Dehuller Worksheet
By Brian Baker

Step 1: What are your estimated farm-gate prices for hulled and dehulled grains?

a. Price for dehulled grain: ______________¢/lb

b. Price for hulled grain: ______________¢/lb

c. Test weight of the dehulled grain: _______________lb / bu

d. Test weight of the hulled grain: _______________lb / bu (wheat has a standard of 60 lb / bu).

e. How many pounds of hulled grains do you have to process: ________________lb.

f. Total value added by dehulling (b x d - a x c) x e x (c / d) = $_________________

If f is less than zero, stop. It currently does not pay to dehull spelt under current market conditions. If f is positive, then proceed to step 2.

Step 2: What is the cost of using a toll-processor to dehull the grains?

g. Transportation costs: $__________________ / bu

h. Toll for processing hulled grain: $_______________/bu

i. Cost per pound of dehulled grain: (f + g) ÷ d = $_________________

If the transportation and processor toll is greater than the difference between the hulled and dehulled price, it does not pay to have the crop dehulled by a toll processor.

Step 3: Can you afford to invest in a dehuller that can meet your capacity?

j. Amount available to invest (discount interest payments for loaned capital): $________________

k. Dehuller purchase price: $________________

l. Dehuller installation costs: $________________

m. j – (k + l) = $________________

If n is a negative number, then stop. You can’t afford it. If n is a positive number or zero, proceed.

Step 4: What are the variable costs of the dehuller before depreciation, interest and taxes?

n. Labor cost per hour: $_______

o. Energy cost per hour: $_______ (calculate from kilowatts to run motor times electric rate per kWh)

p. Hours of operation per year: ________hrs

q. Annual operating and maintenance cost: $_______

r. Total annual variable costs: (n + o) x p + q = $________________

s. Variable cost per pound: r÷d = $________________

t. Return on investment per pound: e – t = $_____________

If t is greater than zero, then there is a positive return before interest, depreciation and taxes.