

PART 30—TOBACCO STOCKS AND STANDARDS

CLASSIFICATION OF LEAF TOBACCO COVERING CLASSES, TYPES, AND GROUPS OF GRADES

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CLASSIFICATION OF LEAF TOBACCO COVERING CLASSES, TYPES AND GROUPS OF GRADES

§ 30.1 Definitions of terms used in classification of leaf tobacco.

For the purpose of §§30.1 through 30.44 the terms appearing in §§30.2 through 30.21 shall be construed as explained therein.

§ 30.2 Leaf tobacco.

Tobacco in the forms in which it appears between the time it is cured and stripped from the stalk, or primed and cured, and the time it enters into the different manufacturing processes. The acts of stemming, sweating or fermenting, and conditioning are not regarded as manufacturing processes. Leaf tobacco does not include any manufactured or semimanufactured tobacco, stems which have been removed from leaves, cuttings, clippings, trimmings, shorts, or dust.

§ 30.3 Unstemmed.

A form of leaf tobacco consisting of a collection of leaves from which the stems or midribs have not been removed, including leaf-scrap.

§ 30.4 Stemmed.

A form of leaf tobacco consisting of a collection of leaves from which the stems or midribs have been removed, including strip scrap.

§ 30.5 Class.

One of the major divisions of leaf tobacco based on the distinct characteristics of the tobacco caused by differences in varieties, soil and climatic conditions, and the methods of cultivation, harvesting, and curing.

§ 30.6 Type.

A subdivision of a class of leaf tobacco, having certain common characteristics which permit of its being divided into a number of related grades. Any tobacco that has the same characteristics and corresponding qualities, colors, and lengths, shall be treated as one type, regardless of any factors of historical or geographical nature which cannot be determined by an examination of the tobacco.

§ 30.7 Group.

A group of grades, or a division of a type covering several closely related grades, based on the general quality of the tobacco, including the percentage of injury, and other factors. The factors that determine the group divisions also largely determine the usage or suitability of tobacco for certain purposes.

§ 30.8 Scrap.

A byproduct from handling leaf tobacco in both the unstemmed and stemmed forms, consisting of loose and tangled portions of tobacco leaves, floor sweepings, and all other tobacco materials (except stems) which accumulate in auction and storage warehouses, packing and conditioning plants, and stemmeries. Scrap which accumulates from handling unstemmed leaf tobacco is known as leaf-scrap, and scrap which accumulates from handling stemmed leaf tobacco is known as strip-scrap. The scrap group, covering both leaf-scrap and strip-scrap is designated by the letter "S".

§ 30.9 Nondescript.

Any tobacco of a certain type which cannot be placed in other groups of the type, or any nested tobacco, or any muddy or extremely dirty tobacco, or any tobacco containing an unusual quantity of foreign matter, or any crude tobacco, or any tobacco which is damaged to the extent of 20 percent or more, or any tobacco infested with live tobacco beetles or other injurious insects, or any wet tobacco, or any tobacco that contains fat stems or wet butts. The nondescript group is designated by the letter "N".

[39 FR 11893, Apr. 1, 1974]

§ 30.10 Cure.

To dry the sap from newly harvested tobacco by either natural or artificial process. Proper curing is done under such conditions as will permit of the chemical and physiological changes necessary to develop the desired quality of color in tobacco.

§ 30.11 Flue-cure.

To cure tobacco under artificial atmospheric conditions by a process of regulating the heat and ventilation without allowing smoke or fumes from the fuel to come in contact with the tobacco.

§ 30.12 Fire-cure.

To cure tobacco under artificial atmospheric conditions by the use of open fires, the smoke and fumes of which are allowed to come in contact with the tobacco.

§ 30.13 Air-cure.

To cure tobacco under natural atmospheric conditions without the use of fire, except for the purpose of preventing pole burn (house burn) in damp weather.

§ 30.14 Cigar filler.

The tobacco that forms the core or inner part of a cigar. Cigar-filler tobacco is tobacco of the kind and quality commonly used for cigar fillers. Cigar-filler types are those which produce chiefly tobacco suitable for cigar-filler purposes.

§ 30.15 Cigar binder.

A portion of a tobacco leaf rolled around the filler of a cigar to bind or hold it together and form the first covering. Cigar-binder tobacco is tobacco of the kind and quality commonly used for cigar binders. Cigar-binder types are those which produce chiefly tobacco suitable for cigar-binder purposes.

