



GIWA Standards Review 2022

Final Industry Advice Notice

15 July 2022

Background:

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 end use customer requirements.

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

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

GIWA Standards Review Process 2022:

In March 2022, GIWA called for industry submissions on Standards for the 2022/23 season. Two (2) submissions were received. Both submissions made recommendations for Barley receival standards pertaining to grain brightness (colour). These are summarised on page 4.

These submissions were considered by the GIWA Standards Review Committee and in April 2022, GIWA published an Interim Industry Advice Notice, calling for a second round of industry submissions on Standards. No further submissions were received.

Upon consideration of the industry submissions received, the GIWA Standards Review Committee concluded **further information was required to quantify the potential impact of any changes to barley receival standards** and:

- 1) requested CBH to provide receival data for the previous 5 years by port zone to determine how many tonnes are downgraded from malt due to grain brightness (colour).
- 2) 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) 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 was 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.

The GIWA Standards Review Committee reviewed the receival data provided by CBH for the previous 5 years and:

- the quantity that failed to achieve MALT1 due to grain brightness (colour) alone is insignificant as a percentage of total malting barley grade receivals,
- because grain brightness (colour) is not a requirement for the vast majority of export and domestic malt barley contracts, **grain brightness (colour) is to be removed as a receival standard for barley effective as at the 2023/34 harvest.**

Further, the GIWA Standards Review Committee:

- recognises that the proposed sensitivity analysis to investigate the cost to industry of downgrading from MALT1 to FEED due to grain brightness (colour) is now redundant, and
- recognises that research 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 remains a priority and requests the GIWA Barley Council to work with Grains Australia, Grain Trade Australia and the Grains Research and Development Corporation to support this research.

Further research on Foreign Material in Lupin Standards:

The GIWA Standards Review Committee received a submission in 2021 (summarised on page 5) seeking a change to the definition of Foreign Material in the Lupin receival standard. The GIWA Standards Review Committee accepted CBH's kind offer to undertake a trial on behalf of industry to assist the Committee to better understand the composition of Foreign Material in lupins delivered in the 2021/22 harvest. However, CBH has not yet been able to analyse these samples due to the CBH laboratories being at full capacity prioritising the export of the record 2021/22 harvest. When the results of the trial are available, the GIWA Standards Review Committee will determine the implications of any potential change to the Other Seeds / Foreign Material category in the Lupin Receival standard in subsequent seasons. Until such time, there will be no change to the existing tolerances within the Lupin Receival standard. Hence the 2022/23 Lupin Receival standard is the same as per the 2021/22 Lupin Receival standard. Industry will be consulted during 2023 on the outcomes of the trial and the Committee's deliberations.

GIWA Standards for 2022/23 Season:

No proposed material changes to tolerances for the WA grains Standards for the 2022/23 season.

Following completion of the GIWA Standards Review 2022 process and consideration of industry submissions after the first and second round submissions period, there will be no material changes to existing tolerances in the GIWA Western Australia grain standards for the 2022/23 season.

GIWA Standards for 2023/24 Season:

Grain brightness (colour) is to be removed from the WA grains Standards for barley effective from the 2023/24 season.

Enquiries:

Peter Nash	GIWA Executive Officer	pnash@giwa.org.au	0413 032 654
Lyndon Mickel	GIWA Chair <i>and</i> Chair, GIWA Barley Council	lmickel@bigpond.com	0427 766 029
Peter Bostock	Chair, GIWA Oilseeds Council	Peter.bostock@gentechseeds.com	0427 549 826
Stephen Powles	Chair, GIWA Pulse Council	spowles@iinet.net.au	0418 927 181
Peter Rees	Chair, GIWA Wheat Council	pr@marketag.com.au	0427 788 517
Ashley Wiese	Chair, GIWA Oat Council	wiese@bordernet.com.au	0428 859 031

No.	Submission Received from	GIWA Standards Review 2022 Standards Issue	GIWA Standards Review Committee Decision for Implementation			
			Current	Replace with	2022/23 harvest	2023/24 harvest
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>BARLEY: Infratec Analysis</p> <p>Colour (Minimum): MALT1 56 BFED1/BFDEC 51 BFED2 No Limit BFED3 No Limit BFEDX No Limit</p>	<p>BARLEY: Infratec Analysis</p> <p>Colour (Minimum): MALT1 No Limit BFED1/BFDEC No Limit BFED2 No Limit BFED3 No Limit BFEDX No Limit</p>	No change	Effective
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. 				

(CONTINUED OVER PAGE)

No.	Submission Received from	GIWA Standards Review 2022 Standards Issue	GIWA Standards Review Committee Decision for Implementation			
			Current	Replace with	2022/23 harvest	2022/23 harvest
Received 2021	Not for publication	<p>Lupins – Assessments 4.1 and 4.2 of the current lupin standard be separated into 3 distinct categories that allows for the nature and make up of “Foreign material” to be understood.</p>	<p><u>LUPINS:</u></p> <p>4. FOREIGN MATERIAL ASSESSMENT 200 GRAMS</p> <p>4.1 Foreign Material Assessment <6grams - Other Seeds/Foreign Material (maximum %) Tolerance 6%</p> <p>- Other Seeds/Foreign Material (maximum g) All non-lupin material plus Albus lupins, lupin plant and seed material, all other grains & weed seeds Tolerance 12g</p> <p>4.2 Foreign Material Assessment >6grams - Shrivelled/Distorted Seed (maximum%) Tolerance 3%</p> <p>- Shrivelled/Distorted Seed (maximum g) Grains are smaller, severely distorted and/or shrunken. Seed coats may show discolouration. Tolerance 6g</p> <p>- Small Foreign Seeds (maximum %) Tolerance 2%</p> <p>- Small Foreign Seeds (maximum g) Ryegrass, Canary Seed, Turnip, Canola, Dock Seed, Radish Seed Tolerance 4g</p>	<p><u>LUPINS:</u></p> <p>4. FOREIGN MATERIAL ASSESSMENT 200 GRAMS</p> <p>4.1 Small foreign seeds – as per current definition</p> <p>4.2 Shrivelled and distorted seed – as per current definition</p> <p>4.3 Foreign Material (All non-lupin material includes lupin plant material, Albus lupins, all other grains not listed elsewhere in this standard, weed seeds not listed elsewhere in this standard and any other material not listed in this standard)</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>Review results of 2021/22 harvest trial when available to better understand the composition of Foreign Material detected at delivery</p>	No change

END