

DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No. R.

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

**REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION AND MARKING OF MEAT
INTENDED FOR SALE IN DIE 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; and
- (b) repealed the regulations published by Government Notice No. R. 342 of 19 March 1999, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 4 of 5 January 2001.

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 --

"abattoir" means a slaughter facility as defined in the Meat Safety Act;

"abattoir-identification code" means a code used in the roller-mark of carcasses as well as on stamps in the case of pig carcasses, to identify the abattoir of origin of the carcass;

"age classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of age in the manner set out in regulation 6;

"calf" means a bovine --

- (a) with a carcass mass up to a maximum of 100 kg of which only the first real molar has erupted in the upper jaw; or
- (b) of which the first real molar has not yet erupted in the upper jaw;

"carcass" means the remaining part of a bovine, sheep, goat or pig after the blood thereof has been drained and the hide, skin, hair, entrails, pluck, head, tail, hooves, and trotters according to the customs in respect of a particular kind of animal as well as the diaphragm, sex organs and udder have been removed, and also --

- (a) such a carcass that has been divided length-wise in two parts along the spinal column thereof; and
- (b) a part referred to in paragraph (a), that has been divided into two approximately equal portions;

"conformation classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of conformation in the manner set out in regulation 8 or regulation 8 as applied by regulation 13;

"container" means the immediate wrapping in which meat is packed for sale;

"damage classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of damage in the manner set out in regulation 9 or regulation 9 as applied by regulation 14;

"fatness classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of fatness in the manner set out in regulation 7;

"fat thickness" with regard to a pig carcass, means the thickness of the back fat including the skin, as determined in the manner contemplated in regulation 12;

"imported" means any cuts, whole carcasses or parts of carcasses originating from bovines, sheep, goats or pigs which have not been slaughtered in the Republic of South Africa;

"independent qualified person" means an individual who has been trained and successfully assessed by the Assignee in the classification and marking of carcasses in terms of the requirements of these regulations and who has no association, either directly or indirectly, with the abattoir concerned;

"ink" means any colouring as described in the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972)

"mass" with regard to a carcass, means the mass to the nearest kilogram as determined at the time of classification;

"meat" means those parts of a carcass which are normally sold for human consumption;

"no fat" means no indication of visible subcutaneous fat on a carcass;

"outer container" means the carton or case which contains one or more containers of meat;

"percentage meat" with regard to a pig carcass, means the meat content of a carcass after removal of the head, jowls, trotters, skin, subcutaneous fat, kidneys and kidney fat, tail and bone, expressed as a percentage of the carcass without the head, jowls, trotters, kidneys and kidney fat and tail;

"responsible person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association or any other business unit that is in possession or in charge of an abattoir;

"subcutaneous fat percentage" means all the visible fat of a carcass that can be removed, expressed as a percentage of the chilled carcass mass;

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

"the Meat Safety Act" means the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000); and

"trademark" means a word or expression registered at the Executive Officer on written request to use in a roller-mark.

Restriction on the sale of meat

2. (1) Nobody shall, subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), sell meat in the Republic of South Africa --

- (a) unless such meat is derived from a carcass which has been classified according to a class in terms of regulation 4 or 10;
- (b) unless such carcass complies with the standards or other characteristics of such classes as contemplated in these regulations;
- (c) unless the prescribed requirements regarding the marking of the carcass in terms of regulations 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 have been complied with;
- (d) unless the prescribed requirements regarding the marking of imported meat in terms of regulation 21 have been complied with; and

- (e) if such carcass, container or outer container has been marked or stamped with particulars and in a manner so prescribed as particulars with which it may not be marked or stamped.
- (2) This prohibition is only applicable to --
- (a) the sale of meat of carcasses obtained from animals which have been slaughtered at an abattoir in respect of which an abattoir- identification code in terms of regulation 3(3)(a) has been allocated; and
 - (b) the sale of meat of carcasses which have been marked with any mark, symbol or other method of expression that is or purports to be an indication of a class thereof.
- (3) The Executive Officer may exempt someone in writing, either totally or in part, on the conditions which the Executive Officer deems necessary, from the stipulations of subregulation (1).