§ 30.16 Cigar wrapper.

A portion of a tobacco leaf forming the outer covering of a cigar. Cigar-wrapper tobacco is tobacco of the kind and quality commonly used for cigar wrappers. Cigar-wrapper types are those which produce chiefly tobacco suitable for cigar-wrapper purposes.

§ 30.17 Damage.

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungous or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Any tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot shall be included in damaged tobacco. (Note distinction between "damage" and "injury.")

§ 30.18 Injury.

Hurt or impairment from any cause except the fungous or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Injured tobacco shall include any dead, burnt, or ragged tobacco; or tobacco that has been torn or broken, frozen or frosted, sunburned or scalded, scorched or fire-killed, bulk-burnt or stem-burnt, pole burnt or house burnt, bleached or bruised; or tobacco containing discolored or deformed leaves; or tobacco hurt by insects; or tobacco

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affected by wild-fire, black fire, rust, frogeye, mosaic, frenching, sanddrown, or other field diseases.

§ 30.19 **Nested.**

Any lot of tobacco which has been so handled or packed as to conceal damaged, injured, tangled, or inferior tobacco, or foreign matter.

§ 30.20 **Crude.**

A subdegree of maturity, crude leaves usually have the general appearance of being raw and unfinished as a result of extreme immaturity. Crude tobacco ordinarily has a characteristic green color.

§ 30.21 **Foreign matter.**

Any substance or material extraneous to tobacco leaves, such as dirt, sand, stalks, suckers, straws, and strings.

§ 30.31 **Classification of leaf tobacco.**

For the purpose of this classification leaf tobacco shall be divided into the following classes:

- Class 1. Flue-cured types.
- Class 2. Fire-cured types.
- Class 3.¹ Air-cured types.
- Class 4. Cigar-filler types.
- Class 5. Cigar-binder types.
- Class 6. Cigar-wrapper types.
- Class 7. Miscellaneous domestic types.
- Class 8. Foreign-grown cigar-leaf types.
- Class 9. Foreign-grown types, other than cigar types.

¹Class 3 covers Air-cured tobacco other than cigar leaf. This class may be subdivided as follows: Class 3a, Light Air-cured tobacco, including types 31 and 32, and Class 3b, Dark Air-cured tobacco, including types 35, 36, and 37.

For the purpose of this classification the classes shall be divided into the types and groups set forth in §§ 30.36 through 30.44.

§ 30.36 **Class 1; flue-cured types and groups.**

All flue-cured tobacco is graded under the same set of Official Standard Grades for Flue-cured Tobacco (U.S. Types 11, 12, 13, and 14). Flue-cured types are defined according to established general geographical areas of production. However, the determination as to type designations are based upon and indicate the geographic location where inspection and certification

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are performed—and do not necessarily identify the production area in which the tobacco was grown.

(a) *Type 11a.* That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Western Flue-cured or Old Belt Flue-cured, produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina.

(b) *Type 11b.* That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Middle Belt Flue-cured, produced principally in a section lying between the Piedmont and coastal plains regions of Virginia and North Carolina.

(c) *Type 12.* That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Eastern Flue-cured or Eastern Carolina Flue-cured, produced principally in the coastal plains section of North Carolina, north of the South River.

(d) *Type 13.* That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southeastern Flue-cured or South Carolina Flue-cured, produced principally in the coastal plains section of South Carolina and the southeastern counties of North Carolina, south of the South River.

(e) *Type 14.* That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Flue-cured, produced principally in the southern section of Georgia, in northern Florida, and to some extent, in Alabama.

Groups applicable to types 11, 12, 13, and 14:
A—Wrappers.
B—Leaf.
H—Smoking Leaf.
C—Cutters.
X—Lugs.
P—Primings.
N—Nondescript, as defined.
S—Scrap, as defined.

§ 30.37 **Class 2; fire-cured types and groups.**

(a) *Type 21.* That kind of fire-cured tobacco commonly known as Virginia Fire-cured, or Dark-fired, produced principally in the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia.

(b) *Type 22.* That type of fire-cured tobacco, known as Eastern District Fire-cured, produced principally in a section east of the Tennessee River in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee.

(c) *Type 23.* That type of fire-cured tobacco, known as Western District Fire-cured or Dark-fired, produced

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principally in a section west of the Tennessee River in Kentucky and extending into Tennessee.

