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HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

TITLE 4

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBTITLE 4

DIVISION OF MARKETING AND CONSUMER SERVICES

CHAPTER 46

STANDARDS FOR SHELL EGGS

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Historical Note: Chapter 4-46 is based substantially upon "Regulation 3. Eggs. Terms Descriptive of Eggs, Standards for Quality of Individual Shell Eggs, Standards for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs, Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs, Sale of Shell Eggs in Various Conditions and Provisions for Enforcement," of the Division of Marketing and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture. [Eff 5/24/71; R 5/29/81]

§4-46-1 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

"Abnormal" means the shell may be somewhat unusual or decidedly misshapen or faulty in soundness or strength, or may show pronounced ridges or thin spots.

"Air cell" means the air space between shell membranes, normally at the large end of the egg.

"Blood spots or meat spots" means spots which are not due to germ development and which are usually found on the surface of the yolk or floating in the white. Blood spots which have lost their characteristic red color and tissue from reproductive organs that appear as small spots of foreign material are commonly referred to as meat spots. If the spots are small (not more than one-eighth inch in diameter), the egg may be classified as B quality; if larger or show diffusion of blood into the surrounding white, the egg shall be classified as a loss.

"Blood due to germ development" means the development of the germ in a fertile egg has caused blood to be visible as definite lines or as a blood ring. Eggs with blood due to germ development shall be classified as inedible.

"Bloody white" means the white of the egg has blood diffused through it; however, eggs with blood spots which show a slight diffusion into the white around the localized spot are not to be classified as bloody whites. Eggs with bloody whites shall be classified as loss.

"Bubbly air cell" means the air cell has ruptured and one or more small, separate air bubbles are usually found floating beneath the main air cell.

"Case" means a fifteen-dozen or thirty-dozen egg case.

"Check" means the egg has a break or crack in its shell but the shell membrane is still intact and there is no leakage of the egg content. A "check" is considered to be lower in quality than a "dirty".

"Clean" means the shell is free from foreign material and from stains or discolorations that are readily visible. If an egg has only very small specks, stains, or cage marks on its shell and such specks, stains, or cage marks are not of sufficient number or intensity to detract from the generally clean appearance of the egg, the egg may be considered as clean. Eggs that show traces of processing oil on the shell are considered clean when classified as "processed" or "shell-treated", unless the shell is otherwise soiled. Shells of imported eggs marked with the letters "US" or the name of the country of origin shall be classified as clean, unless the shell is otherwise soiled.

"Clear" means the white is free of any discoloration or foreign bodies floating in it. Prominent chalazas should not be confused with foreign bodies such as spots or blood clots.

"Clearly visible germ development" means the development of the germ spot on the yolk of a fertile egg has progressed to a point where it is plainly visible as a definite circular area or spot with no blood in evidence.

"Department" means the Hawaii department of agriculture.

"Depth of air cell" means the distance from the top of the air cell to its bottom, measured with the egg held air cell upward.

"Dirty" means the shell is unbroken and has adhering dirt or foreign

matter, prominent stains, or moderate stains covering more than 1/32 of the shell surface if localized, or 1/16 of the shell surface if scattered. Shells of imported eggs marked with the letters "US" or the name of the country of origin shall not be classified as dirty because of such markings.

"Enlarged and flattened" means the yolk membrane and tissues have weakened and moisture has been absorbed from the white to such an extent that the yolk appears definitely enlarged and flat.

"Firm" means the white is sufficiently thick or viscous to prevent the yolk outline from being more than slightly defined or indistinctly indicated when the egg is twirled. With respect to a broken-out egg, a firm white has a Haugh unit value of seventy-two or higher when measured at a temperature between forty-five and sixty degrees fahrenheit.

"Free air cell" means an air cell that moves freely toward the uppermost point of the egg as the egg is slowly rotated.

"Inedible eggs" means eggs that are classified as black rots, yellow rots, white rots, mixed rots (addled eggs), sour eggs, eggs with green whites, eggs with stuck yolks, moldy eggs, musty eggs, eggs showing blood rings, eggs containing embryo chicks (at or beyond the blood ring state), and any eggs that are determined to be adulterated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

"Leaker" means there is a crack or break in the shell and shell membrane to the extent that the egg contents are exuding or free to exude through the shell.

"Loss" means eggs that are inedible, cooked, frozen, contaminated, or containing bloody whites, large blood spots, large or unsightly meat spots, or other foreign material.