Abattoir-identification code

3. (1) An abattoir-identification code for use in the roller-marking of a carcass is allocated by the Executive Officer to the responsible person of an abattoir upon written application: Provided that -
- (a) the abattoir has at its disposal a registration certificate issued in terms of the Meat Safety Act; and
 - (b) the abattoir has at its disposal the services of an independent qualified person.
- (2) Such a code shall only be used in the abattoir to which it has been allocated.
- (3) (a) If an abattoir-identification code has been allocated to an abattoir, all carcasses of a species originating from that abattoir shall be classified and roller-marked if 40 and more of that specific species are slaughtered per month.
- (b) A period of grace of not more than three months after the allocation of an abattoir-identification code shall be allowed with regard to the implementation of the classification and roller-marking for each species of which 40 and more of that specific species are slaughtered at the abattoir.
- (c) The responsible person of an abattoir which is registered according to the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3)(a) and (b) must have at all times, a complete, updated inventory of all roller-mark equipment available for inspection and is also responsible for the safekeeping of all such roller-mark equipment.
- (4) The Executive Officer may withdraw an abattoir-identification code if --
- (a) the roller-marking of carcasses is not implemented within the time limit as specified in subregulation (3)(b);
 - (b) the abattoir concerned does not classify or roller-mark any carcasses during any 30 day period, excluding the grace period stated in subregulation (3)(b);
 - (c) the abattoir does not have at its disposal the services of an independent qualified person;

- (d) the marking and classification of carcasses, to the judgement of the Executive Officer, are not done in accordance with the Regulations;
- (e) the registration certificate issued in terms of the Meat Safety Act has been withdrawn; or
- (f) the abattoir does not pay the fees as set out in section 3(1A) of the Act, to the Assignee within 30 days.

(5) When an abattoir-identification code is withdrawn in terms of subregulation (4), all roller-mark equipment must, within 48 hours after such withdrawal, be handed over to the nearest Police Station for collecting by the Assignee, or be handed over directly to the Assignee, for safekeeping until --

- (a) the abattoir apply for the same or a new abattoir-identification code, as the case may be, in terms of subregulation (1); or
- (b) the responsible person decides to disperse the roller-mark equipment to another abattoir that has been authorized to classify carcasses.

(6) An abattoir only has to apply for a new abattoir-identification code in terms of subregulation (1) in cases where such withdrawal has taken place in terms of subregulation (4)(d).

(7) The responsible person must inform the Executive Officer or Assignee within 48 hours when there is any change at the abattoir of the independent qualified person.

(8) In case an abattoir loses the services of the independent qualified person or discontinue meat classification permanently, the Executive Officer as well as the Assignee must be informed within 24 hours and all roller-mark equipment must be handed over within 24 hours to the nearest Police Station for collecting by the Assignee, or be handed over directly to the Assignee, for safekeeping.

(9) Equipment and instruments which is used to classify and roller-mark meat may only be supplied by the Assignee.

(10) In case any losses of roller-mark equipment are observed, the responsible person of the abattoir owner must within 48 hours --

- (a) inform the Assignee or Executive Officer of such losses and also report the case to the Police; and
- (b) apply at the Executive Officer for a new abattoir-identification code.

(11) All carcasses, of which 40 or more of a specific species are slaughtered per month, originating from an abattoir to which an abattoir-identification code has been allocated, must be classified and, excluding pig carcasses, also be roller-marked in the abattoir.

CLASSIFICATION OF CALF, BOVINE, SHEEP AND GOAT CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS

Classes of calf, bovine, sheep and goat carcasses

4. (1) The carcass of a calf, bovine, sheep or goat shall be classified as a class in terms of regulation 5.

(2) The classification of a carcass shall --

- (a) in the case of a calf, be done on the whole carcass or on a side thereof;

- (b) in the case of a bovine, be done on the whole carcass or on a side thereof or, where the carcass has been damaged to such an extent that the side has been quartered, on a quarter thereof; or
 - (c) be done on the whole carcass.
- (3) The classification shall take place on the day of slaughter.

