

ICS 65.120

CCS B 46



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 34466-2017

Feed additive - L-lysine monohydrochloride

饲料添加剂 L-赖氨酸盐酸盐

Issued on: October 14, 2017

Implemented on: May 1, 2018

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Requirements

Foreword

The first chapter of this standard, Chapter 3 and Chapter 5 is mandatory, the rest are recommended. This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard is proposed and managed by the National Feed Industry Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC76). This standard drafting unit. China Agricultural University, China Feed Industry Association, Changchun Dacheng Industry Group Co., Ltd.. The main drafters of this standard. Shi Shi Yan, Fuqing, Wang Dehui, He Ping Li, Xie Chunyuan, had Xiangfang. Feed additive L-lysine hydrochloride

1 Scope

China's mandatory standard for L-lysine monohydrochloride used as a feed additive - the single most important amino acid supplement in animal nutrition, and one of the largest fermentation products made anywhere. Lysine is the first limiting amino acid in the cereal-based diets fed to pigs and poultry: the animal can use the protein in the ration only up to the point where the lysine runs out, and everything above that is excreted as nitrogen. Adding pure lysine lets a formulator cut the crude protein of the diet substantially while keeping performance, which saves soya and reduces the nitrogen leaving the farm - so this additive is as much an environmental measure as a nutritional one. The standard specifies the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the labelling, packaging, transport, storage and shelf life of feed additive L-lysine monohydrochloride. The requirements cover the assay, the specific optical rotation - which is the requirement that matters most, since only the L form is biologically active and the D form is inert, so an optical purity failure is a product that assays correctly and does not feed - the appearance, the loss on drying, the residue on ignition, the pH of the solution, the chloride content and the particle size, together with the limits on the heavy metals and on the residues carried over from the fermentation and the recovery. The feed hygiene limits of GB 13078 apply throughout. Issued on 14 October 2017 and in force since 1 May 2018.

This standard specifies the requirements of feed additives L-lysine hydrochloride, test methods, inspection rules, labeling, packaging, transportation, storage and Shelf life. This standard applies to starch, sugar as raw material, obtained by fermentation feed additive

L-lysine hydrochloride. Chemical name. delta-Aminocaproic acid. Molecular formula .C₆H₁₄N₂O₂ · HCl. Structure. (NH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH-COOH) HCl NH

2 Relative molecular mass .182.65 (By International Relative Atomic Weight in.2007).

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 601 chemical reagent standard titration solution preparation

GB/T 603 chemical reagent test methods used in the preparation of preparations and products

GB/T 6435 Determination of moisture in feed

GB/T 6438 feedstuffs Determination of crude ash

GB/T 6682 analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods GB 10648 feed label

GB/T 13079 Determination of total arsenic in feed

GB/T 14699.1 feed sampling

GB/T 18246 Determination of amino acids in feed

3 Requirements

3.1 Appearance and traits White or light brown powder and granules. Odorless or slightly special odor. Soluble in water, insoluble in ethanol and ether.

3.2 Specifications Technical indicators should be consistent with the provisions of Table 1.