



MANAGEMENT OF GRAIN WITHIN THE AUSTRALIAN GRAIN SUPPLY CHAIN:

Australian Grain Industry – Code of Practice

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**Compiled on behalf of the Australian Grain Industry by:
Grain Trade Australia**

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1. About this Code of Practice

1.1 Purpose of the Code

The purpose of this Code of Practice (Code) is to describe practices that the grain industry use to ensure Australian grain and grain products meet domestic or export customer requirements. Customer requirements include those stipulated in contracts and regulatory requirements at the Australian State, Territory and Federal levels and international and overseas country level. There are also a range of industry standards that are covered under this Code.

The processes employed by industry at each point along the grain supply chain vary depending on the outcome required. Each industry participant manages their own operations based on the needs of their customers and their own internal procedures and systems.

The Code focuses on those common standards, operating procedures and documented processes. The Code assumes that all participants in the grain supply chain have in place established practices that ensure compliance with this Code.

By following this Code, all sectors related to the grain industry, governments, researchers and consumers will gain confidence that processes exist in Australia to successfully produce, store and supply grain that meets the expectations of the entire grain supply chain.

The grain industry is committed to self-regulation. This Code assists that purpose by providing a process that is transparent and which outlines minimum requirements of all involved in the Australian grain supply chain.

This Code has been developed in line with the Australian Grain Industry Code of Conduct¹ developed in 2009 and subsequently revised in 2010. That Code of Conduct was developed by Grain Trade Australia (GTA) on behalf of industry with

the financial support of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) (now the Department of Agriculture) as part of the wheat marketing transitional funding assistance measures for the new wheat export marketing arrangements that commenced on 1 July 2008.

The new Code of Practice has been developed to provide further guidance to industry and confidence to customers that the grain industry is committed to meeting its obligations of providing grain according to industry-recommended criteria as defined in this Code and according to those mandatory regulatory requirements.

GTA will review this Code with input from industry, to ensure its integrity is maintained.

1.2 Scope of this Code

This Code is intended to cover all participants of the Australian grain industry. It has been developed to be applicable to all grain and grain products and applies to all stages along the supply chain. The Code has been designed to promote the use of best management practice by industry participants. This means:

- ▶ Mandatory compliance with all regulations as required by law; and
- ▶ Recommended compliance with accepted industry practices as documented in this Code.

The Code outlines a number of key elements that are common to all industry sectors, some that apply to particular sectors of the industry and elements that relate to specific commodities only.

Industry recognises the value of formal Quality Assurance systems. While these have been implemented by some sectors of the industry, their widespread adoption has not occurred. Implementation of this Code may assist adoption

¹ Australian Grain Industry Code of Conduct Second Edition July 2010 – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/publications>

of Quality Assurance systems at all stages of the supply chain.

Industry uses a combination of Quality Assurance systems, storage and transport practices and sampling and testing regimes to assist the commercial marketing of grain in compliance with commercial and regulatory requirements.

1.3 Industry Endorsement

This Code applies to all participants in the supply chain from plant breeding through to the end consumer, and applies to grain and grain products marketed on the Australian domestic and export markets.

All organisations involved in the Australian grain industry are encouraged to adopt this Code.

It is intention of the GTA Board, that membership of GTA from 1 July 2014 will require members to adhere to the Code.

Those industry participants who abide by this Code agree to:

- ▶ Comply with all laws and regulations relating to the growing, merchandising, inspection, grading, weighing, storing, handling and transport of grain, including relevant Occupational Health and Safety regulations;
- ▶ Conduct activities considering the impact on the environment;
- ▶ Comply with legal requirements for the application and use of chemicals at all stages along the supply chain;
- ▶ Comply with Australian and importing countries' maximum residue limits (MRLs) and other regulated import requirements;
- ▶ Implement financial management standards where applicable;

- ▶ Comply with industry standards, processes and procedures where contractual obligations dictate;
- ▶ Comply with industry and individual company procedures where contractors are used;
- ▶ Maintain and promote the use of industry-accepted management practices, standards and procedures in the transaction of business;
- ▶ Promote the adoption of safe practices at all stages along the supply chain; and
- ▶ Improve the standards of practice and service in the Australian grain industry.

1.4 Technical Guideline Documents

As this Code is further developed and reviewed over time, GTA will develop the following:

- ▶ Additional Technical Guideline Documents (see Appendix 2) providing more detailed information to industry on specific activities. These documents will assist implementation of each listed activity as outlined in this Code; and
- ▶ Generic forms outlining data to be collected for various activities, to support those Technical Guideline Documents.

Industry is encouraged to provide input into topics for inclusion and development of Technical Guideline Documents.

2. Code of Practice Requirements

This Code lists a number of activities that industry will undertake along the supply chain. Activities are listed based on the main supply chain locations where grain is managed. There is no intention to prioritise each activity, as all are considered essential to managing grain within the Australian grain industry.

There are a number of generic processes that occur along the supply chain that are applicable to more than one of these activities. For example:

- ▶ Mandatory compliance with applicable regulations
- ▶ Staff training
- ▶ Documentation of procedures
- ▶ Collection of data and maintenance of records
- ▶ Traceability through the supply chain

2.1 On-Farm Activities

2.1.1 General Processes

This activity refers to all processes occurring on the farm including:

- ▶ Pre-sowing
- ▶ Growing of the crop
- ▶ Harvesting
- ▶ Storage
- ▶ Transport

At all stages the crop is managed to consider the impact of those practices on yield, grain quality, agronomic aspects of the crop and environmental impacts, and to limit and/or eliminate the presence of toxins, microbial and other contamination, non-approved chemical residues and stored grain insects as appropriate.

Activities conducted in all areas of operations for this purpose include:

- ▶ Maintaining the hygiene of storages, equipment and surrounds
- ▶ Minimising contamination of the commodity produced
- ▶ Following regulatory requirements and controls at all times
- ▶ Contractors used to carry out an activity providing a declaration attesting to compliance with industry guidelines.

Documentation and records of relevant management practices are kept. Records are kept as per requirements of any relevant Federal, State or Territory legislation or as required by industry.

For the purposes of traceability of Variety to verify Declarations this includes identifying:

- ▶ The source of seed
- ▶ Seed retention
- ▶ Paddock utilisation
- ▶ Storage utilisation

2.1.2 Crop Growth

Where applicable, seed purchased for sowing complies with the Australian Seeds Federation National Code of Practice for Seed Labelling and Marketing.²

Seed is:

- ▶ Labelled and traceable;
- ▶ Accompanied by an assurance that the variety has been tested; and
- ▶ Treated prior to sowing to minimise potential disease infestation during crop growth.