Standards for classes

5. (1) The carcass of a bovine, sheep or goat shall be classified according to --
- (a) age as the age classes A, AB, B or C in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6;
 - (b) fatness as the classes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 in accordance with the provisions of regulation 7;
 - (c) conformation as the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in accordance with the provisions of regulation 8; and
 - (d) damage as the classes 0, 1, 2 or 3 in accordance with the provisions of regulation 9.
- (2) The carcass of a calf shall be classified according to --
- (a) age as the class "Calf";
 - (b) conformation as the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in accordance with the provisions of regulation 8; and
 - (c) damage as the classes 0, 1, 2 or 3 in accordance with the provisions of regulation 9.

Determination of age classification

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), (3) and (4) the carcass of a bovine, sheep or goat that ---
- (a) has no permanent incisors, shall be classified as "Age Class A";
 - (b) has at least one but not more than two permanent incisors, shall be classified as "Age Class AB";
 - (c) has at least three but not more than six permanent incisors, shall be classified as "Age Class B";
 - (d) has more than six permanent incisors, shall be classified as "Age Class C".
- (2) The carcass of a bovine, sheep or goat of which the head is not available for determination of age classification shall be deemed to be a carcass of Age Class C.
- (3) The carcass of a young bovine of which the head is not available for determination of the age classification shall be deemed to be the carcass of a bovine of Age Class A unless the person performing the classification is satisfied that it is the carcass of a calf.
- (4) All carcasses that are slaughtered at a registered abattoir must at all times, for the purpose of age classification, be identifiable with the head of such a carcass either by identifying each separate carcass and head with a corresponding number or mark or by means of an acceptable method which is acceptable to the Executive Officer and Assignee.

Determination of fatness classification

7. (1) The carcass of an animal as stipulated in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure that could, on the basis of a visual evaluation or calculation of the subcutaneous fat distribution thereof, be described as specified in column 2 opposite thereto, may in respect of fatness be classified as the class referred to in column 3 opposite the description concerned.

(2) A description contemplated in subregulation (1) may in the case of a chilled carcass represent a subcutaneous fat layer with a thickness as specified in column 4 of Table 1 opposite the description concerned that --

- (a) in the case of a bovine, is measured between the tenth and eleventh ribs and 50 mm from the midline of that carcass; or
- (b) in the case of a sheep, is measured between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae and 25 mm from the midline of that carcass.

(3) A description contemplated in subregulation (1) may in the case of a chilled carcass represent a percentage subcutaneous fat as specified in column 5 of Table 1 opposite the description concerned.

(4) In the case of bovine and sheep carcasses any visible fat situated on the following area of the carcass shall be ignored when determining the fatness class:

- (a) Bovine carcass: Around the root of the tail and pelvic cavity within a radius of 100 mm.
- (b) Sheep carcass: Around the root of the tail and pelvic cavity within a radius of 50 mm.

Determination of conformation classification

8. The carcass of an animal as stipulated in column 1 of Table 2 of the Annexure that could, on the basis of a visual evaluation of the conformation thereof, be described as specified in column 2, may in respect of conformation be classified as the class referred to in column 3 opposite the description concerned.

Determination of damage classification

9. (1) The carcass of a calf, bovine, sheep or goat which is damaged to such an extent that, with due regard to the locality, extent and depth of the damage, the fat-to-meat-to-bone ratio of such a carcass --

- (a) is disturbed to a slight extent only, shall be classified as Class 1 in respect of damage;
- (b) is moderately disturbed, shall be classified as Class 2 in respect of damage; or
- (c) is severely disturbed, shall be classified as Class 3 in respect of damage.

CLASSIFICATION OF PIG CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS***Classes of pig carcasses***

10. (1) Pig carcasses shall be classified as "Sucking pig", "Class P", "Class O", "Class R", "Class C", "Class U", "Class S", "Sausage pig" or "Rough".

(2) The classification of a pig carcass shall be done on the whole carcass or on a side thereof.

- (3) The classification shall take place on the day of slaughter.

