



GIWA Standards Review 2022

Interim Industry Advice Notice

Call for Second Round Submissions

Due Date: Wednesday 25th May 2022

GIWA is the caretaker of coarse grain standards in Western Australia and reviews the Western Australian grain standards on an as-needs basis to ensure standards are fit for purpose to meet end use customer requirements.

Documentation and Terms of Reference for the GIWA Standards Review 2022, the current 2021/2022 CBH and Bunge Public Receival Standards for Western Australia, and the most recent GIWA Standards Review 2021 outcomes can be found at [GIWA Standards](#).

GIWA is a member of Grain Trade Australia, Australian Oilseeds Federation, Pulse Australia, western council contributing to Barley Australia, and supports the grain industry's national self-regulated Grain Trade Australia Standards Submissions process http://www.graintrade.org.au/commodity_standards

Proposed Changes GIWA Standards Review 2022: In March 2022, GIWA called for receival standards submissions, and received two submissions. The GIWA Standards Review Committee considered the submissions, and the outcomes appear on page 2 & 3 of this Industry Advice Notice.

Second Round Submissions GIWA Standards Review 2022 - Please direct feedback on the issues below, new submissions or correspondence to pnash@giwa.org.au 0413 032 654 by close of business Wednesday 25 May. The Final Industry Advice Notice will be published on the GIWA website by 15 July 2022.

First Round Submissions:

Two (2) submissions were received in the First Round of Consultation. Both submissions made recommendations for Barley receival standards pertaining to grain brightness (colour). These recommendations are summarised on page 3.

Upon consideration of the industry submissions received from the first round of consultation, the GIWA Standards Review Committee concluded **further information is required to quantify the potential impact of any changes to standards** and:

- 1) has requested CBH to provide receival data for the previous 5 years by port zone to determine how many tonnes are lost to malt due to grain brightness (colour).
- 2) has requested GIWA to commission a sensitivity analysis to investigate the cost to industry of downgrading from MALT1 to FEED due to grain brightness (colour).
- 3) has requested the GIWA Barley Council explore the research required to accurately determine the impact of factors such as Falling Number, grain brightness (colour), germ end staining, moisture and temperature on barley storability for malting purposes. It is acknowledged that this is a highly technical matter and will likely need to be undertaken over several years to account for seasonal variability and require significant funding.

Until this information is obtained and analysed, there will not be any changes to the current GIWA standards for barley.

No.	Submission Received from	GIWA Standards Review 2022 Standards Issue	GIWA Standards Review Committee Decision for Implementation
1	Not for publication	<p>BARLEY – Support research establishing the most appropriate limits for Falling Number and Rapid Visco Analyser (RVA) for long term storability and germination of malting barley. If this work is unable to be completed, consider implementing Falling Number and germination limits in line with GTA trading standards. Until such time as measures to assess storability of malting barley are addressed limits of other factors that are currently used to determine the condition and storability of malting barley such as grain brightness, germ end staining, moisture and temperature should not be changed.</p>	<p>Further information is required to quantify the potential impact of the changes recommended including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) analysing barley receival data for the previous 5 years by port zone to determine how many tonnes are lost to malt due to grain brightness (colour). 2) undertaking a sensitivity analysis to investigate the cost to industry of downgrading from MALT1 to FEED due to grain brightness (colour). 3) quantifying the research required to accurately determine the impact of factors such as Falling Number, grain brightness (colour), germ end staining, moisture and temperature on barley storability for malting purposes.
2	Stirlings to Coast Farmers	<p>BARLEY –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommend that barley colour be removed as a grain quality parameter for malt barley deliveries in WA. 2. Research if alternate tests can be used to determine malt quality in place of barley colour. For example, the Rapid Visco Analyser (RVA) or Falling Number tests if indeed required. 3. Conduct a financial analysis of the increased value to the WA barley industry by removing barley colour as a malt barley parameter. 	

END