

Proteinated and Chelated Mineral Complexes

ITEM A

Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic livestock production

ITEM B

1. The substance's common name.

Chelated Trace Elements [Trace Minerals]

3. The intended or current use of the substance such as use as a pesticide, animal feed additive, processing aid, nonagricultural ingredient, sanitizer or disinfectant.

Synthetic substance ALLOWED for use in organic LIVESTOCK production as a dietary nutritional source of trace elements.

4. A list of the crop, livestock or handling activities for which the substance will be used. If used for crops or livestock, the substance's rate and method of application must be described. If used for handling (including processing), the substance's mode of action must be described.

Chelated and or proteinated minerals are typically blended into a powdered vitamin premix and mixed into a balanced feed ration. Inclusion rates are in accordance with AAFCO and National Research Council guidelines.

12. A "Petition Justification Statement" which provides justification for one of the following actions requested in the petition:

There are three types of chelates commonly used in the feed industry. Listed here in descending order of effectiveness in the diet;

- Amino acid 'chelates' typically use synthetic amino acids to deliver a dietary chelated trace element (like zinc).
- Proteinated chelates commonly are made using natural proteins to deliver dietary chelated trace elements.
- Polysaccharide chelates are natural carbohydrates bound to a trace element to deliver the dietary chelated trace element.

Neither of the proteinated chelates or the polysaccharide chelates use synthetic amino acids to make the chelated trace element. Since chelating improves the digestibility and absorption of immune supporting trace elements like , zinc, copper, manganese and cobalt, chelated proteinates or chelated polysaccharides are very useful tool to help in preventing illness, supporting good livestock health and preventing the need for expensive treatments and reducing nutrient waste in manure.

Organic producers should have access to good preventative tools like amino acid, proteinated and polysaccharide chelates.