**Dehuller Worksheet**

Value Added Grains for Regional and Local Food Systems
November 18, 2014

**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.