

מחנה



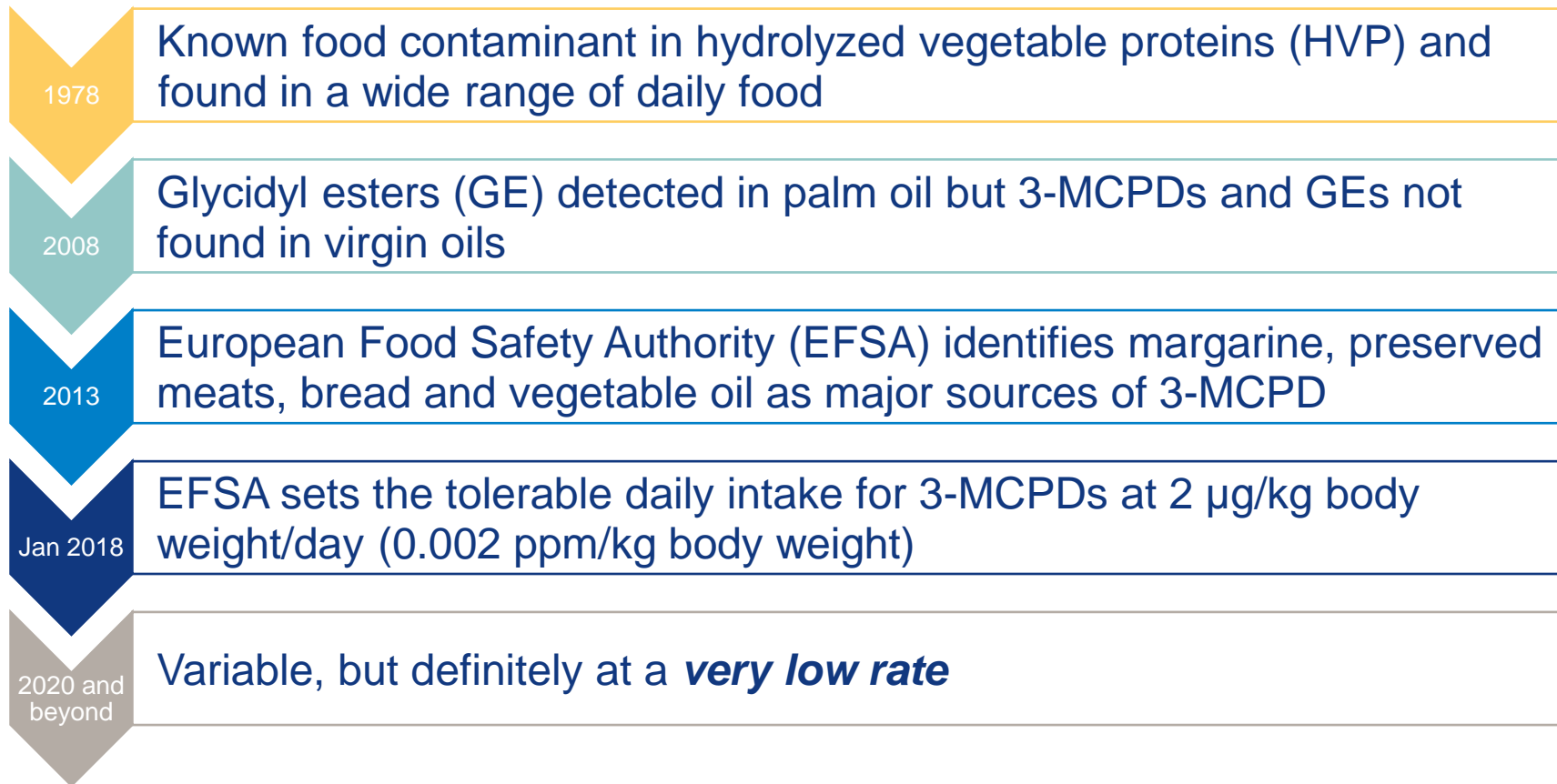
## 3 MCPD,GE & Trans: New Challenges in Edible oil Industry

Prabhakar Nachanekar  
Sr. Manager Sales & Process  
Development Oils and Fats Divison

