

**Section 8**  
**Cereal Rye Receival**  
**Standards**  
**and**  
**Classification Procedures**

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## 8.1 Cereal Rye Classification Procedures

The following procedure is to be used when classifying a load of Cereal Rye submitted for delivery.

1. Sample the load presented for delivery according to the Receival Sampling procedure detailed in section 1 to produce a representative Grower Load Composite (GLC) sample.
2. From the GLC sample draw a subsample to be tested for moisture content. Cereal Rye moistures are determined using the Kett moisture meter using the Wheat calibration, according to the instructions in section 2.

If the moisture content exceeds 13.0% then the load must be rejected and issued a temporary decline notice.

If the moisture exceeds 12.0% but not 13.0% then retest 2 further samples and average the three results using the Kett's averaging function.

Should one of the repeats exceed 13.0%, the load must immediately be issued a temporary decline notice.

Should the average moisture content be above 12.0% the load must be rejected and issued a temporary decline notice. If the average moisture content is below 12.0% the classification can continue.

3. Draw a subsample from the GLC sample and measure the Test Weight and the % screenings using the Cereal Rye Hand Screen and balance method detailed in section 2.3.6. For Rye the 1.6 mm x 19.0 mm screen is used.
4. Check the grain in the top of the screen for any foreign (Chaff, weed seeds etc.) or unmillable material (non-vegetable material, ie stones) and weigh separately to calculate the % of Foreign Material above the screen in the sample.
5. Add the material collected from the top of the screen to the material collected in the catch pan after screening the sample and weigh to calculate the % of total Impurities.
6. Check the sample for any signs of objectionable contaminants subject to Nil tolerance. If any material subject to a Nil tolerance is found in the load then you must issue a Temporarily Decline (see section 3.5)
7. Check the sample for Nominated Foreign Seeds to ensure that the number per 1/2 Litre is within the tolerances allowed.
8. At Manual Load Entry (MLE) sites record the results of the quality tests along with the provisional and bin grade in the quality section of the Receivals Weighnote according to the instructions in the Commodity Document Manual. Ensure that the quality test data entered is compatible with the classification, otherwise the weighnote will be held in error when it is entered at Head Office, delaying payment to the grower until the information is corrected.

At Operational Management System (OMS) sites enter the test results and the variety code onto the computer according to the instructions in the OMS User Guide. A list of the acceptable provisional and bin grades in order of rank can be derived by the computer. However it is important to remember that this is only an aid for the classifier and does not absolve you from the responsibility of classifying the load.

All tests performed and the results shall be included on the weighnote. In order to perform this quickly and efficiently, the codes listed below shall be used. These codes are also listed on the Cereal Rye Classification Chart.

\*refers to mandatory tests

TEST	CODE	TEST	CODE
Commodity – cereal rye	RY	Weed seed contaminants type 4	S4
Moisture	MO*	Weed seed contaminants type 5	S5
Test weight	TW*	Weed seed contaminants type 6	S6
Screenings below the screen	SC*	Weed seed contaminants type 7	S7
Foreign material above the screen	FA	Weed seed contaminants type 8	S8
Total foreign material	TF	Small Foreign Seeds	SS
Weed seed contaminants type 1	S1	Damaged grains	DG
Weed seed contaminants type 2	S2	Snails – round	SNR
Weed seed contaminants type 3A	3A	Snails – conical	SNC
Weed seed contaminants type 3B	3B	Field Insects	FI
Weed seed contaminants type 3C	3C	Dead Grain Insects	DI

9. While there are no varietal requirements for Cereal Rye, the variety needs to be included on the weighnote. Ask the driver to nominate the variety.

VARIETY	CODE
SA Commercial	C
Bevy	B

10. Draw the appropriate amount of sample from the GLC sample to add to the Cell Composite or Bin Grade Composite samples (see section 1.3 to 1.4) and collect any other samples requested by AusBulk Ltd Head Office.

## 8.2 Cereal Rye Receival Standards

### Application

The following standard applies to the receival of Cereal Rye (RYE)

#### 1. Physical Characteristics

- 1.1 The seed shall be free from visible evidence of live grain and stored product pests (including live adult Pea Weevil / Larvae), animal excreta, rodents or rodent carcasses.
- 1.2 The seed shall also be free from noxious weed seeds, sticks, stones, glass, concrete, sand, earth, mineral matter and any chemical not registered for use on stored cereal rye seed, or in excess of legal tolerances.
- 1.3 There shall be a NIL tolerance on pickling compounds/seed dressings, or any fungicide added to the Cereal Rye seed as a seed dressing, any tainting agents and/or other contaminants imparting an odour not normally associated with rye seed including caked, bin burnt, and/or mouldy rye seed, which are a result of product storage.
- 1.4 Cereal Rye grains must be free from ryegrass ergot, cereal ergot and smut.

#### 2. Description

In a normal season, Cereal Rye is approximately half the size of a wheat grain. It has the distinguishing characteristic that the majority of seeds are greyish black ranging to dark brown.

Seeds are to be sound, mature, whole grain and amber-light brown in colour suitable for milling.

#### 3. Moisture

The maximum moisture content shall be 12.0% - Wheat Scale - KETT Moisture Meter.

#### 4. Test Weight

The minimum test weight for the receival of rye is 70.0 kg/hl.

#### 5. Purity

The total of foreign material and screenings is not to exceed 5% by weight.

##### 5.1 Foreign Material

Foreign material refers to all vegetable matter, other than pure Cereal Rye seed, including other cereal grains, weed seeds, straw and chaff, and grain legumes which remain above the 1.6mm x 19.0mm screen.

##### 5.2 Screenings

This is all material passing through the 1.6mm x 19.0mm screen, including weed seeds, insects, and unmillable material. Unmillable material includes metal, and non-vegetable matter.

PURITY

tolerance maximum % by weight

Total amount allowed above and below the screen	TF	5
Maximum foreign material allowed above the screen	FA	3
Maximum screenings allowed below the screen includes metal, unmillable material, etc.	SC	2

## 6. Nominated Foreign Seeds - Maximum Tolerance Per ½ Litre

For a full list of Nominated Foreign Seeds go to Section 4 – Wheat . The following are exceptions:

TYPE 1	3 Corner Jacks/Spiny Emex/Doublegee	1
TYPE 2	Wild garlic, Cutleaf mignonette, coriander, and any other tainting agents.	NIL
TYPE 3B	Vetches	5
TYPE 4	Melilotus – if no taint, Skeleton weed	5
TYPE 4	Wild oats, oilseeds, other grain legumes, cereal grains, all other weed seeds not previously specified.	20
TYPE 6	Saffron Thistle	5
TYPE 7	Pulses, Oilseeds	20
TYPE 8	Wild Oats, Other cereal seeds	20

The tolerance for each weed seed contaminant refers to the TOTAL count of all seeds specified in each TYPE except for type 1 which refer to the maximum individual seeds per ½ litre.

## 7. Damaged Grain

Maximum 2% allowable, by count based on a 300-grain subsample. Includes both whole and part kernels, which have been sprouted, weather damaged, frost damaged, field fungi infected, heat damaged, germ damaged or insect damaged.

## 8. Snails

Maximum tolerance of 1 snail per ½ litre (live or dead).

## 9. Field Insects

Maximum tolerance of 3 Field insects by count per ½ litre.

Maximum tolerance of 10 Sitona Weevil by count per ½ litre.

## 10. Dead Grain Insects

Maximum tolerance of 5 of dead insects of stored grain by count per ½ litre.