"Lot" means any one group of shell eggs which is set apart or separated from any other group or groups of shell eggs.

"No grade" means the eggs are of possible edible quality but fail to meet the requirements of the consumer grades in section 4-46-3, or have been contaminated by smoke, chemicals, or other foreign material to the extent that the character, appearance, or flavor of the eggs is seriously affected.

"Outline fairly well defined" means the yolk outline is discernible but not clearly outlined as the egg is twirled.

"Outline plainly visible" means the yolk outline is clearly visible as a dark shadow when the egg is twirled.

"Outline slightly defined" means the yolk outline is indistinctly indicated and appears to blend into the surrounding white as the egg is twirled.

"Practically free from defects" means the yolk shows no germ development but may show other very slight defects on its surface.

"Practically normal" means the shell approximates the usual shape and is sound and free from thin spots. Ridges and rough areas that do not materially affect the shape and strength of the shell are permitted.

"Principal display panel" means the part or parts of the label most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under normal and customary conditions of display for retail sale.

"Processed" means the egg has had a protective covering, such as oil,

applied to its shell surface. The product used shall be acceptable to the Food and Drug Administration.

"Reasonably firm" means the white is somewhat less thick or viscous than a firm white. A reasonably firm white permits the yolk to approach the shell more closely, which results in a fairly well defined yolk outline when the egg is twirled. With respect to a broken-out egg, a reasonably firm white has a Haugh unit value of sixty to seventy-two when measured at a temperature between forty-five and sixty degrees fahrenheit.

"Serious defects" means the yolk shows well developed spots or areas and other serious defects, such as olive yolk, which do not render the egg inedible.

"Shell protected" or "shell treated" means the egg has had a protective coating, such as oil, applied to its shell surface. The product used shall be acceptable to the Food and Drug Administration.

"Unbroken" means the egg is free of an actual check or break in the shell.

"Weak and watery" means the white is weak, thin, and generally lacking in viscosity. A weak and watery white permits the yolk to approach the shell closely, thus causing the yolk outline to appear plainly visible and dark when the egg is twirled. With respect to a broken-out egg, a weak and watery white has a Haugh unit value lower than sixty when measured at a temperature between forty-five and sixty degrees fahrenheit. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-74)

§4-46-2 Standards for quality of individual shell eggs. (a) The shell of an AA quality egg shall be clean, unbroken, and practically normal; the air cell shall not exceed one-eighth inch in depth, may show unlimited movement, and may be free or bubbly; the white shall be clear and firm so that the yolk is only slightly defined when the egg is twirled before the candling light; and the yolk shall be practically free from apparent defects.

(b) The shell of an A quality egg shall be clean, unbroken, and practically normal; the air cell shall not exceed 3/16 inch in depth, may show unlimited movement, and may be free or bubbly; the white shall be clear and at least reasonably firm so that the yolk outline is only fairly well defined when the egg is twirled before the candling light; and the yolk shall be practically free from apparent defects.

(c) The shell of a B quality egg shall be unbroken, may be abnormal, and may show slightly stained areas but not prominent stains or adhering dirt or foreign material; provided that the defects do not appreciably detract from the appearance of the egg. When the stain is localized, approximately 1/32 of the shell surface may be moderately stained and when the stained areas are scattered, approximately 1/16 of the shell surface may be moderately stained. The air cell may exceed 3/16 inch in depth, may show unlimited movement, and may be free or bubbly. The white may be weak and watery so that the yolk outline is plainly visible when the egg is twirled before the candling light. The yolk may appear dark, enlarged, and flattened, may show clearly visible germ development but no

blood due to such development, and may show other serious defects that do not render the egg inedible. Small blood spots or meat spots aggregating not more than one-eighth inch in diameter may be present. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-74)

§4-46-3 Standards for consumer grades for shell eggs. (a) Consumer Grade AA shell eggs shall consist of eggs which are at least eighty-seven per cent AA quality. Within the maximum tolerance of thirteen per cent which may be below AA quality, not more than one per cent may be B quality due to air cells over three-eighths inch, blood spots aggregating not more than one-eighth inch in diameter, or serious yolk defects; not more than five per cent (seven per cent for jumbo size) may be checks; and not more than one-half of one per cent may be leakers, dirties, or loss due to meat or blood spots (other types of loss shall not be permitted) in any combination, except that such loss may not exceed three-tenths of one per cent. Additional tolerances shall be as provided in subsection (e).