Standards for classes

11. (1) A pig carcass with a mass of 20 kg or less shall be classified as the class "Sucking pig".
- (2) A pig carcass with a mass of 20,1 kg or more but not more than 100 kg, shall be classified as a class as stipulated in column 1 of Table 3 of the Annexure, if the calculated percentage meat of the carcass is as specified in column 2 of the table opposite the class concerned.
- (3) A pig carcass with a mass of 100,1 kg or more shall be classified as the class "Sausage pig".
- (4) A pig carcass shall be classified as "Rough" if --
- (a) it is a carcass of conformation class 1;
 - (b) on appearance, it shows conspicuously poor breeding characteristics;
 - (c) it is an emaciated carcass;
 - (d) the skin thereof appears conspicuously thick and rough; or
 - (e) the fat thereof appears excessively oily.

Determination of percentage meat

12. (1) The percentage meat of a pig carcass shall be calculated after --
- (a) the fat thickness and muscle thickness have been measured by means of an electronic thickness meter; or
 - (b) the fat thickness has been measured by means of an intrascope, between the 2nd and 3rd last rib and 45 mm from the midline of the carcass while the carcass is in a hanging position.
- (2) The percentage meat is calculated, depending on the technique, by means of the following formulae (fat thickness and muscle thickness in mm):
- $$\text{Percentage meat electronically} = 72.5114 - (0.4618 \times \text{fat thickness}) + (0,0547 \times \text{muscle thickness})$$
- $$\text{Percentage meat with intrascope} = 74.4367 - (0.4023 \times \text{fat thickness})$$
- (3) The result of a calculation set out in subregulation (2) shall be rounded to the last integer before a carcass is classified.

Determination of conformation classification

13. The classification of a pig carcass in respect of conformation is performed according to the provisions of regulation 8.

Determination of damage classification

14. The classification of a pig carcass in respect of damage is performed according to the provisions of regulation 9.

MARKING OF CARCASSES**Stamp marks**

15. (1) (a) Each carcass characteristic as stipulated in column 1 of Table 4 of the Annexure to which a class has been allocated in column 2 shall be marked on the carcass concerned, with a stamp mark as indicated in column 3 opposite that class.
- (b) A stamp mark shall be applied in the colour of ink referred to in column 4 of the mentioned table, opposite the stamp mark concerned and where applicable in the manner as set out in column 5.
- (c) All stamp marks shall be applied on the day of slaughter.
- (2) (a) Each carcass of a bovine, sheep or goat shall be marked with an indication of the number of permanent incisors.
- (b) The indication shall, in the case of --
- (i) bovine, be marked with an indelible ink pencil on both sides of the atlas vertebra, and be stamped on the carcass with a stamp in the appropriate colour of ink as set out in column 4 of Table 4 of the Annexure, opposite "Age" in column 1 of the table mentioned; and
- (ii) sheep and goats, be marked with the ink colour representing the age class on the left hind shank, and be stamped on the carcass with a stamp in the appropriate colour of ink as set out in column 4 of Table 4 of the Annexure, opposite "Age " in column 1 of the table mentioned.
- (3) (a) The carcass of a boar as well as of a barrow showing signs of late castration shall be identified with the stamp mark "M/D".
- (b) The carcass of a ram or a bull as well as of a hamel, a kapater or an ox showing signs of late castration and which has been classified as Age class AB, Age class B or Age class C, shall be identified with the stamp mark "M/D".
- (4) In case of a pig carcass, the abattoir-identification code must be applied on each side of the carcass with a stamp or indelible ink pencil, in the immediate vicinity of other stamp marks mentioned in these regulations, with purple ink.

Ink marks

16. (1) The carcass of a ram or bull which has been classified as Age class AB, Age class B or Age class C, shall be marked with black ink on the following area:
- (a) Ram: On the rear end of the right hind shank.
- (b) Bull: On the front end of the right front shank.
- (2) The indication shall be applied at the same point on the slaughter line as where the age determination is done.

Roller-marking of carcasses

17. (1) Each carcass which has been classified as contemplated in these regulations must be roller-marked over the full length of each side or quarter thereof with the particulars prescribed for the kind of animal concerned.

(2) Each carcass shall be roller-marked on the day of slaughter.

(3) The roller-mark must comply with the following requirements:

(a) All the letters and figures in the roller-mark must be of the same type and size.