² Australian Seeds Federation National Code of Practice for Seed Labelling and Marketing – <http://www.asf.asn.au/content.php?id=393>

During crop growth a range of agronomic practices are conducted:

- ▶ To maximise the quality of grain produced;
- ▶ To maintain the integrity of the crop;
- ▶ To minimise contamination of the harvested grain;
- ▶ To control pests and diseases as required; and
- ▶ Records are maintained of all treatments applied.

Principles of managing pests are followed, as outlined in the Farm Biosecurity Manual for the Grains Industry³. This includes at a minimum:

- ▶ Crop monitoring and pest surveillance;
- ▶ Maintaining good farm hygiene;
- ▶ Keeping records; and
- ▶ Reporting suspect pests.

2.1.3 Grain Harvesting and Storage

Grain is harvested, handled and stored to preserve its integrity according to industry standards. Where relevant, on-farm storage facilities are managed as per requirements outlined in Section 2.3 “Storage Facilities”.

During the storage period:

- ▶ Documentation and records of all storages used on-farm are kept by the producer;
- ▶ All storages are maintained in a suitable condition;
- ▶ Grain is monitored to preserve its quality;
- ▶ Documentation is kept of grain storage and handling to provide traceability through to the next segment of the supply chain; and

- ▶ Stored grain is managed to comply with the need to be free of live stored grain insects on outturn.
- ▶ All chemical treatments to storages, handling equipment and grain are applied as per regulatory and industry requirements.

2.1.4 Movement ex-farm

Prior to loading, all transport is inspected to determine its suitability for loading and transporting grain. The Code of Practice for the transport industry and the elements for the transport industry, as outlined under section 2.6, are followed where relevant.

For the purposes of traceability, producers provide appropriate documentation to transport agents when used to move grain from the farm through the supply chain. Grain is accompanied by declarations that provide details on the status of the grain as required by the market place.

At a minimum a declaration is required:

- ▶ For the tonnage of grain covered under each individual contract; and
- ▶ For each truckload tendered for delivery where no contract exists (e.g., at harvest)

The declaration must include:

- ▶ Variety;
- ▶ Chemical treatment and residue status; and
- ▶ GM status

³ Farm Biosecurity Manual for the Grains Industry “Reducing the risk of exotic and damaging pests becoming established on your farm” – <http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/farm-biosecurity-plansmanuals/>

2.2 Sampling and Testing Grain

Documented procedures for equipment use and sampling and testing procedures are outlined in the company Sampling Manual or the Operating Procedures.

2.2.1 Equipment to be Used

There is a range of equipment available for sampling and assessing the quality of grain against specifications listed in standards. The type of equipment used and the level of sophistication and accuracy will vary by organisation, location used, purpose of use and commodity being assessed.

Only equipment suited to its intended purpose is to be used. The preference is for the use of:

- ▶ Automated versus manual probes;
- ▶ A grain divider to obtain a sub-sample for assessment;
- ▶ Objective technology unless specified in the Contract and/or Storage and Handling Agreement; and
- ▶ Reference material where available.

2.2.2 Equipment Monitoring and Calibration

Equipment is to be routinely monitored, calibrated and checked to ensure correct operation as outlined in the company Sampling Manual or the Operating Procedures. The frequency of calibration and these checks will vary based on the type of equipment, frequency of use and operating procedures of the company.

Checking of the calibration will be done by a person appropriately qualified to carry out such a task. Personnel may be external to the company or internal staff skilled in that task.

If equipment is found to not be properly calibrated, the Sampling Manual or Operating Procedures is to be checked for actions to be taken.

2.2.3 Trade Certification of Equipment

Equipment used may be deemed “for trade”, thus it must meet certain regulatory conditions⁴.

Industry is committed to the use of all equipment of a standard for “use in trade” where the outcome of the grain classification process is a payment to the supplier of the grain. All other testing equipment that does not fall under this legislation is also to be checked under similar processes, as it is the desire of industry to ensure all equipment used for grain testing is suited to that purpose.

GTA committees communicate as required with the relevant State Departments of Fair Trading and the National Measurement Institute to assist industry in alignment of its standards and processes with State and Federal legislation and/or codes.

2.3 Storage Facilities

2.3.1 Storage Construction & Maintenance

Grain storage facilities:

- ▶ Are to be soundly constructed;
- ▶ Must be maintained in order to prevent the entry of pests, vermin and moisture;
- ▶ Must prevent seepage of grain from the storage; and
- ▶ Are to be located in an area and the surrounds are to be of suitable construction material to minimise contamination of grain and to prevent damage to stored grain through water ingress.

⁴ National Measurement Institute – <http://www.measurement.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>

Where an individual storage is categorised as sealed and is used on that basis it is to comply with the Australian Standard AS2628⁵. This includes the requirement to comply with the pressure test as outlined in that Standard.

Storages should be suitable for the commodity to be stored. Preference is for the use of sealed and well maintained permanent storages for high value commodities. Aeration is a useful management tool for maintaining the quality of grain in storage.

The structural integrity of storages is monitored regularly during the storage period to maintain the integrity of the stored grain and to assist in maintaining its quality. Any storage condition that may impact on the quality of grain to be stored should be addressed as soon as possible following detection.

2.3.2 Grain Pest & Hygiene Management

A pest management strategy for all pests should be documented and regularly updated. Where required, additional pest management strategies should be implemented based on seasonal conditions (e.g., mouse plagues).

Industry follows the principles of Integrated Pest Management including, where relevant, using tools such as:

- ▶ Hygiene;
- ▶ Inspection; and
- ▶ Aeration.

Storages, their surrounds and all associated handling equipment should be regularly checked to prevent the entry of and to be practically free of pests, vermin and weeds. Where practical, the intention is that grain is to be maintained in an insect free condition.

Grain should be sampled regularly to determine the presence of stored grain insects.

- ▶ Any insect infestations should be treated as soon as possible following detection;
- ▶ Any chemical use should be done to follow industry guidelines and to meet regulatory requirements and customer specifications;
- ▶ All chemical treatments to grain should be done to ensure compliance with applicable MRLs; and
- ▶ Only legal chemical treatments for grain, storages, structures and surrounds are to be used.

Grain spillages and dust should be cleaned and removed from the site as soon as practical following grain movement. Facilities should be regularly cleaned down following unloading or movement of grain to remove carryover contaminants, assist insect control and assist maintaining hygiene.

2.3.3 Storage Operations

Any provider of a storage facility will operate that facility to ensure any commodity moving through that facility is not compromised in any way. This includes the use of a structural treatment for insect control.

All commercial Storage and Handling operators should provide a Storage and Handling Agreement outlining all terms and conditions.

As part of a Quality Assurance system, procedures will be documented for the major activities occurring at that facility.