Groups applicable to types 21, 22, and 23:

A—Wrappers.
B—Heavy Leaf.
C—Thin Leaf.
X—Lugs.
N—Nondescript, as defined.
S—Scrap, as defined.

§ 30.38 Class 3; air-cured types and groups.

(a) *Type 31*. That type of air-cured tobacco, commonly known as Burley, produced principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Missouri.

Groups applicable to type 31:

X—Flyings.
C—Lugs or Cutters.
B—Leaf.
T—Tips.
M—Mixed.
N—Nondescript, as defined.
S—Scrap, as defined.

(b) *Type 31–V*. Notwithstanding the definitions of “Type” and “Type 31”, any tobacco having the general visual characteristics of quality, color, and length of Class 3, Type 31, air-cured tobacco, but which is a low-nicotine strain or variety, produced and to be marketed under such restrictions or controls as shall be specified by the Director of the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and which in its cured state is found by an authorized representative of the Department to have a nicotine content of not more than eight-tenths of one percent ($\frac{8}{10}$ of 1%), oven dry weight, shall not be classified as Type 31 but shall be classified and designated upon certification by the Department as Type 31–V. No groups are established for Type 31–V.

(c) *Restrictions and controls relating to the production and marketing of Type 31–V tobacco as a prerequisite to the classification and certification of such tobacco*—(1) *Declaration of seed or seedlings*. Tobacco shall be produced from seed or seedlings declared to be a suitable low-nicotine strain or variety for the production of Type 31–V, by an agency or agencies designated by the Director of the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Production under contract*. Type 31–V tobacco shall be grown under contract with a dealer in tobacco or a manufacturer of tobacco products. In addition to any other provisions not inconsistent herewith, the contract shall provide that:

(i) The dealer or manufacturer shall furnish to the grower seed or seedlings declared therefor as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(ii) The grower shall deliver to the dealer or manufacturer all tobacco produced from such seed or seedlings;

(iii) The grower shall produce not in excess of the number of acres of low-nicotine tobacco specified in the contract;

(iv) The grower shall establish clear lines of demarcation between the low-nicotine tobacco and any other type of tobacco grown on the farm; and

(v) The low-nicotine tobacco shall be housed and handled separately and shall not be commingled with any other type of tobacco: *Provided*, That this provision shall not prohibit the housing of low-nicotine and other types of tobacco in the same curing barn so long as the low-nicotine tobacco is clearly identified and is not commingled with any other type of tobacco.

(3) *Filing of copy of contract*. A copy of each contract referred to in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall be filed by the dealer or manufacturer with the Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, by May 1 of each year.

(4) *Restrictions on sale and marketing*. The low-nicotine tobacco shall not be offered for sale, sold, marketed, or otherwise disposed of unless such tobacco is clearly represented and identified as being low-nicotine tobacco: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to products manufactured from such tobacco.

(5) *Nicotine content*. The nicotine content of the tobacco in its cured state, based on an official sample drawn and selected as being representative of the whole production from the acreage of low-nicotine tobacco planted under said contract by the same grower during the same calendar year, shall not be more than eight-tenths of one percent ($\frac{8}{10}$ of 1%) oven dry weight.

(6) *Furnishing of information.* Each dealer or manufacturer and each grower shall, from time to time, furnish to the Director of the Tobacco Division, such information as shall be requested relating to his production, stocks, and disposition of low-nicotine tobacco.

(7) *Prohibitions relating to seed and plants.* No seed shall be saved or harvested from the tobacco produced under a contract referred to in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. No grower to whom seed or seedlings is furnished pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section shall deliver or transfer any such seed or any plant produced therefrom to any other person.

(8) *Designation of seed or seedlings declaring agencies.* The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky, is designated as an agency for the declaration of seed or seedlings pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(9) *Definitions.* For the purposes of the restrictions and controls hereinbefore set forth a "dealer" or a "manufacturer" shall be a dealer in tobacco or a manufacturer of tobacco products.

(d) *Type 32.* That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Maryland tobacco or Maryland Air-cured, and produced principally in southern Maryland. (Upper Country Maryland is classed as "miscellaneous domestic.")

Groups applicable to type 32:

X—Seconds.
C—Bright-crop or Thin-crop.
B—Dull-crop or Heavy-crop.
T—Tips.
N—Nondescript, as defined.
S—Scrap, as defined.

