | <2.0 | \* | 0.8 | At least 80 % shall pass through a 0.3 mm sieve.  |
| F | Super Maize Meal | \* | <2.0 | \* | 0.8 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 1.4 mm sieve, and less than 90 % shall pass through a 0.3 mm sieve. |
| G | Special Maize Meal | 2.0 | <3.0 | \* | 1.2 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 1.4 mm sieve.  |
| H | Sifted Maize meal | 3.0 | <4.0 | \* | 1.2 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 1.4 mm sieve. |
| I | Unsifted Maize Meal | 3.5 | <4.5 | >1.2 | 2.5 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 1.4 mm sieve. |
| J | No.1 Straightrun Maize Meal | 3.7 | \* | 1.8 | 2.5 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 2.36 mm sieve. |
| K | No.2 Straightrun Maize Meal | 3.7 | \* | >2.5 | 6.5 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 2.36 mm sieve. |
| L | Sifted crushed Maize | 1.5 | \* | \* | 2.0 | Not more than 5 % shall be whole grain, and not more than 5 % shall pass through a 1.18 mm sieve. |
| M | Unsifted crushed Maize | 3.2 | \* | \* | 2.5 | Not more than 5 % shall be whole grain, and not more than 40 % shall pass through a 2.36 mm sieve. |
| N | Fine crushed Maize | 1.5 | \* | \* | 2.0 | At least 90 % shall pass through a 2.36 mm sieve, and not more than 10 % shall pass through a 1.0 mm sieve. |
| O | Maize Germ Meal | 10.0 | \* | \* | \* | \* |
| P | Fine Maize Bran | \* | \* | \* | \* | At least 90 % shall pass through a 2.00 mm sieve, and not more than 50 % shall pass through a 1.4 mm sieve. |
| Q | Coarse Maize Bran | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |
| R | Unspecified Maize Product | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |
| S | By-product of Maize oil product by extraction | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |
| T | By-product of Maize oil product by extrusion  | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* |