(b) The vertical height of the letters and figures in the roller-mark must be minimum 6 mm and maximum 8 mm.

(c) The space between the rows of letters and figures must be 6 mm.

(d) The width of the roller-mark must be between 28 and 29 mm, or between 42 and 43 mm.

(e) The roller-mark ink must be spread evenly over the whole length of the roller-mark.

(4) The carcass of a calf, bovine, sheep or goat may also be roller-marked with a separate roller-mark that consists of the expression "HALAL", "KOSHER" or "KOSJER".

Roller-marking of bovine, sheep and goat carcasses

18. (1) Each bovine, sheep or goat carcass which has been classified as contemplated in these regulations must be roller-marked --

(a) on both sides of the carcass;

(b) 50 mm from and parallel to the centre of the carcass in the case of a sheep or goat carcass;

(c) 80 mm from and parallel to the centre of the carcass in the case of a bovine carcass; and

(d) from the hind shank end across the back of the carcass up to the neck.

(2) The roller-mark for a bovine, sheep or goat carcass must indicate the following:

(a) Age class.

(b) Fatness class.

(c) Abattoir-identification code.

(3) The roller-mark must, in the case of the carcass of --

(a) a bovine or sheep that has been classified as age class --

(i) A, be applied with purple ink;

(ii) AB, be applied with green ink;

(iii) B, be applied with brown ink; and

- (iv) C, be applied with red ink.
 - (b) a goat, be applied with orange ink.
- (4) The age class of a bovine, sheep or goat carcass must, in the case of age class --
 - (a) A, be indicated by the symbols "AAA";
 - (b) AB, be indicated by the symbols "ABAB";
 - (c) B, be indicated by the symbols "BBB"; and
 - (d) C, be indicated by the symbols "CCC".
- (5) The fatness class of a bovine, sheep or goat carcass must, in the case of fatness class --
 - (a) 0, be indicated by the symbol "000";
 - (b) 1, be indicated by the symbol "111";
 - (c) 2, be indicated by the symbol "222"
 - (d) 3, be indicated by the symbol "333";
 - (e) 4, be indicated by the symbol "444";
 - (f) 5, be indicated by the symbol "555"; and
 - (g) 6, be indicated by the symbol "666".
- (6) (a) The twelve rows of symbols in the roller-mark for a bovine, sheep or goat carcass are composed as follows:
 - (i) The age class must appear at least four times.
 - (ii) The fatness class must appear at least four times.
 - (iii) The abattoir-identification code must appear at least four times.
- (b) If a trademark does appear in the roller-mark, the twelve rows of symbols in the roller-mark must be composed as follows:
 - (i) In the case where the trademark consist of two rows and the abattoir-identification code of two rows, the age class must appear three times, the fatness class three times, the trademark two times and the abattoir-identification code once, alternatively, in the roller-mark.
 - (ii) In the case where the trademark consist of two rows and the abattoir-identification code of one row, the age class must appear three times, the fatness class three times, the trademark two times and the abattoir-identification code two times, alternatively, in the roller-mark.

- (iii) In the case where the trademark consist of one row and the abattoir-identification code of two rows, the age class must appear three times, the fatness class three times, the trademark two times and the abattoir-identification code two times, alternatively, in the roller-mark.
- (iv) In the case where the trademark consist of one row and the abattoir-identification code of one row, the age class must appear three times, the fatness class three times, the trademark three times and the abattoir-identification code three times, alternatively, in the roller-mark.

Roller-marking of calf carcasses

19. (1) The roller-mark for a calf carcass must indicate the following:
- (a) Age class.
 - (b) Abattoir-identification code.
- (2) In the case of a calf carcass --
- (a) the roller-mark must be applied with brown ink; and
 - (b) the age class must be indicated by the alternating symbols "CALF" and "KALF".
- (3) (a) The twelve rows of symbols in the roller-mark for a calf carcass are composed as follows:
- (i) The age class must appear at least eight times.
 - (ii) The abattoir-identification code must appear at least four times.
- (b) If a trademark does appear in the roller-mark, the age class has to appear at least six times and the abattoir-identification code has to appear at least four times.