# 3-MCPDE and GE have been around for decades



- But have gained more attention in recent years

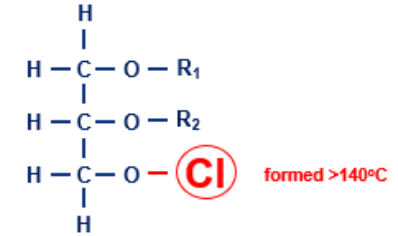


# What is 3 MCPDE , GE & Trans ?

- Latest challenges of process contaminants

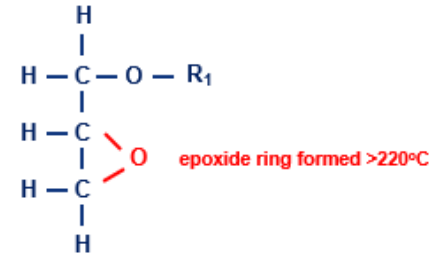
## 3-MCPDE (3-monochloropropanediol esters)

- Possible effect on kidney & male fertility\*
- Formed >140°C in the presence of chloride ions\*\*
- Difficult to be removed after formation



## GE (Glycidyl Esters)

- Genotoxic and carcinogenic (can damage DNA & cause cancer)\*
- Formed rapidly >220°C at long retention time
- Main pre-cursor Diacylglycerides (DAG)
- Can be removed by direct stripping or post-refining



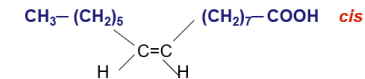
## Trans Fatty Acid

- Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)
- Trans fat and sat fat increases levels of LDL (bad cholesterol) in the body
- Formed rapidly > 240°C at long retention in Deodorizer
- Selective Hydrogenation
- Main pre-cursor unsaturated Fatty Acid
- Can be minimized by mild process condition

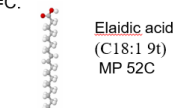
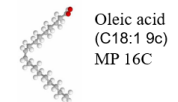
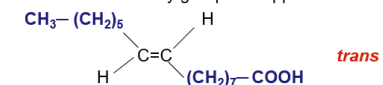
### Cis and Trans Fatty Acids

Unsaturated fatty acids can be

- *cis* with bulky groups on same side of C=C.



- *trans* have bulky groups on opposite sides of C=C.



\* European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

\*\* Institute of Food Science & Technology, UK (IFST)

# Regulations on Trans, 3-MCPDE and GE



The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) announced that all edible refined oils, vanaspati, bakery shortening, margarines, vegetable fat spreads and mixed fat spreads may only contain **3 per cent or less trans fats** by January 2021 and 2 per cent or less trans fats by January 2022. This is an important milestone since the World Health Organisation (WHO) has called for global elimination of trans fat by 2023.

## Current Status of 3-MCPDE in EU



In October 2018, the European commission suggested **TWO POSSIBLE MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR 3-MCPDE** in refined vegetable oils

**1.25 ppm** for oils and fats from coconut, maize, rapeseed, sunflower, soybean and palm kernel oil and mixture of oils and fats with oils and fats only from this category

**2.50 ppm** for other vegetable oils and fish oil and mixture of oils and fats only from this category

**2.50 ppm** for mixture of oils and fats from the two categories

Without any scientific basis and no justifiable health reason

## Glycidyl fatty acid esters expressed as glycidol

## Maximum level µg/kg

Vegetable oils and fats placed on the market for the final consumer or for use as an ingredient in food with the exception of the foods below

1,000  
**1.0 ppm**

Vegetable oils and fats destined for the production of baby food and processed cereal-based food for infants and young children