(b) Consumer Grade A shell eggs shall consist of eggs which are at least eighty-seven per cent A quality or better. Within the maximum tolerance of thirteen per cent which may be below A quality, not more than one per cent may be B quality due to air cells over three-eighths inch, blood spots aggregating not more than one-eighth inch in diameter, or serious yolk defects; not more than five per cent (seven per cent for jumbo size) may be checks; and not more than one-half of one per cent may be leakers, dirties, or loss due to meat or blood spots (other types of loss shall not be permitted) in any combination, except that such loss may not exceed three-tenths of one per cent. Additional tolerances shall be as provided in subsection (e).

(c) Consumer Grade B shell eggs shall consist of eggs which are at least ninety per cent B quality or better. Within the maximum tolerance of ten per cent allowed for checks and other defects, not more than one-half of one per cent may be leakers, dirties, or loss due to meat or blood spots (other types of loss shall not be permitted) in any combination, except that such loss may not exceed three-tenths of one per cent. Additional tolerances shall be as provided in subsection (e).

(d) A summary of consumer grades is provided in the exhibit entitled "Table I. Summary of Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs (6/1/85)" located at the end of this chapter and which is made a part of this section.

(e) The following additional tolerances shall apply to consumer grades for shell eggs:

- (1) In lots of two or more cases:
 - (A) For consumer grade AA shell eggs, no individual case may contain less than seventy-seven per cent AA quality eggs; more than a total of twenty-three per cent of A and B quality eggs; or more than ten per cent check eggs;
 - (B) For consumer grade A shell eggs, no individual case may contain less than seventy-seven per cent A quality eggs;

- more than twenty-three per cent B quality eggs; or more than ten per cent check eggs; and
- (C) For consumer grade B shell eggs, no individual case may contain less than eighty per cent B quality eggs or more than twenty per cent check eggs;
- (2) In lots of two or more cartons:
- (A) For consumer grades AA and A shell eggs, no individual carton may contain less than nine eggs of the specified quality and no individual carton may contain less than eleven eggs of the specified quality and the next lower quality. The remaining egg may be of a quality below the next lower quality or a check; and
 - (B) For consumer grade B shell eggs, no individual carton may contain less than ten eggs of B quality or better. The remaining two eggs may consist of a combination of checks and qualities below B quality; and
- (3) For grades AA, A, and B, no lot shall be rejected or downgraded due to the quality of single egg except for loss due to other than blood or meat spots.
- (f) A summary of individual case tolerances is provided in the exhibit entitled "Table III. Tolerances for Individual Case Within a Lot (6/1/85)" located at the end of this chapter and which is made a part of this section.
- (g) Substitution of higher qualities of eggs for the lower qualities specified in consumer grades A and B shall be permitted.
- (h) United States consumer grades for shell eggs at destination as specified in section 56.216 of subpart C, United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs, part 56, subchapter C, chapter 1, title 7, agriculture, and additional tolerances for individual cases within a lot as provided in the exhibit entitled "Table IV. Tolerances for Individual Case Within a Lot at Destination (6/1/85)", located at the end of this chapter and which is made a part of this section, shall apply to imported eggs. A summary of the United States consumer grades for shell eggs at destination is provided in the exhibit entitled "Table II. Summary of U.S. Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs at Destination (6/1/85)", located at the end of this chapter and which is made a part of this section. The substitution of higher qualities of eggs for the lower qualities specified in U.S. consumer grades A and B shall be permitted. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-74)

§4-46-4 Weight classes. (a) The following weight classes shall apply to all consumer grades for shell eggs:

- (1) Jumbo shell eggs shall consist of eggs that are thirty ounces minimum net weight per dozen, fifty-six pounds minimum net

- weight per thirty dozens, and twenty-nine ounces minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen;
- (2) Extra large shell eggs shall consist of eggs that are twenty-seven ounces minimum net weight per dozen, fifty and one-half pounds minimum net weight per thirty dozens, and twenty-six ounces minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen;
 - (3) Large shell eggs shall consist of eggs that are twenty-four ounces minimum net weight per dozen, forty-five pounds minimum net weight per thirty dozens, and twenty-three ounces minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen;
 - (4) Medium shell eggs shall consist of eggs that are twenty-one ounces minimum net weight per dozen, thirty-nine and one-half pounds minimum net weight per thirty dozens, and twenty ounces minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen;
 - (5) Small shell eggs shall consist of eggs that are eighteen ounces minimum net weight per dozen, thirty-four pounds minimum net weight per thirty dozens, and seventeen ounces minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen; and
 - (6) Pee wee shell eggs shall consist of eggs that are fifteen ounces minimum net weight per dozen and twenty-eight pounds minimum net weight per thirty dozens.
- (b) A summary of weight classes for shell eggs is provided in the exhibit entitled "Table V. Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs (6/1/85)" located at the end of this chapter and which is made a part of this section.
- (c) A lot average tolerance of three and three-tenths per cent for individual eggs in the next lower weight class shall be permitted, provided no individual case within the lot exceeds five per cent. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-74)

