

Specification for Wheat

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Food and Agriculture Standards Policy Committee (FAC/-) to Technical Committee FAC/4, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- AFRC Institute of Engineering Research
- Agricultural Engineers' Association
- Association of Public Analysts
- British Edible Pulse Association
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Flour Milling and Baking Research Association
- Food and Drink Federation
- Grain and Feed Trade Association
- Home Grown Cereals Authority
- Institute of Brewing
- Institute of Food Science and Technology
- Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
- NABIM
- National Association of Commodity Cargo Superintendents and Surveyors
- National Farmers' Union
- Overseas Development Natural Resources Institute
- Society of Chemical Industry
- United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association Ltd.

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National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Food and Agriculture Standards Policy Committee. It is identical with ISO 7970:1989 “Wheat — Specification”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and in the preparation of which the United Kingdom played a full part.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 712:1985	BS 4317 <i>Methods of test for cereals and pulses</i> Part 3:1987 <i>Determination of moisture content of cereals and cereal products (routine method)</i> (Identical)
ISO 950:1979	BS 4510:1980 <i>Methods for sampling cereals (as grain)</i> (Identical)
ISO 3093:1982	BS 4317 <i>Methods of test for cereals and pulses</i> Part 9:1982 <i>Determination of falling number of cereals</i> (Identical)
ISO 5223:1983	BS 6219:1988 <i>Specification for test sieves for cereals</i> (Identical)
ISO 6322-1:1981	BS 6279 <i>Storage of cereals and pulses</i> Part 1:1982 <i>Guide to particular problems encountered in the storage of cereals and pulses</i> (Identical)
ISO 6322-2:1981	Part 2:1982 <i>Code of practice for the storage of cereals and pulses</i> (Identical)
ISO 6322-3:1989	Part 3:1990 <i>Guide to control of attack by pests</i> (Identical)
ISO 7971:1986	BS 4317 <i>Methods of test for cereals and pulses</i> Part 23:1990 <i>Determination of bulk density of cereals, called “mass per hectolitre”</i> (Identical)

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 8, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

1 Scope

This International Standard lays down minimum specifications for wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) intended for human consumption and which is the subject of international trade.

It also gives an indicative list of harmful and toxic seeds (Annex A), a list of unacceptable insect pests of stored cereals (Annex B) and a method for the determination of the impurities content (Annex C).

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 712:1985, *Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content (Routine reference method)*.

ISO 950:1979, *Cereals — Sampling (as grain)*.

ISO 3093:1982, *Cereals — Determination of falling number*.

ISO 5223:1983, *Test sieves for cereals*.

ISO 7971:1986, *Cereals — Determination of bulk density, called "mass per hectolitre" (Reference method)*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

impurities

damaged wheat grains and all organic and inorganic materials other than wheat grains

the impurities comprise four main categories as follows: damaged wheat grains (3.1), other cereals (3.2), extraneous matter (3.3), and harmful and/or toxic seeds, bunted grains and ergot (3.4) (See also Table C.1.)

3.1 Damaged wheat grains

3.1.1

broken grains

grains of wheat in which part of the endosperm is exposed. This includes wheat without germ

3.1.2

shrivelled grains

whole grains, whatever their condition, which pass through a sieve with long rounded apertures 1,70 mm wide

3.1.3 Unsound grains

3.1.3.1

mouldy grains

grains which have moulds visible to the naked eye on 50 % of the surface and/or in the kernel

3.1.3.2

heat-damaged grains

grains which have a chestnut to black coloration resulting from the effect of heat

3.1.4

grains attacked by pests

grains which show visible damage owing to attack by rodents, insects, mites or other pests

3.1.5

sprouted grains

sprouted grains are not taken into account as such, but according to the α -amylase activity which results from their presence and which is expressed as the falling number (see 4.2.4)

3.2

other cereals

cereal grains belonging to species other than *Triticum aestivum*

3.3

extraneous matter

after removal of ergot, this category includes:

— all the components of the sample, with the exception of grains of other cereals (3.2), grains of wheat, harmful and/or toxic seeds (3.4.1) and bunted grains (3.4.2), which are retained by a sieve with long rounded apertures 3,55 mm wide and all the components which pass through a sieve with long rounded apertures 1,00 mm wide. (By convention, the latter shall be considered to be inorganics.)

— all the organic components other than grains of wheat, other cereals (3.2), harmful and/or toxic seeds (3.4.1), bunted grains (3.4.2), foreign seeds, fragments of straw, dead insects and fragments of insects, etc., and inorganic components such as stone and sand, which pass through a sieve with long rounded apertures 3,55 mm wide and which are retained by a sieve with long rounded apertures 1,00 wide.