500  
**0.5 ppm**

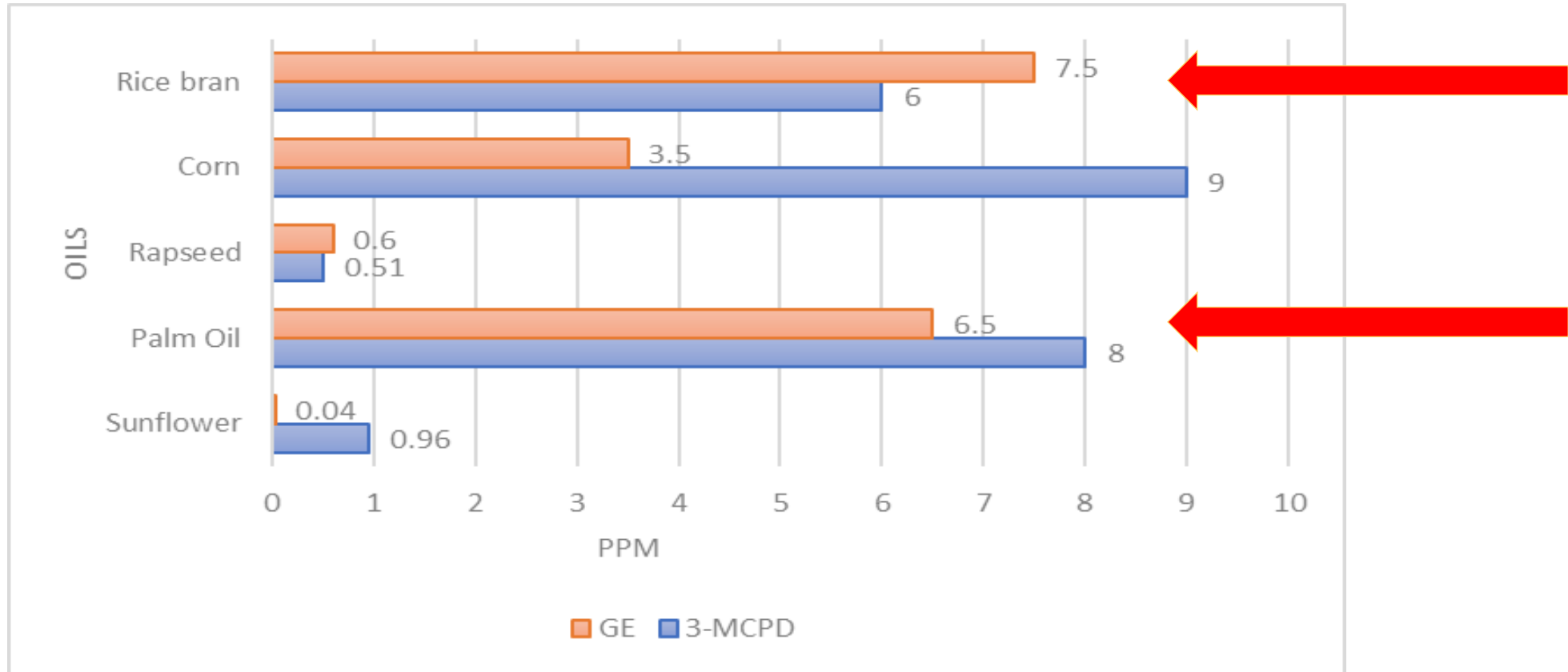
Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/290, of 26 February 2018



Without any scientific basis and no justifiable health reason

# Prevalence of 3-MCPD and GE in Edible oils

- Not only problem in Palm Oil



Highest level of 3 MCPD and GE are found in Palm Oil , Low levels in Soft oils.

# Edible Oil Quality comparison of various oils

Parameters	Rice Bran oil	Palm Oil	Soya oil	Sunflower oil	Rapeseed oil
% FFA Max	5-15	4-7	< 1.0	< 1.0	0.5- 2.0
DAG	<b>7-12</b>	<b>6-8</b>	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Phosphorus in ppm	300-400	25	500-800	250-450	300
Fatty Acid Composition					
Palmitic	20	42	8	6	4
Stearic	2	5	4	4	1
Oleic	40	41	28	28	60
Linoleic	<b>33</b>	10	<b>53</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>
Linolenic	1.5	<1	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

