



AOF Trading Standards Changes 2016/17

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Background | 1 |
| 2. General Changes adopted in 2016/17 Standards: | 1 |
| 3. Canola – changes adopted for 2016/17 | 2 |
| 4. Sunflowers – Poly and Mono changes adopted for 2016/17 | 3 |
| 5. Soybeans – Edible Milling and Manufacturing changes adopted for 2016/17 | 3 |
| 6. Proposed Changes for ongoing consideration. | 4 |

1. Background

The Australian Oilseeds Federation (AOF) annually reviews the Oilseed, Oil and Meal Trading Standards, in response feedback from industry received during the prior 12 months.

For the 2016/17 Standards, only minimal changes were proposed, and these only related to oilseed trading standards.

2. General Changes adopted in 2016/17 Standards:

- 2.1 The term for ‘Adventitious Presence’ is replaced with the term ‘Low Level Presence’.

To align Australia’s grain commodity trading terminology more closely with international definitions, and to avoid confusion, the term “Adventitious Presence” in Australia will only refer to the presence of unapproved events, where ‘unapproved’ means not approved in any jurisdiction around the world.

The term Adventitious Presence in the AOF commodity standards is replaced with the term Low Level Presence (LLP), with a specific definition, as follows:

Low Level Presence

Low Level Presence is defined, for the purpose these standards only, as the unintended (i.e., unplanned presence) presence of:



- Seed/meal containing GM event(s) approved by the OGTR in non-GM seed/meal, and/or
- Seed/meal containing GM event(s) approved by the OGTR in a seedlot or meal from another GM variety approved by the OGTR.

Consequently, the individual Commodity Standards referring to ‘adventitious presence’ will be changed to refer to ‘low level presence’.

2.2 Clarification of the term ‘impurities’ as used in the specific commodity standards.

The current description is:

Impurities (%wt/wt) Is all foreign material including [commodity type- e.g. canola] and other material falling through the [screen size and type as specified- e.g. 1.0mm round hole screen.

This description can be interpreted as being that foreign material is only the material falling through the screen.

The change is as follows:

Impurities (%wt/wt) Is all foreign material. **This includes [commodity type- e.g. canola] and all other material** falling through the [screen size and type as specified- e.g. 1.0mm round hole screen.

3. Canola – changes adopted for 2016/17

Note the following changes have been made to CSO 1a and CSJ 1a.

3.1 The definition for non-GM canola (CSO 1a) is defined as:

Canola is defined as seed of the species *Brassica napus* or *Brassica rapa* but containing less than 30 micromoles of specified glucosinolates per g of oil-free air-dry solids and not more than 2% erucic acid in the oil component, as a proportion of the total fatty acids content. The specified glucosinolates are any one or a mixture of 3-butenyl, 4-pentenyl, 2-hydroxy-3-butenyl and 2-hydroxy-4-pentenyl glucosinolates. **The low level presence** of up to 0.9% of GM events approved by the Australian Government Office of the Gene Technology Regulator is permitted.

3.2 The definition for canola quality juncea (CSJ 1a) is defined as:

Canola quality juncea is defined as seed of the species *Brassica juncea* but containing less than 30 micromoles of specified glucosinolates per g of oil-free air-dry solids and not more than 2% erucic acid in the oil component, as a proportion of the total fatty acids content. The specified glucosinolates are any one or a mixture of 3-butenyl, 4-pentenyl, 2-hydroxy-3-butenyl and 2-hydroxy-4-pentenyl glucosinolates. In addition, a maximum of less than 2 micromoles of allyl per g of oil-free air-dry solids must be present. The **low level presence** of up to 0.9% of GM events approved by the Australian Government Office of the Gene Technology Regulator is permitted



The following changes apply to CSO 1, CSO 1a, CSJ 1a and CSO 2:

3.3 The term 'Immature' is removed from the definition of 'Damaged':

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|-------------|-----|---|
| Damaged (%) | 3.0 | Includes Diseased, Immature , Weather Damaged and Otherwise Materially Damaged. 0.5% deduction for each 1% over the maximum, rejectable over 10% |
|-------------|-----|---|

3.4 The description of Impurities is clarified, to now read:

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|---------------------|---|
| Impurities (%wt/wt) | Is all foreign material. This includes [commodity type- e.g. canola] and all other material falling through the [screen size and type as specified- e.g. 1.0mm round hole screen]." |
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4. Sunflowers – Poly and Mono changes adopted for 2016/17

Unless otherwise stated, the following changes apply to both Polyunsaturated CSO3 and Monounsaturated CSO4.

4.1 The description of Impurities is clarified, to now read:

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| Impurities (%wt/wt) | "Is all foreign material. This includes sunflower and all other material other material falling through the [screen size and type as specified- e.g. 1.0mm round hole screen]." |
|---------------------|---|

5. Soybeans – Edible Milling and Manufacturing changes adopted for 2016/17

Unless otherwise stated, the following changes apply to both Edible Milling CSO6 and Edible Manufacturing CSO7.

5.1 The description of Impurities is clarified, to now read:

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| Impurities (%wt/wt) | "Is all foreign material. This includes soybeans and all other material other material falling through the [screen size and type as specified- e.g. 1.0mm round hole screen]." |
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6. Proposed Changes for ongoing consideration.

