

Methods

Sampling Procedure:

A working group determined the procedure to be followed to ensure that the crop quality samples sent to the SAGL by the various grain silo owners, were representative of the total crop.

Each delivery was sampled as per the grading regulations for grading purposes.

After grading, the grading samples were placed in separate containers according to class and grade, per silo bin at each silo.

After 80% of the expected harvest had been received, the content of each container was divided with a multi slot divider in order to obtain a 3 kg sample.

If there were more than one container per class and grade per silo bin, the combined contents of the containers were mixed thoroughly before dividing it with a multi slot divider to obtain the required 3 kg sample.

The samples were marked clearly with the name of the depot, the bin/bag/bunker number(s) represented by each individual sample as well as the class and grade and were then forwarded to the SAGL

Grading:

Full grading was done in accordance with the Regulations relating to the Grading, Packing and Marking of Soybeans intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa (Government Notice NO. R. 370 of 21 April 2017).

Please see pages 85 to 94 of this report.

Test Weight:

Test weight provides a measure of the bulk density of grain and oilseeds.

Test weight does not form part of the grading regulations for soybeans in South Africa. An approximation of the test weight of South African soybeans is provided in this report for information purposes. The standard working procedure of the Kern 222 instrument, as described in ISO 7971-3:2019, was followed. The g/1 L filling mass of the soybean samples was determined and divided by two. The test weight was then extrapolated by means of the following formulas obtained from the Test Weight Conversion Chart for Soybean of the Canadian Grain Commission: $y = 0.1898x + 2.2988$ (291 to 350 g/0.5 L) and $y = 0.1895x + 2.3964$ (351 to 410 g/0.5 L).

Nutritional Analysis:

MILLING

Prior to the chemical analyses, the soybean samples were milled on a Retch ZM 200 mill fitted with a 1.0 mm screen.

MOISTURE

The method prescribed under the ISTA International Rules for Seed Testing, Section 9, latest edition was used to determine the moisture content of the soya samples. This method determines moisture content as a loss in weight of a sample when dried in an oven at 103 °C for 17 hours.

CRUDE PROTEIN

The Dumas combustion analysis technique was used to determine the crude protein content, according to AACCI method 46-30.01, latest edition.

This method prescribes a generic combustion method for the determination of crude protein. Combustion at high temperature in pure oxygen sets nitrogen free, which is measured by thermal conductivity detection. The total nitrogen content of the sample is determined and converted to equivalent protein by multiplication with a factor of 6.25 to obtain the crude protein content.

CRUDE FAT

In-House method 024 was used for the determination of the crude fat in the samples. After sample preparation the fat is extracted by petroleum ether with the aid of the Soxhlet extraction apparatus, followed by the removal of the solvent by evaporation and weighing the dried residue thus obtained. The residue is expressed as % crude fat.

CRUDE FIBRE

In-House method 020 was used for the determination of the crude fibre in the samples. Crude fibre is the loss on ignition of the dried residue remaining after digestion of the sample with 1.25% Sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) and 1.25% Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solutions under specific conditions.

ASH

Ash is defined as the quantity of mineral matter which remains as incombustible residue of the tested substance, after application of the described working method. In-house method No. 011, based on AACCI method 08-02.01 Rapid (Magnesium Acetate) method, was used for the determination. The samples were incinerated at 700 ± 10 °C in a muffle furnace for 45 minutes.

GMO (GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS):

The EnviroLogix QuickComb kit for bulk soybeans was used to quantitatively determine the presence of genetically modified soybeans. The kit is designed to extract and detect the presence of certain proteins at the levels typically expressed in genetically modified bulk soybeans. The procedure prescribed in the EnviroLogix – QuickScan Instruction Manual, latest edition was followed. Results were scanned and interpreted quantitatively with the EnviroLogix QuickScan system.

Precision Oil Laboratories' Fatty Acid Profile Methods:

FAT EXTRACTION

In-House method POL 019 was used for the extraction of the crude fat from the samples. After sample preparation the fat is extracted by petroleum ether under reflux, followed by the removal of the solvent by evaporation. The residue obtained from the fat extraction is used for preparation of methyl esters for determination of the fatty acid profile.

FATTY ACID PROFILE

In-House method POL 015 was used for determination of the fatty acid composition. Extracted fat is converted to methyl esters using an alkali catalyzed method. Methyl esters are injected into a Gas Chromatograph and an external fatty acid methyl ester standard is used to identify peaks based on retention times. The fatty acid composition is expressed as a total fatty acid content of 100% with different fatty acids representing a percentage of the total fatty acids.