### Tolerances for Grade Defects—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>External (shell) defects</th>
<th>Internal (kernel) defects</th>
<th>Color of kernel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. No. 2</td>
<td>10 pct, by count, for splits. 10 pct, by count, for other shell defects, including not more than 5 pct serious damage by adhering hulls.</td>
<td>15 pct total, by count, including not more than 8 pct which are damaged by mold or insects or seriously damaged by other means, of which not more than ( \frac{5}{8} ) or 5 pct may be damaged by insects, but no part of any tolerance shall be allowed for walnuts containing live insects.</td>
<td>No tolerance to reduce the required 60 pct or any specified larger percentage of “light amber” kernels, or any specified percentage of “light” kernels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. No. 3</td>
<td>Same as above tolerance for U.S. No. 2.</td>
<td>Same as above tolerance for U.S. No. 2.</td>
<td>No tolerance to reduce any percentage of “light amber” or “light” kernel specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX OF TOLERANCES

#### §51.2955 Application of tolerances.

The tolerances provided in these standards are on a lot basis, and they shall be applied to a composite sample representative of the lot. However, any identifiable container or group of containers in which the walnuts are obviously of a quality materially different from that in the majority of the containers shall be considered as a separate lot, and shall be sampled separately.

### Definitions

#### §51.2956 Practically clean.

Practically clean means that, from the viewpoint of general appearance, the walnuts are practically free from adhering dirt or other foreign matter, and that individual walnuts are not damaged by such means. A slightly chalky deposit on the shell is characteristic of many bleached nuts and shall not be considered as dirt or foreign matter.

#### §51.2957 Bright.

Bright means a fairly light, attractive appearance. A slight chalky deposit on the shell shall not be considered as affecting brightness.

#### §51.2958 Splits.

Splits means walnuts with the seam opened completely around the nut so that the two halves of the shell are held together only by the kernel.

#### §51.2959 Injury by discoloration.

Injury by discoloration means that the color of the affected portion of the shell objectionably contrasts with the color of the rest of the shell of the individual nut.

#### §51.2960 Damage.

Damage means any specific defect mentioned in this section; or any equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects which materially detracts from the appearance or the edible or shipping quality of the individual walnut or the lot as a whole. The following specific defects shall be considered as damage:

(a) Broken shells when the area from which a portion of the shell is missing is greater than the area of a circle one-fourth inch in diameter; or when the two halves of the shell have become completely broken apart and separated from each other;

(b) Perforated shells when the area affected aggregates more than that of a circle one-fourth inch in diameter. The term “perforated shells” means imperfectly developed areas on the shell resembling abrasions and usually including small holes penetrating the shell wall;

(c) Adhering hulls when affecting more than 5 percent of the shell surface;

(d) Discoloration (or stain) which covers, in the aggregate, one-fifth or more of the surface of the shell of an individual nut, and which is brown, reddish brown, gray, or other color in
pronounced contrast with the color of
the rest of the shell or the majority of
shells in the lot, or darker discolora-
tion covering a smaller area if the ap-
pearance is equally objectionable;

(e) Mold when attached to the kernel
and conspicuous; or when incon-
spicuous white or gray mold affects an
aggregate area larger than one square
centimeter or one-eighth of the entire
surface of the kernel, whichever is the
lesser area;

(f) Shriveling when more than 5 per-
cent of the surface of the kernel, in-
cluding both halves, is severely shriv-
eled, or a greater area is affected by
lesser degrees of shriveling producing
an equally objectionable appearance.
Kernels which are thin in cross section
but which are otherwise normally de-
veloped shall not be considered as dam-
aged; and,

(g) Insects when an insect or insect
fragment, web or frass is present inside
the shell, or the kernel shows distinct
evidence of insect feeding.

§ 51.2961 Well dried.

Well dried means that the kernel is
firm and crisp, not pliable or leathery.

§ 51.2962 Decay.

Decay means that any portion of the
kernel is decomposed.

§ 51.2963 Dark discoloration.

Dark discoloration means that the
color of the skin of the kernel is darker
than “amber”. (See color chart.)

§ 51.2964 Rancidity.

Rancidity means the stage of deterio-
ration in which the kernel has de-
veloped a rancid flavor. Rancidity should
not be confused with a slightly astrin-
genent flavor of the pellicle (skin) or
with staleness, the stage at which the
flavor is flat but not distasteful.

§ 51.2965 Fairly clean.

Fairly clean means that, from the
viewpoint of general appearance, the
lot is not seriously damaged by adher-
ing dirt or other foreign matter, and
that individual walnuts are not coated
or caked with dirt or foreign matter.
Both the amount of surface affected
and the color of the dirt shall be taken
into consideration.

§ 51.2966 Serious damage.

Serious damage means any specific de-
fect mentioned in this section; or an
equally objectionable variation of any
one of these defects, any other defect,
or any combination of defects which se-
riously detracts from the appearance
or the edible or shipping quality of the
walnut. The following specific defects
shall be considered as serious damage:

(a) Discoloration (or stain) which
covers, in the aggregate, one-third or
more of the surface of the shell of an
individual nut and which is brown, red-
dish brown, gray, or other color in pro-
nounced contrast with the color of the
rest of the shell or the majority of
shells in the lot, or darker discolora-
tion covering a smaller area if the ap-
pearance is equally objectionable;

(b) Perforated shells when the area
affected aggregates more than that of a
circle three-eighths of an inch in di-
ameter. The term “perforated shells”
means imperfectly developed areas on
the shell resembling abrasions and usu-
ally including small holes penetrating
the shell wall;

(c) Adhering hulls when affecting
more than one-eighth of the shell sur-
face in the aggregate;

(d) Shriveling when both halves of
the kernel are affected by severe shriv-
eling over an area totaling more than
one-eighth of the surface; or when both
halves are affected over a greater area
by lesser degrees of shriveling pro-
ducing an equally objectionable ap-
pearance. When one of the halves of the
kernel shows no shriveling, the kernel
shall not be considered seriously dam-
aged unless the other half shows shriv-
eling to the extent that over 50 percent
of its surface is severely shriveled, or a
greater area is affected by lesser de-
grees of shriveling producing an equal-
ly objectionable appearance. Kernels
which are thin in cross section, but
which are otherwise normally devel-
oped shall not be considered as dam-
aged;

(e) Rancidity or decay; and,

(f) Uncured kernels which are wet,
rubbery and “green”.

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