All staff will be adequately trained and a documented Occupational Health and Safety procedure will exist as required by relevant legislation.

⁵ Australian Standard AS2628 Sealed grain-storage silos — Sealing requirements for insect control — <http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/default.aspx>

Services offered at the storage facility will be documented and, where relevant, documentation will be publicly available that lists a range of commercial services including but not limited to:

- ▶ Storage and Handling Agreement outlining:
 - The nature of the service provided;
 - The responsibility of the storage provider in supplying the service to its customers;
 - Communication to the owner of the grain if an event has damaged the grain or prevents the owner from outturning or accessing the grain;
 - The liability of the storage provider should grain be lost or damaged;
 - The obligations of the storage provider covering insurance; and
 - The price for conducting those services.
- ▶ Notices of the requirement for industry to be compliant with relevant procedures and actions to be taken by the storage provider in circumstances where non-compliance is detected, such as:
 - Detection of pickled grain;
 - Detection of chemical residues in excess of legal requirements; and
 - Incorrectly completed Commodity Vendor Declarations.

As outlined in the Storage and Handling Agreement, trace-back to the grain supply source will occur for investigation of all such non-compliance.

2.4 Chemical Use

2.4.1 Regulations

Industry is committed to complying with relevant Australian and International chemical regulations. The grain industry provides a product that is considered safe for human and animal consumption.

A whole-of-chain approach applies to food safety and chemical residue management and the provision of grain according to customer requirements through a combination of:

- ▶ Australian State, Territory and Federal Government legislation; and
- ▶ Industry approved quality assurance systems underlying the legislation.

At all times, the grain industry complies with all regulatory controls for chemicals. The key elements to the regulatory system are:

- ▶ Chemicals are registered for both pre-harvest and post-harvest use on grain. In Australia there are two Government bodies (Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)) responsible for registration of chemicals and for determining MRLs of chemicals^{6,7};
- ▶ Australia is a full signatory to the Codex Alimentarius Commission⁸, an international body created by the World Health Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization to develop, amongst other things, International MRLs. The Australian MRLs and the

⁶ The Australian MRL database – www.apvma.gov.au/residues/mrl.shtml The Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) database – www.foodstandards.gov.au

⁷ Maximum Residue Limits of agricultural and veterinary chemicals and associated substances in food commodities – <http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/standard.php>

⁸ Codex Alimentarius Commission – <http://www.codexalimentarius.org/>

registration and use of chemicals, are binding in all Australian States and Territories;

- ▶ The Australian Government Department of Agriculture (DA) controls exports under the Export Control Act 1982⁹. Plant Export Operations¹⁰ is part of DA and is responsible for this task. Plant Export Operations interfaces with the grain industry through various means such as the Grain and Plant Products Export Industry Consultative Committee¹¹; and
- ▶ The Australian National Residue Survey (NRS)¹² gathers information on chemical residues and environmental contaminants in the products of participating industries such as grain. Samples are taken from a range of domestic grain products, container exports and all bulk exports of prescribed grains and assessed for levels of a range of chemical compounds. Where MRL violations are detected, the NRS initiates a trace-back system to determine the cause. That trace-back system is done by the relevant regulatory authority in each State and Territory as required by legislation. As required by legislation, NRS reports on those violations.
 - All grain organisations outturning on the domestic market to an end-processor (who is not defined as a primary producer) are required to participate in the NRS grains residue monitoring program;

- All bulk grain exporters are required to participate in the NRS; and
- All container exporters are required to participate in the NRS.

As required by legislation:

- ▶ Industry will not trade in grain that contains a chemical in violation of relevant legislation; and
- ▶ If any violation of an MRL or mis-use of a chemical is identified, it is to be reported to the relevant authority.

2.4.2 Industry Practices

Industry implements a range of quality assurance systems and practices relating to the safety and compliance of Australian grain with market and regulatory requirements, including insect control and chemical residues of pre and post-harvest chemicals. These measures:

- ▶ Incorporate the principles of Integrated Pest Management;
- ▶ Incorporate rotating the use of chemicals and judiciously using chemicals to manage resistance, to assist in ensuring chemicals are available in the long term;
- ▶ Include compliance with Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) "Draft voluntary Code of Practice to reduce national security-related risks in the chemicals supply chain"¹³;

⁹ Export Control (Plants and Plant Products) Orders 2005 – <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Series/C2004A02606>

¹⁰ Exporting grain from Australia – <http://www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/export/plants-plant-products>

¹¹ Grain and Plant Products Export Industry Consultative Committee – <http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/about/clients/consultative-committees/gicc>

¹² National Residue Survey – <http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/nrs>

¹³ Draft National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern – <http://www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>

- ▶ Apply across the Australian grain supply chain from on-farm production to export in bulk vessels, containers or bags and trade to the domestic market; and
- ▶ Are updated based on a range of factors such as changes in regulations, variable agronomic practices and environmental conditions or the pest status of stored grain.

2.4.3 Chemical Application

At all times, chemicals are applied:

- ▶ To comply with labels for those chemicals;
- ▶ To comply with MRLs for those chemicals; and
- ▶ By appropriately qualified personnel.

Prior to and during crop growth, chemicals are applied:

- ▶ Based on agronomic and environmental conditions.

During and following harvest, chemicals such as structural treatments and stored grain treatments are applied:

- ▶ At rates based on a range of factors including end-use of that grain;
- ▶ To maintain and prolong the life of those chemicals;
- ▶ To comply with MRLs for each applicable market;
- ▶ To comply with the Phosphine Resistance Management Strategy to prolong the life of phosphine¹⁴; and

- ▶ Abiding on outcomes, recommendations and activities of the National Working Party on Grain Protection¹⁵.

Industry adopts a nil tolerance for live stored grain insects on outturn of grain to the domestic or export market. Storages are actively monitored for the presence of live stored grain insects and industry strives for grain in storage to be free of live insects.

Fumigations are monitored to ensure recommended concentrations are achieved.

2.4.4 Commodity Vendor Declarations

Preference is for a single Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD)¹⁶ to be used across industry where possible. It is recognised CVDs may be developed by individual industry participants.

CVD forms:

- ▶ Are routinely used in the grain supply chain on receipt of grain from a producer or during the transfer of ownership within the trade;
- ▶ Must include details such as chemical residue status, variety and GM status of the grain;
- ▶ May include details of the quality status of the grain;
- ▶ Contain information that is used by the buyer or handler of the grain to confirm the status of the grain and to verify the grain meets regulations and/or market requirements; and
- ▶ Are only to be provided where information documented can be supported by records or other suitable means.