(e) *Type 35.* That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as One Sucker Air-cured, Kentucky-Tennessee-Indiana One Sucker, or Dark Air-cured One Sucker, including the upper Cumberland District One Sucker, and produced principally in northern Tennessee, south central Kentucky, and southern Indiana.

(f) *Type 36.* That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Green River, Green River Air-cured, or Dark Air-cured of the Henderson and Owensboro Districts, and produced principally in the Green River section of Kentucky.

(g) *Type 37.* That type of air-cured or sun-cured tobacco commonly known as Virginia Sun-cured, Virginia Sun and Air-cured, or Dark Air-cured of Virginia, and produced principally in the central section of Virginia north of the James River.

Groups applicable to types 35, 36, and 37:

A—Wrappers.
B—Heavy Leaf.
C—Thin Leaf.
T—Tips.
X—Lugs.
N—Nondescript, as defined.
S—Scrap, as defined.

§30.39 Class 4; cigar-filler types and groups.

(a) *Type 41.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Pennsylvania Seedleaf or Pennsylvania Broadleaf, produced principally in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and adjoining counties and including other areas of Pennsylvania and Maryland in which the seedleaf variety is grown.

Groups applicable to type 41:

C—Stripper.
X—Straight Stripped.
Y—Farm Filler.
N—Nondescript, as defined.

(b) *Type 42.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Gebhardt, Ohio Seedleaf, or Ohio Broadleaf, produced principally in the Miami Valley Section of Ohio and extending into Indiana.

(c) *Type 43.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Zimmer, Spanish, or Zimmer Spanish, produced principally in the Miami Valley Section of Ohio and extending into Indiana.

(d) *Type 44.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Dutch, Shoestring Dutch, or Little Dutch, produced principally in the Miami Valley Section of Ohio.

Groups applicable to types 42, 43, and 44:

X—Straight Stripped.
N—Nondescript, as defined.

(e) *Type 46.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Puerto Rican Filler, produced principally in the inland and semicoastal areas of Puerto Rico.

Groups applicable to type 46:

C—Strippers.
X—Grinders.
N—Nondescript, as defined.
S—Scrap, as defined.

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§ 30.40 Class 5; cigar-binder types and groups.

(a) *Type 51.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Connecticut Valley Broadleaf or Connecticut Broadleaf, produced principally in the Connecticut River Valley.

(b) *Type 52.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Connecticut Valley Havana Seed or Havana Seed of Connecticut and Massachusetts, produced principally in the Connecticut River Valley.

Groups applicable to types 51 and 52:

B—Binder.

X—Nonbinder.

N—Nondescript, as defined.

S—Scrap, as defined.

(c) *Type 53.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as York State or Havana Seed of New York, and Pennsylvania, produced principally in the Big Flats and Onondaga sections of New York State, and extending into Pennsylvania.

(d) *Type 54.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Southern Wisconsin Cigar-leaf or Southern Wisconsin Binder-type, produced principally south and east of the Wisconsin River.

(e) *Type 55.* That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Northern Wisconsin Cigar-leaf or Northern Wisconsin Binder-type, produced principally north and west of the Wisconsin River and extending into Minnesota.

Groups applicable to types 53, 54, and 55:

B—Binder.

C—Stripper.

X—Straight Stripped.

Y—Farm Filler.

N—Nondescript, as defined.

S—Scrap, as defined.

§ 30.41 Class 6; cigar-wrapper types and groups.

(a) *Type 61.* That type of shade-grown tobacco known as Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, produced principally in the Connecticut Valley section of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

(b) *Type 62.* That type of shade-grown tobacco known as Georgia and Florida Shade-grown, produced principally in southwestern Georgia and in the central part of northern Florida.

Groups applicable to types 61 and 62:

A—Wrappers.

S—Stained.

X—Brokes.

N—Nondescript, as defined.

§ 30.42 Class 7; miscellaneous domestic types.