General

- 6.1 To update the Code of Practice for Transport – prior load listing.
- 6.2 Consider development of a Standards Booklet (or separate sections within the current Booklet) for individual commodities.
- 6.3 Review the definition: “Approved Certified Laboratory”. The wording under this definition of “participates in the AOF Test Check Program and meets the defined performance criteria” is not sufficiently defined in terms of:
- Criteria to be met.
 - Not all laboratories participate in all tests under the AOF Check Program or are NATA accredited for all commodities and all required tests.
 - Data on the performance of a laboratory may not be visible to industry in order to select a suitable laboratory.
- 6.4 For “Cold Pressed Oils”, include a temperature specification of less than 27°Celsius, as per the Codex specification.
- 6.5 Review the definition: “Green”:
- For those commodities where a definition does not currently exist, include a definition and/or photo in the Visual Recognition Standards Guide.
 - Review all methods in the Methods Manual for consistency with the Standards.
- 6.6 Review the definition: “Heat Damaged / Bin Burnt”. For those commodities where a definition does not currently exist, include a definition and/or photo in the Visual Recognition Standards Guide.
- 6.7 “Impurities”:
- Review the method for shaking the screen for slotted and round hole screens. May need a statement that the use of the Agtator/Shaking device is not required for round holed screens, but may be necessary for slotted screens.
 - Review the need for development of reference screen specifications for all oilseeds where a screen is used for assessment of Impurities. This may also involve revision to the existing screen specifications used for each commodity.
 - In all standards charts review the use of the word “Impurities” within the Section “Contaminants”, given that for most standards, Contaminants are a part of Impurities.
- 6.8 Definition: “Oil Content”
- Review the need for the following calculation to be included in the Standards

$$\text{Oil content (delivered)} = \text{Oil content (retest)} \times \frac{(100 - \text{delivered moisture})}{(100 - \text{retest moisture})}$$



- b. Given the potential change to moisture content in storage, review the above calculation and need for reference to adjustment of oil content on outturn.
- 6.9 “Sclerotes”. Review whether Sclerotes is distinguishable from Ryegrass Ergot and if not, whether it should be included in the definition/tolerance for Ryegrass Ergot.
- 6.10 “Varietal Masterlist”. Develop a procedure and make it available to all breeding companies to ensure the Varietal Masterlist can be kept updated.
- 6.11 Classification Dispute Procedures: To review various clauses within this section to reflect current industry practice and remove outdated information. Potential to develop one section for seed, oil, meal, oil etc.
- 6.12 “General Procedures”: The current descriptions in this area are a mix of procedures and general statements regarding application of the Standards. There is a need to consider if the General Procedures should be revised to more comprehensively document the sampling and testing processes to be used when assessing oilseeds as per the Standards. This would be split into two sections – one for analysis of quality parameters and a section relating to payment issues (such as reference to “rejections and deductions over the maximum under Section 4”).
- 6.13 Review all references to “AOF Sampling Procedures” and develop revised wording and include in one section for seed, meal and oil if possible.
- 6.14 On all standards charts, references to “rejectable over/under” and wording of “deductions over” need review. Some storage providers advise they do not receive above the tolerance listed, while others in industry may. All statements in the standards and in the following section under Section 4 referring to Price Adjustments will be reviewed and develop revised wording and include in one section for seed, meal and oil if possible.

Canola - CSO1, CSO1a, CSJ1a and CSO2

- 6.15 In relation to “Description”:
 - a. Include a reference to the colour of canola that is acceptable, reflecting both canola seed and downstream products of canola seed.
 - b. Develop a procedure to enable that colour assessment to occur.
- 6.16 For Frost, these seeds may be sucked up in the Aspirator and be included in the material for Impurities, depending on the method of using the Aspirator. A review has proposed the following changes:
 - a. Include Frost in Impurities.
 - b. Remove Frost from Damaged.
 - c. Review the deductions to apply to Frost and all other impacts on pricing.
 - d. If the above is approved, there will not be the need to introduce a photo in the Visual Recognition Standards Guide. If the above is not approved, the inclusion of a photo will be considered.



- 6.17 For Insect Damaged, consider if a photo is required in the Visual Recognition Standards Guide.
- 6.18 For Protein, consider a minimum specification.
- 6.19 For Sclerotes, to include a photo in the VRSG.

Sunflowers – CSO3 and CSO4

- 6.20 To develop a Visual Recognition Standards Guide. Reference photographs of the following defects will be included:
 - Broken or Split
 - Heat Damaged/Bin Burnt
 - Insect Damaged
 - Mouldy
 - Sprouted
 - Sticky Exudate
 - Good quality typical sunflower varietal types (black and grey striped).

Soybean – Edible Milling

- 6.21 Review the tolerance for Green to determine:
 - If it should be included with a maximum tolerance under Damaged, or
 - Remove the reference to Immature in Damaged and include Immature under Green, or
 - Included in any other category
- 6.22 For Protein, consider a minimum specification.
- 6.23 To develop a Visual Recognition Standards Guide. Reference photographs of the following defects will be included:
 - Broken or Split
 - Discoloured
 - Field Fungi/Purple staining
 - Green
 - Heat Damaged/Bin Burnt
 - Insect Damaged
 - Mouldy
 - Sclerotinia
 - Weather Stained
 - Weed Stained
 - Good quality (clear and dark hilum types)
- 6.24 For Weather Stained:
 - Review if Field Fungi staining (purple) be distinguished from weed seed staining (nightshade purple).
 - Review all parameters within this quality parameter and the distinction with Damaged quality parameters.



Soybean - Crushing

- 6.25 The sieve specification of 3.175mm round hole sieve needs review as this cannot be manufactured.

Cottonseed

- 6.26 Review various Defective grain parameters and their definition. Including a comparison of the following with Heat Damaged, Bin Burnt and Mouldy:
- a. Weather Damaged/Field Fungi as it may be similar to Weather Stained or Mouldy.
 - b. Parameters assessed under Damaged.

Peanuts

- 6.27 Review the inclusion of this commodity in the Standards.
- 6.28 To clarify how to assess Free Fatty Acid.
- 6.29 To clarify what defects apply, how they are assessed, the definition for each and their tolerance.
- 6.30 To clarify the definition of Impurities and how it is assessed.