



# GIWA Standards Review 2023

## Interim Industry Advice Notice

and

## Call for Second Round Submissions

Due Date: 5pm AWST Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> May 2023

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

Documentation and Terms of Reference for the GIWA Standards Review 2023, the current CBH and Bunge Public Receival Standards for Western Australia, and GIWA Standards Review outcomes for previous years can be found at [GIWA Standards](#).

GIWA is a member of Grain Trade Australia, the Australian Oilseeds Federation, Pulse Australia, is an industry partner of Grains Australia, and supports the grain industry's national self-regulated Grain Trade Australia Standards Submissions process [http://www.graintrade.org.au/commodity\\_standards](http://www.graintrade.org.au/commodity_standards)

**Proposed Changes GIWA Standards Review 2023:** In March 2023, GIWA called for receival standards submissions, and received one submission. The GIWA Standards Review Committee considered the submission, and the outcomes appear on page 2 of this Industry Advice Notice.

### Second Round Submissions GIWA Standards Review 2023.

Please direct:

- feedback on the issues below,
- new submissions,
- and/or correspondence

to [pnash@giwa.org.au](mailto:pnash@giwa.org.au) 0413 032 654 by 5pm AWST Thursday 25 May 2023.

**The Final Industry Advice Notice on agreed 2023/24 Standards will be published on the GIWA website by 14 July 2023.**

### **First Round Submissions:**

One (1) submission was received in the First Round of Consultation. The submission made recommendations pertaining to snail tolerances for Canola receival standards. The recommendations are summarised on page 3.

Upon consideration of the industry submission received from the first round of consultation, the GIWA Standards Review Committee considered a relaxation of tolerance for snails in canola receivals as proposed in the submission:

- a) would significantly increase the risk that shipments of canola for export would be rejected under Australian Government phytosanitary regulations,
- b) may jeopardise market access, particularly into the EU, which is Australia's largest canola market.

Therefore, the GIWA Standards Review Committee determined:

- 1) relaxation of the tolerance for snails in CAN1/2, CAG1/2, CANS and CAGS grades is not supported.

### **Further research on Foreign Material in Lupin Standards:**

The GIWA Standards Review Committee received a submission in 2021 (summarised on page 4) 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. As a consequence of the CBH laboratories being at full capacity prioritising the export of the record 2021/22 harvest, CBH were not able to process the samples and provide the requested data until March 2023.

The GIWA Standards Review Committee has now analysed the data provided by CBH for **Other Seeds / Foreign Material** in lupin receivals for the 2021/22 harvest reviewed that data and:

- 1) The Committee determined the data from a single (2021/22) harvest does not justify any change to this receival standard,
- 2) The Committee has requested CBH to analyse samples from the 2022/23 harvest and provide this data for review by the Committee. Due to the CBH laboratories being at full capacity prioritising the export of the record 2022/23 harvest, this data is not expected to be available for Committee review and decision making until July/August 2023.
- 3) When this data is 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 2023/24 Lupin Receival standard will remain the same as per the 2022/23 Lupin Receival standard. Industry will be consulted during 2024 on the outcomes of the Committee's deliberations.

## Submission received from Stirlings to Coast Farmers

Issue
<p>Small conical snails detected at the grain-sampling analysis phase at receival sites continue to be a concern for growers in the Great Southern region of Western Australia. Current sampling measurement techniques can yield variable snail-count results and are not necessarily reflective or representative of the snail-count distribution seen across the truckload.</p>
Impact
<p>The impact of the current minimal snail tolerances is large and affects WA grain producers both economically and in terms of a reduction in operational efficiencies:</p> <p>Current economic impacts of the low snail tolerances at a farm-level include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The high cost of acquisition required for purchase capital equipment required to manage snails such as snail rollers and cleaning infrastructure (grain cleaners, augers, field-bins, etc.). Indicative costs for purchasing double-roller snail rollers are approaching in excess of \$60,000+ each, with limited supply for the upcoming season, and without factoring the additional costs of necessary infrastructure required (additional augers &amp; field bins), or</li><li>2. The Cost of hiring 'snail-rollers' or grain-cleaning infrastructure on-farm to remove snails from samples, and,</li><li>3. The cost of then re-delivery of cleaned grain from the original receival point, to cleaner/roller/farm, and return to receival point for final delivery.</li></ol> <p>Research conducted and published by Stirlings to Coast Farmers in conjunction with the GRDC identified that it could cost between \$12 - \$85 / tonne of Canola to remove and mitigate snails through a combination of single or double rollers &amp; rotary cleaners.</p> <p>Operational efficiency concerns with small conical snails include:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. truck turnarounds - Where snails have been an issue noted at the receival point, there is a reduction in operational efficiency where trucks are turned around, reducing the ability to effectively transport grain off-farm in an already heavily constrained (truck availability) environment.</li><li>2. The additional time &amp; opportunity cost required for cleaning &amp; removing small conical snails from samples with low snail-count densities on-farm, often in peak canola harvesting activities.</li><li>3. A reduction of on-farm grain storage equipment available due to re-allocation of infrastructure for cleaning snails out of grain.</li></ol> <p><b>The majority of our grower members strongly believe that many truck turnarounds were not necessary, as subsequent cleaning/rolling of grain on-farm showed low snail-count densities. This is a significant operational burden.</b></p>
Recommendation
<p>Stirlings to Coast Farmers Commodities Committee recommends the following two actions to be conducted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Request CBH &amp; Bunge to provide grain receival data for the previous 5 years by port zone to determine:</li></ol>

- o what proportion of loads delivered fell within the following existing grades listed in the table below, including average snail counts, and,
- o The total tonnages delivered into the following grades listed in the table below, allowing the ability to back-calculate the effective average snails per 500g sample for each stack.

2. Work with the Australian Oilseeds Federation Standards to propose & enact increasing the existing snail tolerance levels listed to the following limits per applicable grade for the 2024/25 harvest season:

**Measured in 500g Foreign Material/large Admixture - Small snails less than 10mm (maximum) Live or Dead:**

From the existing CBH Delivery Receival Standards Limits of,				
CAN1	CAG1	CAN2	CAG2	CANS/CAGS
1	1	1	1	10
<i>To the proposed Cano/a Receival Standards limits of,</i>				
CAN1	CAG1	CAN2	CAG2	CANS/CAGS
10	10	10	10	20

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	<b>Lupins –</b> 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.	<b>LUPINS:</b> 4. FOREIGN MATERIAL ASSESSMENT 200 GRAMS  4.1 Foreign Material Assessment <6grams - Other Seeds/Foreign Material (maximum %) Tolerance 6%  - 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  4.2 Foreign Material Assessment >6grams - Shrivelled/Distorted Seed (maximum%) Tolerance 3%  - Shrivelled/Distorted Seed (maximum g) Grains are smaller, severely distorted and/or shrunken. Seed coats may show discolouration. Tolerance 6g  - Small Foreign Seeds (maximum %) Tolerance 2%  - Small Foreign Seeds (maximum g) Ryegrass, Canary Seed, Turnip, Canola, Dock Seed, Radish Seed Tolerance 4g	<b>LUPINS:</b> 4. FOREIGN MATERIAL ASSESSMENT 200 GRAMS  4.1 Small foreign seeds – as per current definition  4.2 Shrivelled and distorted seed – as per current definition  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)	No change  Review results of 2021/22 harvest trial when available to better understand the composition of Foreign Material detected at delivery	No change

END