Roller-marking of pig carcasses

20. (1) Pig carcasses may be roller-marked with the following particulars:
- (a) Abattoir-identification code.
 - (b) A trademark.
- (2) If pig carcasses are roller-marked, the roller-mark must be applied with purple ink.

MARKING OF MEAT

Imported meat

21. (1) Each outer container of meat which is imported into the Republic of South Africa shall be marked with the following particulars:
- (a) The country of origin of the meat;
 - (b) generic identification; and
 - (c) the type of cut, date of packing and net weight of the meat.

(2) When imported meat destined for sale in the retail trade is packed in containers, each such a container shall be marked with the expression "imported from" or "ingevoer vanaf", followed by the name of the country or origin.

(3) The container of each quantity of imported meat that is sold in the retail trade may only be marked with a corresponding indication of the age class if the carcass of origin has been classified according to these regulations or according to similar classification regulations of the country of origin.

(4) The particulars referred to in subregulations (1), (2) and (3) shall be indicated in detached letters --

(a) that are clearly legible; and

(b) of which the vertical height is at least 2 mm.

(5) When imported meat destined for sale in the retail trade is displayed loose, the expression "imported from" or "ingevoer vanaf", followed by the name of the country of origin, shall be indicated in clearly legible letters with a vertical height of at least 10 mm on a notice board in the immediate vicinity of such meat.

(6) A whole or half a carcass of a bovine, sheep and goat which is imported into the Republic of South Africa may only be marked with a corresponding indication of the age class and/or fatness class if the carcass has been classified according to these regulations: Provided that --

(a) such indications are applied by means of a roller-mark, as determined by regulations 17, 18 and 19; and

(b) the country of origin be indicated at least two times in the roller-mark.

Use of the expressions "lamb" and "kid"

22. (1) The expression "lamb" may only be used in the sale of mutton that has been classified according to these regulations as Age Class A.

(2) The expression "kid" may only be used in the sale of goat's meat that has been classified according to these regulations as Age Class A.

Restricted particulars

23. (1) No mark, roller-mark or other method of expression that directly or by implication constitutes a misrepresentation shall be marked on a carcass, container or outer container of meat;

(2) The words "super", "prime", "prima", "top", "choice", "keur", "quality", "kwaliteit", "extra", "ekstra" or "ultra" or any other word or expression which directly or by implication creates or may create the impression that meat or a carcass is of a special or particular quality other than a characteristic referred to in these regulations, may not be marked on the container of meat or stamped on a carcass.

GENERAL

Offences and Penalties

24. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine or to imprisonment in accordance with item 11 of the Act.

ANNEXURE/AANHANGSEL

TABLE 1/TABEL 1

**FATNESS CLASSIFICATION OF BOVINE, SHEEP AND GOAT CARCASSES/
VETHEIDSKLASSIFIKASIE VAN BEES-, SKAAP- EN BOKKARKASSE**
(Reg. 7)

Kind of animal/ Soort dier	Description of carcass in respect of fatness/ Beskrywing van karkas ten opsigte van vetheid	Fatness Class/ Vetheidsklas	Guideline for the deter- mination of the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer(mm)/Riglyn vir die bepaling van die dikte van die onderhuidse vetlaag (mm)	Guideline for the percentage subcutaneous fat/ Riglyn vir die persentasie onderhuidse vet
1	2	3	4	5
Bovine/Bees	No fat/Geen vet	0	Nil/Nul	Less than 1.0/Minder as 1.0
	Very lean/ Baie maer	1	Less than 1/Minder as 1	At least 1.0 but not more than 3.6/ Minstens 1.0 maar hoogstens 3.6
	Lean/Maer	2	At least 1 but not more than 3/Minstens 1 maar hoogstens 3	More than 3.6 but not more than 5.6/Meer as 3.6 maar hoogstens 5.6
	Medium	3	More than 3 but not more than 5/Meer as 3 maar hoogstens 5	More than 5.6 but not more than 7.6/Meer as 5.6 maar hoogstens 7.6
	Fat/Vet	4	More than 5 but not more than 7/Meer as 5 maar hoogstens 7	More than 7.6 but not more than 9.6/Meer as 7.6 maar hoogstens 9.6
	Slightly overfat/ Matig oorvet	5	More than 7 but not more than 10/Meer as 7 maar hoogstens 10	More than 9.6 but not more than 11.7/Meer as 9.6 maar hoogstens 11.7

