

Survey of liquid usage at animal feed plants - Other incorporation stations and production-related liquid typology

1. Focus

This survey was conducted to further insight into industrial practices concerning liquid usage at feed production plants, and to attempt to classify feedstuffs-processes-liquids-incorporation rates. This datasheet follows on from i'Tec_L3 and discusses incorporation stations other than the mixer, as well as production-related liquid typologies and their corresponding incorporation rates.

2. Station-specific incorporation

2.1. Molasser

Logically, the main liquids incorporated in the molasser are molasses and vinasse up to a rate of 6 to 7% (Table 1).

The main liquids incorporated in the molasser for each production typology are firstly molasses, in any production, and vinasse, which is added to ruminant feedstuffs (Table 2).

Liquids	% plants	Max. qty (%)
Molasses	49.1	7
Acids	7.5	6
Vinasse	30.2	6
Oil	5.7	4
Formaldehyde	1.9	1.5
Water	1.9	> 2.5

Table 1: Liquids and maximum incorporation rates at the molasser based on survey replies

Liquids	Plant distribution (%)			
	Poultry (32 plants)	Ruminants (31 plants)	Pigs (30 plants)	Rabbits (16 plants)
Molasses	12.5	45.2	30.0	18.8
Acids	-	-	6.7	-
Vinasse	3.1	38.7	6.7	6.3
Oil	-	3.2	-	-
Formaldehyde	-	3.2	-	-
Water	3.1	3.2	3.3	-

Table 2: Percentage of plants that incorporate liquids at the molasser according to feed production

2.2. Press conditioner

The main liquids incorporated at the press conditioner are also molasses and vinasse (Table 3). The liquids incorporated at this station for each type of production are similar to those incorporated at the molasser (Table 4).

Liquids	% plants	Max. qty (%)
Molasses	22.6	7
Vinasse	20.8	8
Formaldehyde	1.9	0.5
Water	3.8	≥ 0.5-1.5%

Table 3: Liquids and maximum incorporation rates at the press conditioner based on survey replies

Liquids	Plant distribution (%)			
	Poultry (32 plants)	Ruminants (31 plants)	Pigs (30 plants)	Rabbits (16 plants)
Molasses	6.3	35.5	13.3	15.6
Vinasse	3.1	32.3	3.3	3.1
Formaldehyde	-	6.5	-	-
Water	3.1	-	3.3	-

Table 4: Percentage of plants that incorporate liquids at the press conditioner according to feed production

2.3. Press

Only 4 plants out of the 53 respondents incorporate liquids at the press, 3 of which incorporate molasses (Table 5), mainly for ruminant feeds (Table 6).

Liquids	% plants	Max. qty (%)
Oil	5.7	5
Vinasse	1.9	4
Flavouring	1.9	≥0.1 -0.5

Table 5: Liquids and maximum incorporation rates at the press based on survey replies

Liquids	Plant distribution (%)			
	Poultry (32 plants)	Ruminants (31 plants)	Pigs (30 plants)	Rabbits (16 plants)
Oil	6.3	3.2	3.3	-
Molasses	-	3.2	-	-
Flavouring	-	3.2	-	-

Table 6: Percentage of plants that incorporate liquids at the press according to feed production

2.4. Coater

Coaters are mainly used to incorporate oils and enzymes (Table 7). This type of incorporation is generally reserved for poultry feed (Table 8).

Liquids	% incorporating plants	Max. qty (%)
Oil	45.3	5
Enzymes	28.3	0.033
Molasses	1.9	≥0.5-1.5%

Table 7: Liquids and maximum incorporation rates at the coater based on survey replies

Liquids	Plant distribution (%)			
	Poultry (32 plants)	Ruminants (31 plants)	Pigs (30 plants)	Rabbits (16 plants)
Oil	37.5	9.7	6.7	6.3
Enzymes	15.6	-	-	-
Molasses	-	3.2	-	-

Table 8: Percentage of plants that incorporate liquids at the coater according to feed production

2.5. Finished products unit uptake

One single plant (out of 53) incorporates liquids at the finished products unit uptake. This is a flavouring used in ruminant or pig feeds.