No group divisions are established for any of the types in Class 7. Notwithstanding the definitions of "Class," "Type," "Type 11," "Type 12," "Type 13," and "Type 14," any tobacco having the general visual characteristics of quality, color and length of the types and groups contained in Class 1, flue-cured tobacco, but which is a strain or variety found in its cured state by an authorized representative of the Department to have a nicotine content of not more than eight-tenths of one per cent ($\frac{8}{10}$ of 1%), oven dry weight, shall be designated upon certification by the Department as Class 7: *Provided*, That for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the identity of such tobacco, it shall not be sold or offered for sale through customary marketing channels for Class 1, flue-cured tobacco; and it shall be identified in accordance with instructions issued by the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, covering certification of seed or seedlings, contracts for production, designation and demarcation of fields in which grown, maintenance of separate identity of such tobacco from other tobacco, furnishing of samples and furnishing of such information as may be requested relating to production, stocks, and disposition of such tobacco. For tobacco stocks reporting purposes, all miscellaneous domestic tobacco shall be designated as follows:

(a) *Type 72.* That type of tobacco commonly known as Louisiana Perique, or Perique, produced principally in St. James Parish located in southeastern Louisiana.

(b) *Type 73.* All domestic-grown tobacco not otherwise classified, including tobacco cured in the same manner as Class 1, flue-cured tobacco, but having a nicotine content of not more than eight-tenths of one percent ($\frac{8}{10}$ of 1%), oven dry weight. Also included in the miscellaneous types are such types as Ohio Flue-cured and Fire-cured (known as Eastern Ohio), Upper Country Maryland, California, Turkish, and Virginia One-sucker, and the production of the

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insular possessions of the United States not otherwise classified.

§ 30.43 Class 8; Foreign-grown cigar-leaf types.

No group divisions are established for any of the types in Class 8. Type designations for Class 8 tobacco are based on the utilization of the leaf in the manufacture of cigars with no reference to physical characteristics. For tobacco stocks reporting purposes Foreign-grown cigar leaf shall be designated as follows:

- (a) *Type 81.* Foreign-grown cigar wrapper.
- (b) *Type 82.* Foreign-grown cigar filler.
- (c) *Type 83.* Foreign-grown cigar binder.
- (d) *Type 89.* Other Foreign-grown cigar leaf

[56 FR 25613, June 5, 1991]

§ 30.44 Class 9; foreign-grown types other than cigar leaf.

No group divisions are established for any of the types in Class 9. Type designations for class 9 are based on (a) utilization, (b) curing method, or both, with no reference to physical characteristics. For tobacco stocks reporting purposes, all foreign-grown tobacco other than cigar leaf shall be designated as follows:

- (a) *Type 91.* Foreign grown tobacco commonly known a soriental or aromatic, used principally in blends of cigarette and pipe tobacco.
- (b) *Type 92.* Foreign-grown flue-cured tobacco.
- (c) *Type 93.* Foreign-cured burley tobacco.
- (d) *Type 95.* Foreign-grown dark air-cured.
- (e) *Type 96.* Foreign-grown fire-cured.
- (f) *Type 99.* Other Foreign-grown cigarette and dark tobacco.

[39 FR 5300, Feb. 12, 1979, as amended at 56 FR 25614, June 5, 1991]

REPORTS

§ 30.60 Reports.

Within fifteen (15) days after January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year, all manufacturers, dealers, grower cooperative associations, owners or agents, other than the original grower

of the tobacco and manufacturers who produced less than 185,000 cigars, or 750,000 cigarettes or 35,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco during the first three quarters of the preceding calendar year, shall complete and mail to the Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, in the detail required on forms available from him, reports showing the following information as to leaf tobacco in leaf and sheet form:

(a) *Tobacco in leaf form.* The pounds of tobacco in leaf form or stems owned on the first day of the applicable quarter, with all stocks reported by types of tobacco and whether stemmed or unstemmed.

(b) *Tobacco in sheet form.* The pounds of tobacco sheet owned on the first day of the applicable quarter shall be segregated as to whether for cigar wrapper, cigar binder, for cigarettes, or for other products.

[39 FR 5300, Feb. 12, 1979, as amended at 56 FR 25614, June 5, 1991]

ADMINISTRATION

§ 30.61 Administration.

The Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, is charged with the supervision of the Division and the performance of all duties assigned thereto in the administration of the Tobacco Stocks and Standards Act. The conduct of all services, classification of leaf tobacco, or employment of inspection/grading/sampling personnel under these regulations shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Information concerning such administration may be obtained from the Director.

PART 31—PURCHASE OF WOOL AND WOOL TOP SAMPLES

Sec.

- 31.400 Samples for wool and wool top grades; method of obtaining.
- 31.401 Cost of samples for wool grades.
- 31.402 Cost of samples for wool top grades.

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