§4-46-5 Signs and labels. (a) The designation of origin, grade, and size of shell eggs shall be:

- (1) Marked on containers;
 - (2) Plainly and conspicuously printed on the principal display panel; and
 - (3) In type size of not less than 3/16 inch in height.
- (b) The statement of identity for shell eggs shall be designated as "eggs". It shall be presented:
- (1) In bold face type on the principal display panel;
 - (2) In size reasonably related to the most prominent printed matter on the panel; and
 - (3) In line generally parallel to the base on which the package rests as it is designed to be displayed.
- (c) The declaration of net quantity shall appear as a distinct item on

the principal display panel and shall be expressed in dozen or count. If cartons are designed to permit division by retail consumers into two portions of one-half dozen eggs each, the content declaration on the display panel shall be placed in such a manner that the context of the content declaration is destroyed upon division of the carton.

(d) The name and place of business of the packer or distributor shall be prominently designated on the principal display panel. The designation shall be preceded by the words "produced and packed by", "packed by", "distributed by", or any other wording that expresses the facts. The statement of the place of business shall include the street address, city, state, and zip code; however, the street address may be omitted if the name is listed in the current city or telephone directory.

(e) The designation of origin, grade, and size on signs and placards for shell eggs in bulk shall be plainly and conspicuously printed in bold face type letters of not less than one-half inch in height. The sign or placard shall be placed or posted in such a position as to clearly and accurately identify the eggs it represents.

(f) Information on labels, signs, or placards required under this section which are determined to be incorrect shall be obliterated and replaced with the correct statements of fact. Any reasonable effort made to efface the incorrect information, such as a line or X mark drawn across or over each erroneous statement, shall be considered an obliteration. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §§147-75, 147-76, and 147-77)

§4-46-6 Sale of various kinds and qualities of shell eggs. (a) Shell eggs which have been incubated shall not be sold, offered for sale, or advertised for sale for human consumption unless such eggs are legibly and conspicuously labeled as "Balut", "Chicken Embryo", or "Incubated Fertile Eggs". Incubated eggs shall be exempt from the grade and size requirements of this chapter.

(b) Shell eggs which have been processed, preserved, or shell-treated shall not be sold or offered for sale without being plainly identified or marked by suitable sign or label that such eggs are processed, shell-treated, or shell protected, as the case may be.

(c) Shell eggs below the standard of consumer grade B shall not be sold, offered for sale, or advertised for sale for human consumption without first obtaining a permit from the department.

(d) Boiled or steamed eggs and pickled eggs shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter. [Eff 5/29/81; comp 8/18/83; am 1/16/84; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §§147-74, 147-76, and 147-77)

§4-46-7 Temperature requirement. Any person storing, transporting or

selling shell eggs for human consumption that have been washed, shall keep such eggs at an ambient temperature of no greater than forty-five degrees fahrenheit, except when the eggs are being candled or graded. [Eff 5/29/81; comp 8/18/83; comp 3/24/86; am 10/5/02] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-74)

§4-46-8 Provisions for enforcement. (a) Any authorized inspector of the department may enter any place or conveyance where eggs are produced, candled, incubated, stored, packed, delivered for shipment, loaded, shipped, transported, offered for sale, or sold and may inspect all such eggs, the containers in which the eggs are packed, and the equipment found in such places or conveyances. The inspector may take for inspection representative samples of the eggs and containers.

(b) Any authorized inspector of the department, upon determining that provisions of this chapter or of chapter 147, part V, Hawaii Revised Statutes, are being violated, may place stop sale notices on all eggs that are in violation. Eggs upon which stop sale notices have been issued shall not be sold, offered for sale, transferred, or otherwise disposed of until the stop sale notices have been canceled or removed by an authorized inspector of the department. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §§147-72, 147-73, 147-75, 147-76, 147-77, 147-78, and 147-79)

§4-46-9 Inspection fees and appeals. (a) The department may designate any competent employee as an inspector to inspect or classify shell eggs in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Designated inspectors may inspect or classify shell eggs at the request of persons having financial interest in the shell eggs and to ascertain and certify to those persons the grade, classification, quality, or condition of the eggs and other pertinent facts. Fees for this service shall be paid by the person requesting the service at the rate established by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Additional charges may be assessed for transportation, travel time, per diem, and other actual expenses incurred by the department.