¹⁴ Phosphine Resistance Management Strategy – <http://www.crplantbiosecurity.com.au/content/strategy-manage-phosphine-resistance> or http://www.graintrade.org.au/chemical_tolerances

¹⁵ National Working Party on Grain Protection – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/nwpgp>

¹⁶ Commodity Vendor Declaration forms – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/contracts>

2.4.5 Quality Checks

Quality control checks:

- ▶ Are carried out from the time grain is harvested and received into storage up to the time:
 - It is placed on a shipping belt for loading onto a bulk vessel for export;
 - It is loaded into a container for export;
 - It is delivered to a domestic end-user; and
- ▶ Involve assessment of a range of samples taken along the supply chain to ensure customer and regulatory requirements will be met on outturn of that grain.

Samples and certification documentation may accompany each grain parcel as it moves through the supply chain. These may be provided by each participant in the supply chain or by independent third parties.

2.4.6 Market Requirements

All involved in the grain supply chain, including producers, storage providers and marketers are to be aware of the relevant domestic and international MRLs applying to grain. These are outlined in the Australian Grains Industry Post Harvest Chemical Usage Recommendations and Outturn Tolerances publication¹⁷ and on the NRS website^{18,12}.

Grain is only outturned:

- ▶ Following compliance with the legislated label requirements such as With-holding and Ventilation Period; and/or
- ▶ Analysis of grain to confirm residue levels.

Where grain is known to contain a chemical that is in violation of a regulatory or market requirement, industry will not supply that grain to that market unless:

- ▶ A mitigation strategy is implemented; and/or
- ▶ The supplier receives written agreement from the customer of the grain, provided regulatory requirements are not violated.

2.5 Grain Quality Management

Industry complies with various competency standards that exist for the receipt and management of grain¹⁹.

All involved in the supply chain are responsible for providing traceability of grain through the supply chain. This is based on the principle that any entity in the supply chain has capability to trace grain one step forward and one step backward. Documentation is used to implement investigations on non-conformance.

2.5.1 Grain Receipt

Industry preference is for the use of industry standards to classify grain. On receipt of grain, the storage provider:

- ▶ Applies industry sampling and testing protocols, with field test methods equivalent to reference methods where applicable;
- ▶ Documents operational procedures associated with sampling, testing and classification of grain and, where applicable, makes these publicly available;

¹⁷ Australian Grains Industry Post Harvest Chemical Usage Recommendations and Outturn Tolerances 2012/13 – http://www.graintrade.org.au/chemical_tolerances

¹⁸ National Residue Survey – <http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/nrs>

¹⁹ Various Competency Standards for Receipt, Testing and Storage of grain – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/CompetencyStandards>

- ▶ Classifies grain according to industry or end-buyer standards²⁰;
- ▶ Conducts assessment and classification at the point of receipt, recognising the practical difficulties of this process in certain situations;
- ▶ Assesses individual loads of all grain tendered for delivery according to those standards;
- ▶ Where feasible, uses reference methods for assessment;
- ▶ Documents and makes known to industry where variations to industry standards occur;
- ▶ Uses reference material where available (e.g., GTA Visual Recognition Standards Guides²⁰);
- ▶ Makes available at each receipt site a documented dispute and rejection procedure for each load tendered for delivery. Preference is for the use of a common industry procedure;
- ▶ Obtains a declaration from the deliverer of the grain on a range of parameters, including where applicable commercial contract/price issues, variety, GM composition, chemical use and QA status of the grain;
- ▶ Takes various samples for further analysis of grain quality or verification of the declaration at receipt based on the risk assessment procedure of the storage provider. At a minimum grade running samples are collected;
- ▶ Maintains relevant records of each delivery; and
- ▶ Checks documentation of each delivery prior to unloading to ensure the integrity of the grain in storage will be maintained.

Segregations are created according to market requirements and based on the industry standard for that commodity and grade. Grain of differing varietal grade classification is not blended unless:

- ▶ Procedures are documented;
- ▶ The outcome is known; and
- ▶ Appropriate approval has been obtained.

2.5.2 Grain Quality Management during Storage

During the storage period:

- ▶ Segregations and grain integrity are maintained to meet market requirements;
- ▶ Regular sampling and grain inspection occur, and these processes are documented;
- ▶ Hygiene of the grain is maintained;
- ▶ Insect and pest control programs are implemented to assist in maintaining the hygiene of the stored commodity and meet marketing requirements on outturn;
- ▶ Following grain movement, grain spillages are to be cleaned on a regular basis; and
- ▶ Relevant records are maintained for all storages and when grain is moved within the storage facility. These records may include:
 - Commodity
 - Grade
 - Quality
 - Chemical treatments

²⁰ Various Commodity Standards and the VRSG for the applicable season – http://www.graintrade.org.au/commodity_standards

2.5.3 Grain Outturn – Domestic

All handling and transport equipment is inspected prior to moving grain to ensure:

- ▶ It is of an adequate standard; and
- ▶ It will not compromise the integrity or quality of the grain.

During outturn:

- ▶ Samples are taken and grain is physically inspected to ensure its quality has been maintained in storage;
- ▶ Samples obtained are retained for a suitable period. A documented sampling, testing and sample retention procedure ensures staff are aware of requirements;
- ▶ Transport units to be loaded with grain are to comply with relevant weight limits;
- ▶ Where grain weight is assessed, it is determined on a Registered Weighbridge; and
- ▶ Suitable documentation is supplied with the outturned grain to identify its quality and integrity.

2.5.4 Grain Outturn – Export

All export premises, pathways and processes must meet any regulatory requirements, including those stipulated by Plant Export Operations.

Documented procedures are to be maintained at the export premises relating to a range of procedures including storage and grain pathway hygiene, grain sampling, grain testing and sample retention.

Grain loading may commence:

- ▶ Once the empty vessel (e.g., bulk vessel, container or bag) is deemed fit to load, as per Plant Export

Operations and Australian Maritime Safety Authority regulations and requirements;

- ▶ If grain pathways and the empty vessel have been inspected and it is determined they do not to contain any material that may adversely impact on the quality of the grain to be loaded; and
- ▶ Once the quality of grain accumulated is known. No grain is to be loaded unless the quality is known.

During loading:

- ▶ Grain is inspected as per Plant Export Operations requirements;
- ▶ Grain is sampled and tested for quality;
- ▶ Analytical results obtained using objective testing technology take precedence over results obtained by subjective assessment methods; and
- ▶ Independent inspection companies are used where contractually required to independently verify the quality of grain loaded.

Following loading, samples are to be obtained representing the grain loaded. These may be assessed or retained as required.

2.6 Transport

For every grain movement, transport providers:

- ▶ Maintain the quality and integrity of the grain;
- ▶ Prevent unintentional contamination of the load; and
- ▶ Transport grain to their designated markets quickly, safely and within the relevant laws.

