

What happens if they don't want to give me a scale ticket?

You should always receive a scale ticket at the elevator. If they refuse to give you a scale ticket, it should raise questions. An even bigger problem would be if they didn't fill out a scale ticket. If they don't fill out a scale ticket, there may not be a record of the delivery. Not having a record, puts you in a very vulnerable position, since there is no way to prove you delivered the grain.

If a grain dealer picks up the **grain at the farm**, you won't receive a scale ticket(s) until the grain is delivered to the elevator or terminal. Make sure you have a signed contract with the individual stating how many bushels of grain are to be sold. Also, find out where the grain is being sold, make sure you are present when the grain is hauled away to verify the number of loads, and finally, insist on receiving a copy of the scale ticket(s) from where the grain was ultimately sold. If they won't give you a copy of the scale ticket(s), question the trustworthiness of the individual.



Related Information

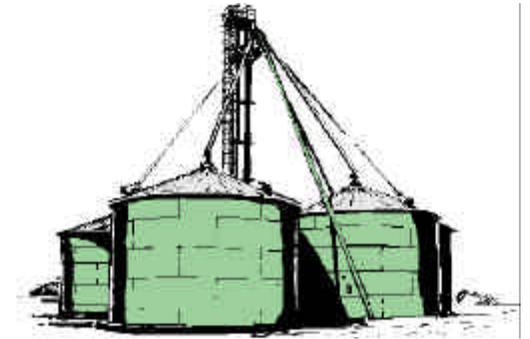
You may wish to request the following related brochures:

"Storing Grain At Elevators"

"Deferred-Payment, Delayed-Pricing, & Other Voluntary Credit Sale Contracts"

**South Dakota
Public Utilities Commission
State Capitol Building
500 E Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501**

What Happens After Grain Is Delivered?



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Grain Weighing

When grain is brought to an elevator, the delivery vehicle (truck, gravity wagon, trailer, etc.) is weighed full. A sample is taken of the grain to determine the moisture content, weight, dockage, etc. The vehicle dumps the grain and the empty vehicle is weighed to determine how much the grain weighed.

Scale Tickets

The information gathered by weighing and testing must be written on a scale ticket. The scale ticket is a document (memorandum) showing the date, quantity, kind of grain, and quality of grain delivered to the warehouseman or grain dealer. Rules established by the PUC require the warehouseman or grain dealer to mark on the scale ticket whether the grain is to be sold or stored. Make sure you always insist on receiving a scale ticket. ***Never deliver grain unless you are going to receive a scale ticket and maintain this scale ticket in a safe place.*** That piece of paper could prove to be very important to you should a disagreement arise.

Grain Settlement

When you decide how the grain is to be handled (sell, store, or grain purchase contract) you must notify the grain dealer or warehouseman. The PUC strongly recommends this be done within 30 days of the delivery date.

Storing Grain

If the grain is to be stored, the warehouseman is required to issue a Warehouse Receipt for the grain. Grain Bank is another option for the storing of grain. Grain Bank is the term used for grain that is placed in storage to be withdrawn and processed into feed as needed. If the grain is placed in grain bank the warehouseman is not required to issue a Warehouse Receipt, but is required to keep a ledger of the grain each producer has in grain bank. For more information on storing grain refer to the brochure entitled "Storing Grain At Elevators."

Selling Grain

If the grain is to be sold, there are many choices. You can sell the grain immediately at that day's market price which is considered a cash sale. Another choice is to sell the grain using a Voluntary Credit Sale (VCS) contract (Deferred-Payment, Delayed-Price, Minimum Price, etc.). Just remember, if you choose to use a VCS contract you are not protected by South Dakota statutory bond coverages that grain dealers or grain warehouses are required to carry and title to the grain passes to the buyer upon delivery.

Final Settlement Of Grain

Once you have decided to sell the grain you will receive a check and most times a settlement or assembly sheet. The settlement (assembly) sheet should show the scale ticket numbers, type of grain, gross and net bushels, any dockage, price per bushel, and any checkoff fees that have been deducted. The settlement could be included on the check stub.

Look over these documents, compare the information to the scale tickets you received, prices you agreed on and make sure the deductions were computed correctly. If you have questions, ask the grain dealer to explain.