3. Liquids incorporated by production and station typology

The following results do not include the data for the 13 plants that did not specify their production type.

3.1. Poultry feed – 32 plants

Nine plants out of the 32 add molasses and vinasse to their poultry feed, either at the level of the mixer, or the molasser or the press conditioner. On closer inspection however, the survey results show that at 4 plants, several species were indicated on the same line, which suggests that the answer did not necessarily apply to poultry feed. At the other 5 plants, the poultry feed was clearly specified opposite the molasses and/or vinasse line. In this case, incorporation rates were meaningful as they exceeded 2.5% (Table 9). Press conditioners (Table 10) or presses (Table 11) are rarely used as a liquid incorporation station during poultry feed production. Conversely, coating is frequently used to add small quantities of enzymes and large quantities of oils (Table 12).

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					4	4
Vinasse					1	1
Water					1	1

Table 9: Liquids incorporated at the molasser - poultry feed

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					2	2
Vinasse					1	1
Water			1			1

Table 10: Liquids incorporated at the press conditioner - poultry feed

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Water					2	2

Table 11: Liquids incorporated at the press - poultry feed

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Oils			1	2	10	13
Enzymes	6					6

Table 12: Liquids incorporated at the coater - poultry feed

The main liquid incorporation stations for poultry feed are the mixer and the coater (Table 13). The main liquids incorporated are oil (0.5%->2.5%), methionine (<0.1%-2.5%), lysine (0.1%->2.5%), water (0.5%->2.5%) and enzymes (<0.1%).

Stations	Liquids			
Mixer	Oil	Methionine	Lysine	Water
Coater	Oil	Enzymes		

Table 13: Poultry feed: main stations and liquids

3.2. Ruminant feeds – 31 plants

The second incorporation station for this type of feedstuff downstream of the mixer is the molasser. The liquids involved are molasses and vinasse (Table 14) with incorporation rates of over 2.5%.

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					14	14
Vinasse					11	12
Water					1	1
Oil				1		1
Formaldehyde				1		1

Table 14: Liquids incorporated at the molasser - ruminant feeds

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					11	11
Vinasse					10	10
Water			2			2

Table 15: Liquids incorporated at the press conditioner - ruminant feeds

The third station is the press conditioner (Table 15), also used to incorporate molasses and vinasse at rates above 2.5%.

Various stations are used to incorporate molasses and vinasse in these feedstuffs (Table 16). There does not appear to be any preferred station. This probably depends on plant facilities and equipment. Plants rarely use the press as a liquid incorporation station (3 plants out of 31 - Table 17).

Incorporation location(s) for molasses and vinasse	Nb of plants
Mixer	8
Molasser	8
Press conditioner	7
Mixer + Molasser	2
Molasser + Press conditioner	4
Mixer + Molasser + Press conditioner	1

Table 16: Incorporation of molasses and vinasse at ruminant feed stations

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Oil				1		1
Flavouring		1				1
Molasses					1	1

Table 17: Liquids incorporated at the press - ruminant feeds

Liquids	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Oil				1	2	3
Molasses			1			1

Table 18: Liquids incorporated at the coater - ruminant feeds

Plants rarely use the coater as a liquid incorporation station during the production of ruminant feeds (4 plants out of 31 - Table 18). Lastly, one single plant incorporates flavourings at the finished products unit uptake.

Stations	Liquids				
Mixer	Oil	Molasses	Water	Formaldehyde	
Molasser	Molasses	Vinasse			
Conditioner	Molasses	Vinasse			

Table 19: Ruminant feed: main stations and liquids

The main liquid incorporation stations for ruminant feeds are the mixer, molasser and the press conditioner (Table 19). Molasses and vinasse are mainly incorporated at only one of these 3 stations.