This is achieved through compliance with the Grain Transport Code of Practice jointly developed between GTA and the Livestock and Bulk Carriers Association (LBCA)²¹ or other industry approved Transport Codes of Practice.

2.6.1 Regulations

All transport providers including staff and contractors involved in the transport of grain comply with:

- ▶ Regulations relating to all activities associated with transport vehicles such as
 - Loading and unloading
 - Consigning
 - Scheduling
 - Driving
 - Vehicle mass
- ▶ Relevant Chain of Responsibility legislation;
- ▶ Fatigue Management requirements;
- ▶ Relevant Biosecurity requirements; and
- ▶ Relevant industry Codes, including any industry approved Transport Code of Practice.

All transport providers are to have the relevant permits and be appropriately trained.

2.6.2 Processes

All transport providers:

- ▶ Must have suitably documented systems, procedures, facilities and training for all staff and contractors to meet the legislative and industry requirements for the transport of grain;
- ▶ Must be able to demonstrate adherence to the relevant Transport Code of Practice through records and audits, and must provide those records on request;

- ▶ Must use dedicated transport units where possible where there is a risk of contamination of subsequent loads
- ▶ When required, are to sample grain during loading or unloading to minimise the loading or discharge of inappropriate quality grain;
- ▶ Must ensure grain is loaded into transport units safely and within legal weight limits, using a Registered Weighbridge; and
- ▶ Must use compliant practices. This includes the end recipients of transport providers.

Where non-compliance has been detected:

- ▶ Actions must be taken to remedy the situation as soon as possible; and
- ▶ Where legally required, such incidents must be reported to the relevant authority.

All transport units (e.g., rail wagons, road trucks, containers):

- ▶ Are to be inspected and cleaned to an agreed industry standard in a suitable biosecurity area prior to loading;
- ▶ Are to be of suitable condition to maintain the integrity and quality of the product to be loaded (e.g., able to be enclosed);
- ▶ Are to be suitably dry and free of contaminants to preserve the quality of the grain to be loaded (e.g., free of fertiliser);
- ▶ Must comply with any industry or regulatory “prior load” requirements;
- ▶ Must be accompanied by relevant documentation and not be loaded unless the required documentation is provided;

²¹ Various freight contracts – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/contracts>

- ▶ Are not to contain chemical residues that may impact on the integrity of the grain to be loaded or violate market or regulatory requirements;
- ▶ Must only be loaded with a quantity of grain that meets legal weight limits;
- ▶ Are not to be used to fumigate grain while in-transit unless legally permitted to do so; and
- ▶ Are to be cleaned in a suitable biosecurity area following discharge.

2.7 Marketing

The Australian grain industry:

- ▶ Proactively identifies, engages in and maintains access to domestic and international markets;
- ▶ Strives to adopt common documentation and data management processes to assist these aims;
- ▶ Supports the use of documented contractual terms to facilitate aspects of the grain trade outlined within this Code, including where appropriate the use of the Commercial Resources developed by GTA²² covering grain sales contracts, storage and freight agreements and grain standards; and
- ▶ Implements appropriate procedures for the management of grain quality to:
 - Underpin the product standard; and
 - To comply with food safety requirements.

2.7.1 Marketing Australian Grain

When marketing Australian grain:

- ▶ Industry participants do so with the intention of promoting and maintaining the reputation of Australian grain;
- ▶ Where applicable, the relevant grain standard and description as applied by industry will be used. This includes where relevant any varietal classification rules as outlined in the Varietal Master List;
- ▶ Preference is for the use of industry contracts and published grade standards;
- ▶ All grain traded is to be supplied with appropriate documentation;
- ▶ Buyers communicate relevant grain standards and specifications to their suppliers in clear, meaningful and accurate terms;
- ▶ GTA grade standards (e.g., referring to CS number) will only be used where the final grain out-turned meets all specifications of that standard including objective quality parameters, relevant Varietal Master Lists and varietal purity, and all rules associated with those grades are complied with, including:
 - Applicable dates for implementation of new seasons' standards
 - Re-classification of old seasons' grain
 - Blending of old and new seasons' grain

²² Various contracts and documents – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/contracts>

- ▶ Where samples or analytical results are required to be provided as per contract terms, the marketer or supplier of the grain arranges these to be taken and assessed as per industry sampling and testing protocols;
- ▶ Certification is only to be supplied based on appropriate information such as records; and
- ▶ Provision of analytical results is only to be supplied based on:
 - Appropriate sampling and testing; or
 - As outlined in the relevant contract; or
 - According to national or international standards.

For grain destined for the domestic market, grain meets all relevant Australian regulations such as:

- ▶ The FSANZ Food Standards Code;
- ▶ APVMA MRLs; and
- ▶ Where supplied for stockfeed use, all State and Territory stock food regulations.

For grain exported, the grain complies at all times with:

- ▶ Quarantine requirements of the importing country²³; and
- ▶ Relevant international standards such as:
 - Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety²⁴

2.7.2 Market Access

Industry will cooperate with the Australian Government and industry organisations to:

- ▶ Maintain access to existing markets;
- ▶ Improve market access where applicable;
- ▶ Develop new markets for grain domestically and internationally; and
- ▶ Meet all of the requirements of its markets.

Each industry stakeholder recognises its responsibility to maintain the reputation of Australian grain. Through its actions, each stakeholder will adopt policies and processes to ensure that future trade to markets is enhanced.

2.7.3 Contract Documentation

The commercial relationship between parties will be managed by a contract. Services offered by stakeholders along the supply chain are documented and publicly available.

GTA will maintain templates for grain sales contracts as required by industry. Freight and storage contracts are also available.

The contractual relationship will be bound by provisions of one or more of the following:

- ▶ Contract law;
- ▶ Government legislation;
- ▶ Industry rules such as the GTA Trade Rules²⁵; and/or
- ▶ The provisions of the terms and conditions of the specific contract.

The GTA Trade Rules can be used to govern the rules and guidelines that underpin transactional relationships between parties. Where used, all

²³ Quarantine requirements of Importing Countries, MICO R – <http://www.daff.gov.au/micor/plants>

²⁴ Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/>

²⁵ GTA Trade Rules – http://www.graintrade.org.au/trade_rules

parties involved in buying and selling grain should be familiar with those GTA Trade Rules and ensure they understand the terminology of the industry.

Where used the GTA Trade Rules assist to harmonise the various contracts and trade rules in operation within the Australian market. GTA Trade Rules underpin the GTA Contracts and where used are the basis of trade for other specialty grain contracts. The Trade Rules assist to reflect trade practices and facilitate trade between buyers and sellers in the grain industry.

All parties involved in buying and selling grain should ensure they understand the terminology used by industry.

