


Supplier	
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Product Specifications	
Feed Stuff	Maize Distillers
Trading Name	Maize DDG's/ Maize Distillers/ Corn DDG's/ Dried Distillers Grains/ Distillers grains and solubles
Image- Typical Image of Maize Distillers*	
	
** (product may vary in appearance depending on suppliers)	
Product Description	Product obtained when producing alcohol by distilling grain mash of cereals and/ or other starchy and sugar containing products. Corn distillers are the main by-product of the distillation of alcohol from maize grain.
Specification*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protein ~25-27% • Oil ~10-12% • Fibre ~6-8 % <p style="text-align: right;">(*Values are not contractual)</p>
General Use	Maize distillers have a high starch value and is used to feed a variety of animals. Maize is a good source of slow release easily digestible starch. Maize distillery by-products are common ingredients for ruminants. In a forage and concentrate diet, DDGS can likely replace most, if not all, of the protein supplement such as soybean meal and a significant amount of the grain.
Packaging & Transport	Bulk
Labelling	According to EU legislation 767/2009
Storage	Dry, cool and dark storage. Good shelf life; max 1 year, if stored correctly.
Legal Demands	The products comply with legal requirements & legislation. The most significant elements of which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 183/2005 on Feed hygiene. • Regulation 767/2009 on placing on the market and the use of feed. • FEMAS & GMP+ Feed safety Assurance Scheme.
Undesirable substances	The maximum determined contents for undesirable substances in feedstuff, such as established in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2002/32/EG on undesirable substances in animal feed; • GMP+FSA; Appendix 1 (Product standards, including residue standards) • Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food or feed. <p>CO2 is evolved as a result of the respiratory activity of the cargo. Because of the possible oxygen shortage, the hold must be ventilated and a gas measurement performed before access to the hold is permitted.</p>
Specific analysis and standard tolerances	
Salmonella	Absent in 25g
Appearance	Yellow/orange whole grain.
Country of origin	Brazil, USA and Canada, UK and EU
Health Information	
Inhalation	When handled, maize meal can give off dust. Prolonged inhalation of excessive amounts of nuisance dusts may affect respiratory system. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in lung damage.

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Product data Sheet Animal Feeds

Ingestion	No known hazards.
Eye Contact	Contact can cause irritation.
Skin Contact	Dust can cause irritation or sensitivity to skin.
Toxicological Information	Non-toxic product
Occupational exposure limits	None available
Emergency first aid procedures	
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Give person water to drink. If gastro-intestinal symptoms develop seek medical help.
Eye Contact	In the event of eye contact irrigate with water for at least 15 minutes. Exposure may result in mild irritation. Seek medical attention if irritation Occurs.
Skin Contact	Wash effected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	Remove person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop.
Physical properties	
Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Yellow/Orange whole grain, may be ground, flaked, rolled or pelleted.
Odour	Maize has a slight, pleasant odour. Excessively moist maize has a sour odour.
Flammability limits	Smolders when directly heated in flame.
Fire & Explosion hazard	
Flash point	>60°C
Flammability	Due to its oil content, Maize, especially freshly harvested maize, has a strong tendency to become rancid and undergo self-heating. If the temperatures measured at the cargo rise to > 40°C, action must immediately be taken to reduce the temperature. If the temperatures exceed 60°C, an increased risk of fire must be assumed and appropriate action taken. Damage caused by self-heating results in considerable depreciation
Extinguishing media	Foam or carbon dioxide
Explosibility	ST1 (ST2)
Special firefighting procedures & precautions	
Combustible when subjected to heat. Suitable extinguishing agents are dry agent, carbon dioxide and foam. Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid exposure to smoke and fumes. Adequate extraction facilities should be provided in all areas subject to dust.	
Reactivity	
Stability	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Material to avoid	Moisture- Care should be taken to ensure that the surfaces are not cooled too much, to avoid the formation of damp boundary layers beneath the cargo surface
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion produces CO ² , CO & thick smoke
Personal protection / Exposure control	
Respiratory Protection	Always ensure the work area has adequate ventilation. In case of dust formation, wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment determined and fitted by an expert.
Skin protection	Gloves and overalls should be worn when handling.
Eye Protection	Always wear approved safety glasses when working. Full face protective shields can be worn to avoid contact with face. Wash stations should be provided.
Footwear	Appropriate footwear as specified by workplace requirements.
Environmental Protection	
Environmental precautions	Avoid excessive dust emissions
Spill or leak precautions	No special precautions. Normal sweeping of small spillages and collection is appropriate. For larger spillages mechanical scooping may be necessary (use only diesel vehicles).
Waste disposal	Dispose spilled or contaminated material to landfill. Do not release into drains or other measures.
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