Kind of animal/ Soort dier	Description of carcass in respect of fatness/ Beskrywing van karkas ten opsigte van vetheid	Fatness Class/ Vetheidsklas	Guideline for the determination of the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer(mm)/Riglyn vir die bepaling van die dikte van die onderhuidse vetlaag (mm)	Guideline for the percentage subcutaneous fat/ Riglyn vir die persentasie onderhuidse vet
1	2	3	4	5
	Excessively over-fat/Uitermate oorvet	6	More than 10/Meer as 10	More than 11.7/Meer as 11.7
Sheep/Skaap	No fat/Geen vet	0	Nil/Nul	Less than 1.0/Minder as 1.0
	Very lean/Baie maer	1	Less than 1/Minder as 1	At least 1.0 but not more than 5.6/Mintens 1.0 maar hoogstens 5.6
	Lean/Maer	2	At least 1 but not more than 4/Minstens 1 maar hoogstens 4	More than 5.6 but not more than 8.6/Meer as 5.6 maar hoogstens 8.6
	Medium	3	More than 4 but not more than 7/Meer as 4 maar hoogstens 7	More than 8.6 but not more than 11.6/Meer as 8.6 maar hoogstens 11.6
	Fat/Vet	4	More than 7 but not more than 9/Meer as 7 maar hoogstens 9	More than 11.6 but not more than 14.6/Meer as 11.6 maar hoogstens 14.6
	Slightly overfat/ Matig oorvet	5	More than 9 but not more than 11/Meer as 9 maar hoogstens 11	More than 14.6 but not more than 17.6/Meer as 14.6 maar hoogstens 17.6
	Excessively over-fat/Uitermate oorvet	6	More than 11/Meer as 11	More than 17.6/Meer as 17.6

Kind of animal/ Soort dier	Description of carcass in respect of fatness/ Beskrywing van karkas ten opsigte van vetheid	Fatness Class/ Vetheidsklas	Guideline for the deter- mination of the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer(mm)/Riglyn vir die bepaling van die dikte van die onderhuidse vetlaag (mm)	Guideline for the percentage subcutaneous fat/ Riglyn vir die persentasie onderhuidse vet
1	2	3	4	5
Goat/Bok	No fat/Geen vet	0	Nil/Nul	*
	Very lean/Baie maer	1	*	*
	Lean/Maer	2	*	*
	Medium	3	*	*
	Fat/Vet	4	*	*
	Slightly overfat/ Matig oorvet	5	*	*
	Excessively over- fat/Uitermate oor- vet	6	*	*

* Not specified/Nie gespesifiseer nie

TABLE 2/TABEL 2

**CONFORMATION CLASSIFICATION OF BOVINE, SHEEP, GOAT AND PIG CARCASSES/
BOUVORMKLASSIFIKASIE VAN BEES-, SKAAP-, BOK- EN VARCKARKASSE
(Reg. 8)**

Kind of animal/ Soort dier	Description of carcass in respect of conformation/ Beskrywing van karkas ten opsigte van bouwvorm	Conformation class/ Bouvormklas
1	2	3
All species/Alle spesies	Very flat/Baie plat Flat/Plat Medium Round/Rond Very round/Baie rond	1 2 3 4 5

TABLE 3/TABEL 3

CLASSES FOR PORK CARCASSES/KLASSE VIR VARKKARKASSE
(Reg. 11)

Class/Klas	Calculated percentage meat of carcass #/Berekende persentasie vleis van karkas #	Fat thickness measured by means of an intrascope (mm)/Vetdikte soos bepaal met 'n intraskoop(mm)
1	2	3
Sucking pig/Speenvark	*	*
P	70 and more/70 of meer	At least 1 but not more than 12/ Minstens 1 maar hoogstens 12
O	At least 68 but not more than 69/ Minstens 68 maar hoogstens 69	More than 12 but not more than 17/ Meer as 12 maar hoogstens 17
R	At least 66 but not more than 67/ Minstens 66 maar hoogstens 67	More than 17 but not more than 22/ Meer as 17 maar hoogstens 22
C	At least 64 but not more than 65/ Minstens 64 maar hoogstens 65	More than 22 but not more than 27/ Meer as 22 maar hoogstens 27
U	At least 62 but not more than 63/ Minstens 62 maar hoogstens 63	More than 27 but not more than 32/ Meer as 27 maar hoogstens 32
S	61 and less/61 en minder	More than 32/Meer as 32
Sausage pig/Worsvark	*	*
Rough/Ru	*	*