- ▶ Where appropriate all parties involved in buying and selling Australian grain will conduct trading activities in accordance with the GTA Trade Rules, or practices equivalent to or exceeding the GTA Trade Rules, and all parties should have a full appreciation of the GTA Trade Rules;
- ▶ Grain contracts will clearly define payment and other contract terms. Where terms and conditions are outside the industry standard, parties will make their counterparties aware of these terms;
- ▶ When using industry terminology, buyers will use this in line with the intent of the definition;
- ▶ Industry participants will ensure that they understand the nature of the contract, its pricing characteristics, the risks in relation to the contract and under what circumstances and through what mechanism the original terms of the contract can be altered²⁶;

- ▶ Producers should clearly understand at the time of contracting what the implications are in the event of production difficulties and the inability to fulfil contract obligations due to reduced or failed production;
- ▶ Where variations to the contract are agreed, these should be confirmed in writing between the parties in a clear and transparent manner;
- ▶ Parties to a GTA contract should reference the GTA Dispute Resolution Service in all contracts; and
- ▶ Parties to contracts incorporating the GTA Trade Rules are obliged to refer any dispute to GTA for settlement under the GTA Dispute Resolution Service.

Buyers and other industry participants will implement the following protocols:

- ▶ Publish all fees and charges associated with any products or services in a transparent and clear manner. This will be achieved by buyers posting all fees and charges on their respective websites and/ or making such information freely available upon application;
- ▶ Deduct statutory and industry levies²⁷ and end point royalties²⁸, as required by law or contract and remit same to the relevant agency (e.g., Plant Breeder's Rights); and
- ▶ Post all grain prices exclusive of GST.

²⁶ A Guide to Taking out Grain Contracts – <http://www.graintrade.org.au/contracts>

²⁷ Various Government controlled levies by commodity – <http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/levies/grains>

²⁸ PBR Licence and EPR Collection Agreement, list of the varieties and contact details for the Agent – <http://varietycentral.com.au/>

2.7.4 Grain Pool Providers

Industry participants who offer grain pools will adhere to the protocols as detailed in the TGD – Grain Pool Providers.

2.7.5 Grain Quality Data Management

Industry will manage the capture, processing and transfer of data.

- ▶ At a minimum, data to be captured and records maintained by the company should include those required for compliance with regulatory requirements and industry standards, including for the purposes of traceability;
- ▶ The use of automated processes to capture and transfer data to participants along the supply chain is encouraged;
- ▶ Data is captured and stored for periods relevant to its use and purpose;
- ▶ Where required, there are documented procedures relating to what data is captured, the mechanism of capture and the storage period for data retention; and
- ▶ Other records will be captured and retained based on the individual company Sampling Manual or Operating Procedures Manual.

2.7.6 Financial Management

Industry participants employ financial management processes:

- ▶ To ensure that there are adequate resources to meet their objectives;
- ▶ To remain solvent;
- ▶ To ensure continual operation within the grains industry;

- ▶ To ensure they are sustainable, properly capitalised and funded; and
- ▶ To ensure they have adequate cash flow to support their operations over the duration of their lives and to contribute to achieving their goals. Sound financial management is undertaken.

At all times industry complies with relevant financial legislation (e.g., Financial Services Reform Act)²⁹ including any requirement for:

- ▶ Record keeping;
- ▶ Financial reporting;
- ▶ Auditing; and
- ▶ Those companies offering financial advice must operate under an Australian Financial Services License.

Companies have a documented procedure relating to financial management.

2.8 Training

This Code encourages professional development through the continual development of training for staff to maintain high professional standards.

All staff including contractors and/or registered officers are to be adequately trained in the requirements of this Code. Where required, all suppliers are audited against their stated competency and records kept.

While the specific training required will differ across the supply chain and depend on the tasks undertaken, industry participants are to ensure that all principals and staff:

- ▶ Are trained and given clear guidance so they can competently and efficiently discharge their functions and provide the services they are authorised to provide;

²⁹ Financial Services Reform Act – www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2005C00498

- ▶ Have an adequate knowledge of the provisions of this Code. There is to be sufficient personnel with the ability to carry out the provisions of this Code.
- ▶ Have completed training relevant to their roles (e.g., samplers are trained in industry sampling and testing protocols). Training may be:
 - Formal
 - Informal through guidance and instruction “on the job”
- ▶ Undertake training relevant to industry practices and as offered by industry experts (e.g., GTA Professional Development Courses);
- ▶ Comply with all relevant industry regulations and/or standards (e.g., sampler training referenced back to Industry Competency Standards);
- ▶ Keep skills and accreditations up to date through ongoing training (e.g., yearly refresher training on application of grain standards);
- ▶ Where appropriate, increase their skills through further training;
- ▶ Maintain documented evidence of training completed (e.g., Accreditation/Completion Certificate displayed in sample stand); and
- ▶ Have the appropriate support and ongoing training to ensure they can carry out their role:
 - Adequately
 - In a professional manner
 - In accordance with all current regulations and industry standards (e.g., wearing appropriate clothing as per Occupational Health and Safety regulations).

Following appointment and training, all staff involved in particular activities:

- ▶ Are to be assessed;
- ▶ Are required to be “deemed competent”; and
- ▶ Have their relevant records duly noted.

2.9 Complaints

2.9.1 Customer Complaints

Industry participants will have in place a procedure for dealing appropriately with any customer complaints which may include reference to Australian Standard “Customer Satisfaction – Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations” (ISO 10002:2004, MOD)³⁰.

2.9.2 Complaints against a Code Signatory

In the first instance any complaint about the conduct of a Code Signatory should be referred to that Code Signatory who should be allowed a reasonable time to address or resolve the complaint.

If the complaint is not resolved to the complainant’s satisfaction the complainant should contact the Code Compliance Officer who can advise whether the complaint falls under the jurisdiction of this Code and the GTA Board of Directors.

Any complaint will be dealt with in accordance with the Complaint Handling Guidelines.

³⁰ Customer Satisfaction – Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations” (ISO 10002:2004, MOD). Available at www.saiglobal.com/shop

3. Reference Material

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS

AFSL (Australian Financial Services Licence):

An AFSL authorises an individual and their representatives to provide financial services to clients. Without an AFSL, a financial services business cannot be carried out.

AOF (Australian Oilseeds Federation): The peak industry body for the oilseed industry.

AMSA (Australian Maritime Safety Authority):

In relation to grain exports AMSA is focused on policies and guidelines relating to ship construction standards, ship survey and safety, crewing, seafarers' qualifications and welfare, occupational health and safety and the safe carriage and handling of grain cargoes.

APVMA (Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority):

APVMA is an Australian government authority responsible for the assessment and registration of pesticides and veterinary medicines and for their regulation up to and including the point of retail sale. The APVMA administers the National Registration Scheme for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in partnership with the States and Territories and with the active involvement of other Australian government agencies.