The main liquids incorporated are oil (0.5%->2.5%), molasses (1.5%->2.5%), vinasse (1.5 %->2.5 %), water (0.5%->2.5%) and formaldehyde (0.5%-1.5%). Lastly, formaldehyde is only used in the production of ruminant feeds.

3.3. Pig feeds – 30 plants

The second main station used to incorporate liquids into pig feeds is the molasser, used to incorporate molasses in particular (Table 20). This station records incorporation rates in excess of 2.5%. Plants rarely use the press conditioner as a liquid incorporation station during the production of pig feeds (5 plants out of 30 - Table 21).

Liquid	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					9	9
Acids			2			2
Vinasse					2	2
Water					1	1

Table 20: Liquids incorporated at the molasser - pig feeds

Liquid	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					4	4
Vinasse					1	1
Water			1			1

Table 21: Liquids incorporated on the press conditioner - pig feeds

Only one plant incorporates oil on the press at rate in excess of 2.5%.

Lastly, plants rarely use the coater as a liquid incorporation station during the production of pig feeds (3 plants out of 30 - Table 22) and one plant incorporates flavourings at the finished products unit intake.

Liquid	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Oil					3	3
Enzymes	1					1

Table 22: Liquids incorporated on the coater - pig feeds

The main liquid incorporation stations for pig feed are the mixer and the molasser (Table 23). The main liquids incorporated are oil (0.5%->2.5%), molasses (1.5%->2.5%), methionine (0.1%-2.5%), lysine (0.1%->2.5%), water (0.5%->2.5%) and acids (0.1%-2.5%).

Stations	Liquids					
Mixer	Oil	Methionine	Lysine	Water	Acids	
Molasser	Molasses					

Table 23: Pig feed: main incorporation stations and liquids

3.4. Rabbit feeds – 16 plants

The sample of rabbit feed plants is smaller than for other types of production. The second main station used to incorporate liquids into rabbit feed downstream of the mixer is the molasser. In this case, molasses incorporation rates exceed 2.5% (Table 24).

Liquid	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					6	6
Vinasse					2	2

Table 24: Liquids incorporated at the molasser - rabbit feed

Liquid	<0.1%	≥0.1 - 0.5%	≥0.5- 1.5%	≥1.5- 2.5%	>2.5%	Nb of plants
Molasses					5	5
Vinasse					1	1

Table 25: Liquids incorporated at the press conditioner - rabbit feed

The next station is the press conditioner (Table 25), also used to incorporate molasses at rates in excess of 2.5%. As with ruminant feeds, the molasses incorporation station varies from one plant to the next for rabbit feed production (Table 27). There does not appear to be any preferred station. This most probably depends on the plant available facilities and equipment.

Incorporation location(s) for molasses	Nb of plants
Mixer	2
Molasser	4
Press conditioner	3
Molasser + Press conditioner	2

Table 26: Incorporation of molasses at each station - rabbit feed

Lastly, only 2 plants use the coater during the production of rabbit feed in order to incorporate oil at rates of 0.5 to 1.5% for one, and in excess of 2.5% for the other.

Stations	Liquids	
Mixer	Oil	Water
Molasser	Molasses	
Press conditioner	Molasses	

Table 27: Rabbit feed: main stations and liquids

The main liquid incorporation stations for rabbit feed are the mixer, molasser and press conditioner. The main liquids incorporated are oil (0.5%->2.5%) and molasses (>2.5%).

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the mixer is the main liquid incorporation station. The molasser and the coater are the next stations most frequently used for the incorporation of liquids. The press conditioner, press, and the finished products unit uptake are outlying stations, only used at certain facilities.

Industrials principally seek to incorporate molasses and oils; several incorporation stations are used in order to increase incorporation rates.

The feedstuffs that most often incorporate liquids are poultry feeds - mainly oils - and ruminant feeds for molasses.