

Shot or Sprouted Grain Classification Procedure



Background

Rain immediately before or during harvest can affect grain quality and have a negative impact on the end use product. For example, sprouted wheat can lead to flour failing to rise during baking, while shot barley may affect its ability to germinate during the malting process or cause an uneven consistency in brewing efficiency.

A Falling Number machine is used to measure the impact of sprouted wheat or shot barley on the quality of the grain. High quality grain will have a higher falling number.

Barley may also be tested using a Rapid Viscosity Analyser (RVA) with malting barley requiring a result of more than 130 units.

The Falling Number and RVA results for different wheat and barley grades are:

Commodity	Grade	Falling Number (seconds)	RVA (units)
Wheat	H1, H2, APW, ASW, DR1, DR2	300 or above	NA
	AUW, AUH	250 or above	
	AGP, DR3	200 or above	
	Feed	No limit	
Barley	Malting	300 or above	130 or above
	Other barley	No limit	No limit

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- Wheat and malting barley samples with sprouted or shot grains will be assessed using a Falling Number machine. A Rapid Viscosity Analyser (RVA) may be used for assessing malting barley.
- A retest may be requested, as per the Classification Dispute Resolution Procedure, where the first test has the following results:

Commodity falling	Number or RVA test	Retest option
Wheat	Falling Number	Within 15 seconds
Barley	Falling Number	Within 15 seconds
	RVA	Within 10 units

- Grain samples are routinely tested post-delivery; with the results possibly identifying the need to implement Falling Number or RVA tests.
- Growers may forgo a Falling Number or RVA test, accepting a feed grade.