DA Biosecurity: Refer to Plant Export Operations.

Authorised Representative: In relation to all operational activities of a commercial enterprise outlined in this Code, refers to all staff (permanent, casual, contractor or otherwise employed) that are permitted to conduct the relevant activity.

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is an international agreement on Biosafety. Its aim is to contribute to the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) – such as genetically engineered plants, animals, and microbes – that cross international borders. The Protocol is

also intended to avoid adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity without unnecessarily disrupting world food trade. The Protocol provides countries with the opportunity to obtain information before new biotech organisms are imported.

Certified Reference Material: A sample with a known quality parameter. This sample is used to determine if the testing instrument is operating within known accuracy limits

Code Compliance Officer: Person appointed by GTA for the purposes of dealing with Complaints falling under the jurisdiction of this Code, according to the Complaints Handling Guidelines.

Code Signatory: Any person and/or company who have agreed, in writing, to abide by this Code.

Code of Conduct (2nd Edition, July 2011): Code developed by GTA on behalf of the grain industry designed to promote best practices and continually enhance behaviour of industry participants.

Codex Alimentarius Commission: The Codex Alimentarius Commission was created in 1963 by FAO and WHO to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program. The main purposes of this Program are protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair trade practices in the food trade, and promoting coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Commercial Resources: Commercial resources for the grain industry refer to the set of tools developed by GTA that enable the facilitation of trade. These include GTA Grain Standards, GTA Trade Rules, GTA Contracts and the GTA Dispute Resolution Service.

Contact Insecticides: Contact insecticides are pesticides that are toxic to insects when brought into direct contact with them. Examples include Fenitrothion, Dichlorvos and Chlorpyrifos-methyl.

Contract: A contract may be defined as an agreement between two or more persons, which is legally enforceable.

CVD (Commodity Vendor Declaration):

Commodity Vendor Declaration forms are routinely used in the grain supply chain on receipt of grain from a producer or during the transfer of ownership within the trade. These forms can include details such as chemical residue status, variety, GM status and quality status of the grain.

DA (Australian Government Department of

Agriculture): Under the Export Control Act 1982, DA controls grain exports. Plant Export Operations is part of DA and is responsible for this task.

FSANZ (Food Standards Australia New

Zealand): FSANZ is an independent statutory agency established by the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991. It works within an integrated food regulatory system involving the governments of Australia and the New Zealand. FSANZ sets food standards for the two countries.

Food Standards Code: The Code developed by FSANZ that lists the MRLs on food in Australia and New Zealand.

Grain: Refers to cereal grains, oilseeds, pulses and their products.

Grain and Plant Products Export Industry

Consultative Committee: The Grain and Plant Products Export Industry Consultative Committee is the principal advisory forum for Plant Export Operations to consult with the grain and related industries on export certification, export market access, quarantine and other relevant issues.

GTA (Grain Trade Australia): Industry organisation providing industry with a range of commercial resources to facilitate trade.

GTA Contracts: These contracts developed by GTA provide standard terms and conditions for the trade of grain within Australia.

GTA Dispute Resolution Service: GTA provides a dispute resolution service that is industry based. Its aim is to avoid litigation and thereby reduce the time and expense required to resolve a dispute between parties transacting in the Australian grain industry. This service provides an equitable means to settle a dispute by a committee of industry peers.

GTA Grain Standards: Grain standards are used to measure and describe the physical and biological properties of grain at the time of inspection. These include any varietal classifications that may be developed by external organisations as listed in relevant Varietal Master Lists. GTA develops and distributes the wheat and coarse grain standards for Australia. It also distributes the standards for oilseeds (developed by the Australian Oilseeds Federation), pulses (developed by Pulse Australia) and birdseed (developed by the Queensland Agricultural Merchants).

GTA Standards Committee: Is an industry committee administered by GTA. Its primary role is to review and make recommendations for updates of commodity standards in cooperation with Pulse Australia, the Australian Oilseeds Federation and other industry participants.

GTA Trade Rules: These rules, developed with industry consultation by GTA, reflect trade practice and facilitate trade between parties in the grain, feed, oilseeds and processing industries. They govern all disputes of a mercantile, financial or commercial character connected with grain, feed, oilseeds and other commodities when traded under the terms and conditions of GTA.

Harvest Manual: A document that outlines amongst other things various services offered by a storage provider at harvest.

Industry Standards: In this Code, refers mainly to Grain Standards and their application.

IPM (Integrated Pest Management):

Integrated Pest Management is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of

common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment.

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs): APVMA sets MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in agricultural produce, particularly produce entering the food chain. These MRLs are set at levels which are not likely to be exceeded if the agricultural or veterinary chemicals are used in accordance with approved label instructions. At the time the MRLs are set, the APVMA undertakes a dietary exposure evaluation to ensure the levels do not pose an undue hazard to human health. The MRL Standard lists MRLs of substances which may arise from the approved use of those substances or other substances, and provides the relevant residue definitions to which these MRLs apply. Foreign country MRLs may be accessed directly from foreign government websites and the NRS grains database at http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/nrs/nrs-australian-and-overseas-mrl-database/international_grain_maximum_residue_limits. An outturn tolerance document that provides guideline advice on post-harvest chemicals used in the treatment of stored grain and the MRLs that apply to grains marketed in Australia and overseas can be found at http://www.graintrade.org.au/chemical_tolerances

NWPGP (National Working Party on Grain Protection): The NWPGP is the industry body responsible for providing management and leadership to industry in the areas of post-harvest storage, chemical use, market requirements and chemical regulations. Refer to <http://www.graintrade.org.au/nwpgp>

NMI (National Measurement Institute): The National Measurement Institute is Australia's peak measurement body responsible for biological,

chemical, legal, physical and trade measurement. It stipulates a number of requirements for instruments used for assessing grain quality.

NRS (National Residue Survey): The NRS monitors residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals and environmental contaminants in Australian food commodities. The cost of this monitoring is largely industry-funded through levies on the animal and plant commodities that are tested.

Non residual fumigants: Fumigants used to control insects in stored grain by completely filling an area with gaseous pesticides or fumigants that suffocate or poison the pests within. There is effectively no retention of the pesticide after application.

Objective Assessment Technology: Refers to analysis of grain quality where the result is determined by an instrument (e.g., protein).

PA (Pulse Australia): Pulse Australia is the peak body for the pulse industry.

Plant Export Operations: This service is part of DA and provides import and export inspection and certification to help retain Australia's animal, plant and human health status.