(c) When payments for fees or penalties covered by this chapter are by check, a service fee shall be assessed for each check that is not honored.

(d) An application for appeal grading may be made by any interested party dissatisfied with any determination stated on the grading certificate, if the identity of the samples or the product has not been lost. The application for appeal grading shall be made within twenty-four hours of the original grading and may be made orally, in person or by telephone, or in writing. The fee to be charged for an appeal grading shall be based on the hourly fees and other charges specified in subsections (b) and (c). If the result of the appeal grading discloses that a material error was made in the original grading, no fees or charges shall be assessed for the appeal grading. [Eff 5/29/81; am and comp 8/18/83; am 1/16/84;

am and comp 3/24/86; am 10/5/02] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-74)

§4-46-10 Individual egg origin marking. (a) Each egg imported from the mainland United States or foreign countries shall be individually stamp marked in clear and plain letters of not less than twelve point type, with the letters "US" on eggs produced in the mainland United States or the name of the country of origin on eggs produced in a foreign country. Any egg that bears less than fifty per cent of the required origin stamp mark shall fail to meet the requirements of this section.

(b) The ink used to stamp mark the origin on imported eggs shall be of the type approved by the poultry division of the agricultural marketing service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) The origin mark may be stamped on the end or side of each egg but shall be placed so that the mark is visible when the egg is packed in the carton or flat. [Eff 1/16/84; comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-75)

§4-46-11 Handling and inspection of imported eggs. (a) Importers of eggs shall furnish the following information to the department at least two working days prior to the arrival of any shipment of imported eggs:

- (1) Arrival date of shipment;
- (2) Name of vessel or air carrier;
- (3) Voyage or flight number;
- (4) Shipping container identification number; and
- (5) Information on the eggs in the shipment including volume, size, and type of pack.

(b) The department may issue permission for the removal of non-inspected imported eggs from any dock or landing upon receipt of the following information from the importer:

- (1) Date and time when the imported eggs are to be removed;
- (2) Exact location to which the imported eggs are to be transported; and
- (3) Exact time that the imported eggs will be available for inspection for required origin markings.

(c) For each shipment of imported eggs arriving in a sealed container, the inspector shall witness the breaking of the seal unless prior permission has been obtained from the department by the importer to forego this requirement.

(d) Importers of shell eggs packed in cartons and consigned to retail outlets which lack a centralized distribution facility may be granted permission to transport the eggs direct to those retail outlets without being subject to subsection (c), provided:

- (1) The importer submits to the department:
 - (A) The information required under

- subsection (b);
 - (B) An affidavit attesting that the imported eggs are properly marked and labeled as required in this chapter and chapter 147, part V, Hawaii Revised Statutes; and
 - (C) A listing of the exact quantity of eggs delivered to each retail outlet; and
- (2) The eggs shall not be sold or offered for sale to consumers until an egg stamping certificate has been issued by the department verifying that the eggs are appropriately marked as required in section 147-75, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and this chapter.
- (e) The department may exempt imported shell eggs from inspection for required origin markings, provided:
- (1) The importer submits to the department:
 - (A) The information required under subsection (b); and
 - (B) A copy of the “Poultry Products Grading Certificate”, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, showing that the imported eggs were inspected for origin marking requirements; and
 - (2) The eggs shall not be sold or offered for sale to consumers until an egg stamping certificate has been issued by the department verifying that the eggs are appropriately marked as required in section 147-75, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and this chapter.
- (f) The department shall provide inspection for compliance with section 147-75, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and section 4-46-10 during normal working hours, with adequate notice, on a time available basis. The importer shall make each lot to be inspected accessible for inspection prior to the arrival of the inspector. If the eggs are not available for inspection within fifteen minutes of the specified inspection time, the inspector shall not remain at the inspection site on a stand-by basis unless the importer agrees to pay a stand-by charge at the rate of \$31.00 per hour for regular time and \$46.50 per hour for overtime.
- (g) In order to allow for variations incident to proper origin stamp marking of imported eggs, not more than a total of ten per cent of the imported eggs in any lot may fail to meet the origin marking requirements with no individual case exceeding 20 per cent of the eggs failing to meet the origin marking requirements. [Eff 1/16/84; am and comp 3/24/86; am 5/26/92; am 10/5/02] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §§147-74 and 147-75)