* Not specified/Nie gespesifiseer nie

With due regard to regulation 12(3)/Met inagneming van regulasie 12(3)

TABLE 4/TABEL 4
STAMP MARKS/STEMPELMERKE
(Reg. 15)

Carcass characteristics/Karkaseienskappe	Class/Klas	Stamp mark/Stempelmerk	Colour of ink/Kleur van ink	Method of stamping/Wyse van stempeling
1	2	3	4	5
Calf/Kalf [Reg. 5(2)]	Calf/Kalf	A	Brown/Bruin	With a double impression of the stamp mark/Met 'n dubbelafdruk van die stempelmerk
Age (bovine, sheep and goat/Ouderdom (bees, skaap en bok) [Reg. 6]	A AB B C	A AB B C	Purple/Pers Green/Groen Brown/Bruin Red/Rooi	In the case of a bovine carcass with a stamp mark on each side/In die geval van 'n beeskarkas met 'n stempelmerk op elke sy
Fatness(bovine, sheep and goat)/Vetheid (bees, skaap en bok) [Reg. 7]	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers	In the case of a sheep carcass with a fat tail with a double impression of the stamp mark/ In die geval van 'n skaapkarkas met 'n vetstert met 'n dubbelafdruk van die stempelmerk
Conformation (bovine, calf and pig)/Bouvorm (bees, kalf en vark) [Reg. 8 and/en 13]	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Green/Groen Green/Groen Green/Groen Green/Groen Green/Groen	In the case of a bovine and calf carcass with a stamp mark on each side and in the case of a pig carcass with a stamp mark on one side/In die geval van 'n bees- en kalfkarkas met 'n stempelmerk op elke sy en in die geval van 'n varkkarkas met 'n stempelmerk op een sy
Damage (all species)/Beskadiging (alle spesies) [Reg. 9 and/en 14]	1 2 3	1 2 3	Brown/Bruin Red/Rooi Black/Swart	Shall be stamped in such a way as to indicate the damaged area/Word so aangebring dat dit die beskadigingsgebied aandui
Masculinity (all species)/Manlikheid (alle spesies) [Reg. 15(3)]	Male/ Manlik	M/D	Black/Swart	In the case of a bovine carcass with a stamp mark on each side; in the case of a sheep and goat carcass with a stamp mark on one side in the immediate vicinity of the other stamp marks; in the case of a pig carcass with a stamp mark on each side/In die geval van 'n beeskarkas met 'n stempelmerk op elke sy; in die geval

Carcass characteristics/Karkaseienskappe	Class/Klas	Stamp mark/Stempelmerk	Colour of ink/Kleur van ink	Method of stamping/Wyse van stempeling
1	2	3	4	5
				van skaap- en bokkarkasse met 'n stempelmerk op een sy in die onmiddellike omgewing van die ander stempelmerke; in die geval van 'n varkkarkas met 'n stempelmerk op elke sy
Sucking pig/Speenvark [Reg. 11(1)]	Sucking pig/Speenvark	S	Purple/Pers	On forehead/Op voorkop
Percentage meat (pigs)/ Persentasie vleis(varke) [Reg. 11(2)]	P O R C U S	P O R C U S	Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers Purple/Pers	On each side in all the cases/ Op elke sy in al die gevalle
Sausage pig/ Worsvark [Reg. 11(3)]	Sausage pig/Worsvark	W	Purple/Pers	One stamp mark on each buttock/Een stempelmerk op elke boud
Rough/Ru	Rough/Ru	RU	Black/Swart	One stamp mark on each side/ Een stempelmerk op elke sy