

ANSI/ASABE D606 OCT2020

Properties and Relationships for Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS)



American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers

STANDARD

ASABE is a professional and technical organization, of members worldwide, who are dedicated to advancement of engineering applicable to agricultural, food, and biological systems. ASABE Standards are consensus documents developed and adopted by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers to meet standardization needs within the scope of the Society; principally agricultural field equipment, farmstead equipment, structures, soil and water resource management, turf and landscape equipment, forest engineering, food and process engineering, electric power applications, plant and animal environment, and waste management.

NOTE: ASABE Standards, Engineering Practices, and Data are informational and advisory only. Their use by anyone engaged in industry or trade is entirely voluntary. The ASABE assumes no responsibility for results attributable to the application of ASABE Standards, Engineering Practices, and Data. Conformity does not ensure compliance with applicable ordinances, laws and regulations. Prospective users are responsible for protecting themselves against liability for infringement of patents.

ASABE Standards, Engineering Practices, and Data initially approved prior to the society name change in July of 2005 are designated as "ASAE", regardless of the revision approval date. Newly developed Standards, Engineering Practices and Data approved after July of 2005 are designated as "ASABE".

Standards designated as "ANSI" are American National Standards as are all ISO adoptions published by ASABE. Adoption as an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by ASABE.

Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution.

CAUTION NOTICE: ASABE and ANSI standards may be revised or withdrawn at any time. Additionally, procedures of ASABE require that action be taken periodically to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw each standard.

Copyright American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers. All rights reserved.

ASABE, 2950 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085-9659, USA, phone 269-429-0300, fax 269-429-3852, hq@asabe.org

ANSI/ASABE D606 OCT2020

Approved October 2020 as an American National Standard

Properties and Relationships for Distillers Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS)

Developed by PRS-701 Physical Properties of Agricultural and Biological Products Committee. Approved by ASABE and ANSI October 2020.

Keywords: Corn, DDGS, Distillers grains, Ethanol, Chemical properties, Granular properties, Physical properties, Sorghum

1 Purpose and Scope

1.1 The purpose of this Standard is to summarize what is known about the physical properties of DDGS. This encompasses values for key properties and their known ranges. This information is needed by agricultural and other engineers and technologists who design and build storage structures as well as also material handling and processing equipment for DDGS, at both the commercial and the farm scale.

1.2 Distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) is a coproduct of the fuel ethanol and distillery industries, and has become a highly-valued livestock feed. Most of the DDGS in North America comes from manufacturing plants that convert corn into ethanol for oxygenated motor fuels.

1.3 This standard should be used as a reference document only. Although typical ranges for various properties are provided, it should be noted that the properties of DDGS can exhibit substantial variation among ethanol production plants, as well as over time within a given plant, due to differences in processing equipment, techniques, and raw materials used.

1.4 This Standard is compatible with coproduct definitions provided by the American Association of Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) and the 2007 AFIA Sub-Working Group.

2 Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

2.1 Industry-established methods for determining chemical composition for DDGS were established in 2007 by the AFIA Sub-Working Group, and include:

NFTA 2.2.2.5, Laboratory Dry Matter by Oven Drying for 3 h at 105°C

AOAC 990.03, Protein (crude) in Animal Feed, Combustion Method

AOAC 2001.11, Protein (crude) in Animal Feed, Forage (plant tissue). Grain, and Oilseeds. Block digestion method using copper catalyst and steam distillation into boric acid

AOAC 945.16, Oil in Cereal Adjuncts: Petroleum Ether Extraction Method

AOAC 978.10, Fiber (crude) in Animal Feed and Pet Food. Fritted Glass Crucible Method