QA (Quality Assurance): Quality assurance is a 'guarantee of excellence' with the adoption of minimum standards of control and monitoring. QA involves a planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide confidence that adequate technical requirements are established, that products and services conform to established technical requirements, and that satisfactory performance is achieved. Formal systems are often developed on behalf of industry by a peak industry body or association.

Registered Weighbridge: Registered Weighbridge means a weighbridge that is registered with the relevant government or trade authority.

Running Sample: A sample obtained via sub-sampling each load delivered into grain segregation. Compiled based on the tonnage received. The sample is then analysed for all quality parameters to determine if individual loads into the segregation were assessed correctly.

Sampling Manual or Operating Procedures: A document that outlines a range of activities performed by the company when sampling, testing and classifying grain or other activities such as operating a grain storage facility.

Storage and Handling Agreement: An agreement outlining the storage and handling terms and conditions for the storage and/or warehousing and/or on-farm storage of various grain commodities.

Subjective Assessment: Analysis of grain quality where the result is determined by a sampler using visual analysis.

Supply Chain: The grain supply chain includes all elements of on-farm, storage and transport infrastructures.

Trade Legislation: Outlines the regulation of measuring instruments used for trade and provides for a system of verification of utility meters and measuring instrument used for trade.

Varietal Master List: This list designates the varietal group into which each variety may be assigned for relevant commodities. The Varietal Master List may be developed by an external organisation but is an integral part of the GTA Grain Standards.

Variety: Variety refers to a group of organisms within a species, having similar characteristics but not distinct enough to be a separate species.

Visual Recognition Standards Guide (VRSG): The VRSG is a booklet containing a range of definitions and photographic depictions of various defects of grain. Used as a reference for assessment of grain quality parameters listed in standards.



APPENDIX 2: TECHNICAL GUIDELINE DOCUMENTS

The following tables list technical guideline documents that have been requested by industry as a supplement to the Code.

There are two levels of prioritisation for development of these documents:

2.1 Immediate Development

The GTA website will be updated as the following Technical Guideline Documents are produced.

Reference in Code		Subject matter of document
2.1	On-farm Production	Replacement of elements or entire section with the Grain Producers Australia Stewardship Program currently under development
2.1.3	Grain Harvesting & Storage	Use of grain dryer on malt barley, potential also for declaration in the CVD
2.2.1	Testing Equipment to be Used	Falling Number use
2.2.1	Testing Equipment to be Used	Test Weight assessment
2.5	Grain Quality Management	Blending of grain relating to variety. Variety contamination and level in wheat loads received versus outloaded – use of CVD to collect information
2.5.1	Grain Reveal	Dispute Resolution and Rejection Procedures at the point of tendering a load for delivery (guidelines)
2.7.4	Grain Pool Providers	Requirements for the operation of pools and reporting on performance
2.9.2	Complaints Handling	Complaints Handling Guidelines. Would cross-reference GTA, WQA, Barley Australia, Pulse Australia, GRDC or whatever is the relevant authority on the nature of the complaint
n/a	Code Changes	Need a documented publically available procedure outlining the process for making changes to the Code

2.2 Longer term Development

It is expected that additional topics will be added to this list by industry over time and the priority for development may alter based on industry feedback.

Reference in Code		Subject matter of document
2.1	On-farm Activities	Minimum records required for all on-farm activities – includes Pest Management Plan & link with existing/new programs
2.1.1	Grain Production	Use of contract harvesters, processes to minimise contamination of delivered grain
2.1.3	Grain Movement ex-farm	Proforma Commodity Vendor Declaration by contract & for each truckload tendered where no contract exists
2.2	Sampling and Testing Grain	Sampling Manual and Operating Procedures – proforma content
2.2.1	Testing Equipment to be Used	Operation of sampling equipment (general testing equipment or specific as required)
2.2.1	Testing Equipment to be Used	Minimum specifications for each type of probe equipment
2.2.1	Testing Equipment to be Used	A list of objective versus subjective tests by commodity and equipment available for assessment of each parameter listed in standards. Include associated reference material such as VRSG
2.2.3	Sampling and Testing Grain	Grain Testing Equipment monitoring – industry initial approval of equipment, software calibration updates, different calibrations
2.2.3	Trade Certification of Equipment	A list of, explanation of and link to relevant trade legislation in Australia
2.3.1	Storage Construction & Maintenance	List of the range of storage types and a brief summary of their advantages and disadvantages
2.3.2	Grain Pest & Hygiene Management	Best Practice for storage providers – insect free storage of grain post-harvest and management of chemical residues according to market requirements. Link to Stored Grain website and relevant documents to assist industry i.e., Pest Management Strategy/Develop a list / tick sheet of major requirements
2.4.1	Chemical Regulations	Details of government regulators to notify when chemical violations have been detected and guidelines for industry on actions to take when inappropriate residues detected
2.4.2	Industry Practices for Chemical Use	Use of Commodity Vendor Declaration by commodity and market sector
2.5	Grain Quality Management	Vendor Declaration Requirements (include cross-reference to 2.1, 2.4)
2.5	Grain Quality Management	Guidelines on blending of grain and potential outcomes, implications of VML
2.5.1	Grain Reveal	Sample collection and retention, including sample labelling requirements

Reference in Code		Subject matter of document
2.5.4	Grain Outturn – Export	Minimum requirements for provision of Certificates by independent inspection companies and laboratories
2.5.4	Grain Outturn – Export	Testing during loading, Cargo Assembly Plan requirements – to include sampling and testing required based on certification type
2.6.2	Transport Processes	GTA Code of Transport Guideline document, legislation and other Codes, including for example lists of Chain of Responsibility legislation by State
2.6.2	Transport Processes	Rail Transport included in Transport Code or Guideline Document if more appropriate
2.6.2	Transport Processes	Guidelines for a biosecurity area at storage sites for cleaning transport prior to/ following loading & unloading, including truck cleaning processes
2.7	Marketing	Financial Management Standards
2.7.1	Marketing Australian Grain	Commercial contract variations for quality parameters listed in Standards
2.7.3	Contract documentation	Variety declaration requirements for the stockfeed and container industries under PBR legislation
2.7.3	Levies	List of levies by commodity, or link to relevant information sources
2.8	Training	Develop lists of training available for major activities to be undertaken, separating out mandatory v voluntary training for each activity (e.g., mandatory chemical users application courses by State)
2.9.1	Code Application	Code application and implementation by GTA members
n/a	n/a	Environmental Management
n/a	n/a	List of relevant and potential national and internationally recognised QA systems that may assist industry
n/a	n/a	Process flow chart for different end-uses, linking major processes to control major “hazards”



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CODE, IN 2009, WAS FUNDED BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (NOW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE) AS PART OF THE WHEAT MARKETING TRANSITIONAL FUNDING ASSISTANCE MEASURES.



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