§4-46-12 Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter may be subject to the actions, procedures, and penalties provided in sections 147-79 and 147-80, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [Eff 1/16/84; am and comp 3/24/86] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §§147-74 and 147-79)

§4-46-13 Advertisement of eggs. Advertisements of the price at which

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eggs are offered for sale shall be accompanied by the designation of grade, size and geographic origin of eggs, and of shell treatment if applicable, in bold, legible, conspicuous letters or typeface. Such designation shall be in addition to any photographs, drawings or other representation of the egg container. [Eff 8/6/90] (Auth: HRS §147-74) (Imp: HRS §147-76)

Table I - Summary of Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs (6/1/85)

Consumer Grade	Quality Required ⁽¹⁾	Tolerance permitted ⁽²⁾	
		Per cent	Quality
Grade AA....	87 per cent AA.	Up to 13.... Not over 5..	A or B. ⁽³⁾ Checks. ⁽⁴⁾
Grade A.....	87 per cent A or better.	Up to 13.... Not over 5..	B. ⁽³⁾ Checks. ⁽⁴⁾
Grade B.....	90 per cent B or better.	Not over 10.	Checks.

(1) In lots of two or more cases, see Table III for tolerances for an individual case within a lot.

(2) For the Consumer grades a tolerance of 0.50 per cent Leakers, Dirties, or Loss (due to meat or blood spots) in any combination is permitted, except that such Loss may not exceed 0.30 per cent. other types of Loss are not permitted.

(3) For the Grades AA and A within the tolerances permitted for B quality, not more than 1 per cent may be B quality due to air cells over 3/8 inch, blood spots aggregating not more than 1/8 inch in diameter, or serious yolk defects.

(4) For Grades AA and A Jumbo size eggs, the tolerance for Checks shall be 7 per cent.

Table II - Summary of U.S. Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs at Destination (6/1/85)

U.S. Consumer Grade	Quality Required ⁽¹⁾	Tolerance permitted ⁽²⁾	
		Per cent	Quality
Grade AA.....	72 per cent AA.	Up to 28 ⁽³⁾ . Not over 7...	A or B. ⁽⁴⁾ Checks ⁽⁵⁾
Grade A	82 per cent A or better.	Up to 18..... Not over 7...	B. ⁽⁴⁾ Checks ⁽⁵⁾
Grade B.....	90 per cent B or better.	Not over 10..	Checks.

(1) In lots of two or more cases, see Table IV for tolerances for an individual case within a lot.

(2) For the U.S. consumer grades (destination), a tolerance of one per cent leakers, dirties, or loss (due to meat or blood spots) in any combination is permitted, except that such loss may not exceed 0.30 per cent. Other types of loss are not permitted.

(3) For U.S. Grade AA at destination, at least ten per cent must be A quality or better.

(4) For U.S. Grade AA and A at destination within the tolerances permitted for B quality, not more than one per cent may be B quality due to air cells over 3/8 inch, blood spots aggregating not more than 1/8 inch in diameter, or serious yolk defects.

(5) For U.S. Grade AA and A jumbo size eggs, the tolerance for checks shall be nine per cent.

Table III- Tolerances for Individual Case
Within a Lot (6/1/85)

Consumer Grade	Case Quality	Per cent
Grade AA.....	AA (min).....	77
	A or B (max)....	23
	Check (max).....	10
Grade A.....	A (min).....	77
	B (max).....	23
	Check (max).....	10
Grade B.....	B (min).....	80
	Check (max).....	20

Table IV - Tolerances for Individual Case,
Within a Lot at Destination (6/1/85)

U.S. Consumer Grade	Case Quality	Per cent
Grade AA.....	AA (min).....	62
	A or B (max)....	38
	Check (max).....	10
Grade A.....	A (min).....	72
	B (max).....	28
	Check (max).....	10
Grade B.....	B (min).....	80
	Check (max).....	20

Table V - Weight Classes for
Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs (6/1/85)

Size or Weight class	Minimum net weight per dozen (ounces)	Minimum net weight per 30 dozen (pounds)	Minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen (ounces)
Jumbo.....	30	56	29
Extra large.....	27	50 1/2	26
Large.....	24	45	23
Medium.....	21	39 1/2	20
Small.....	18	34	17
Peewee.....	15	28