GE

Trans

# Mitigation for 3- MCPD, GE and Trans

- Process Challenges

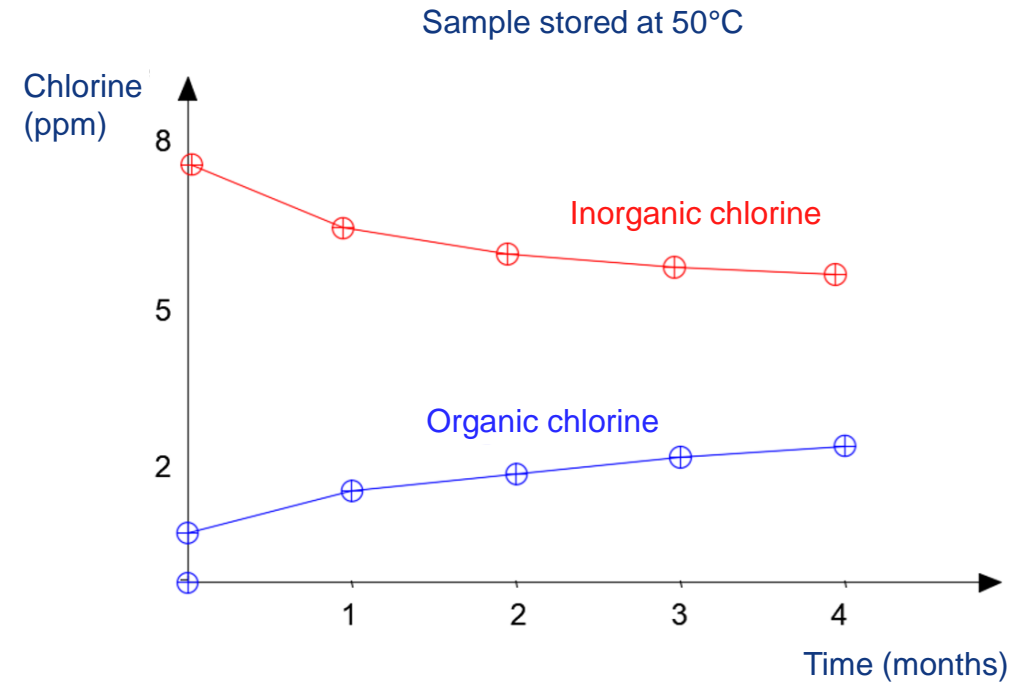
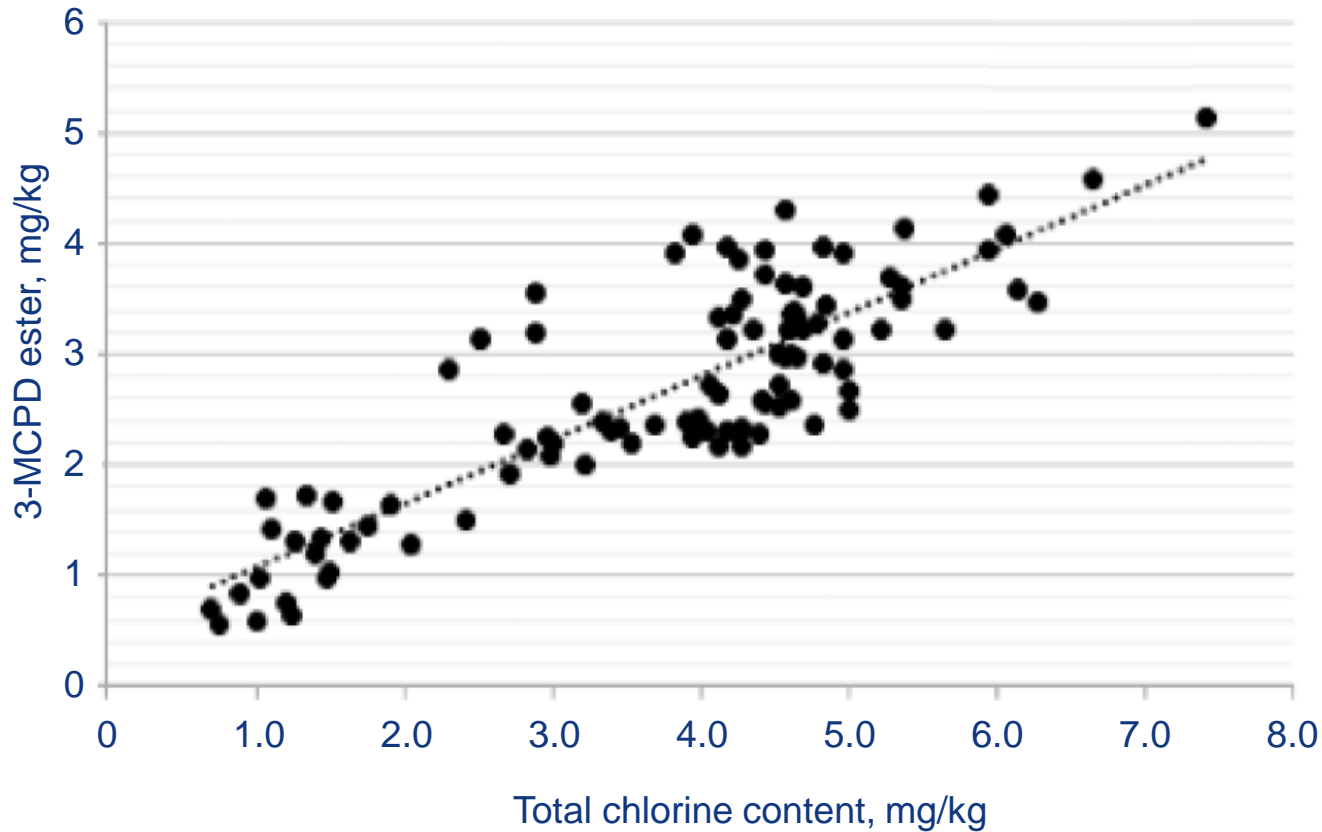


- Where and how to reduce chloride content to minimize 3-MCPD formation?
- How to fit in 3-MCPD and GE mitigation into an existing site?
- How to choose between the available GE mitigation options?
- How to prepare for stricter regulations of the maximum content of these contaminants in the future?



# Mitigation of 3 MCPDE

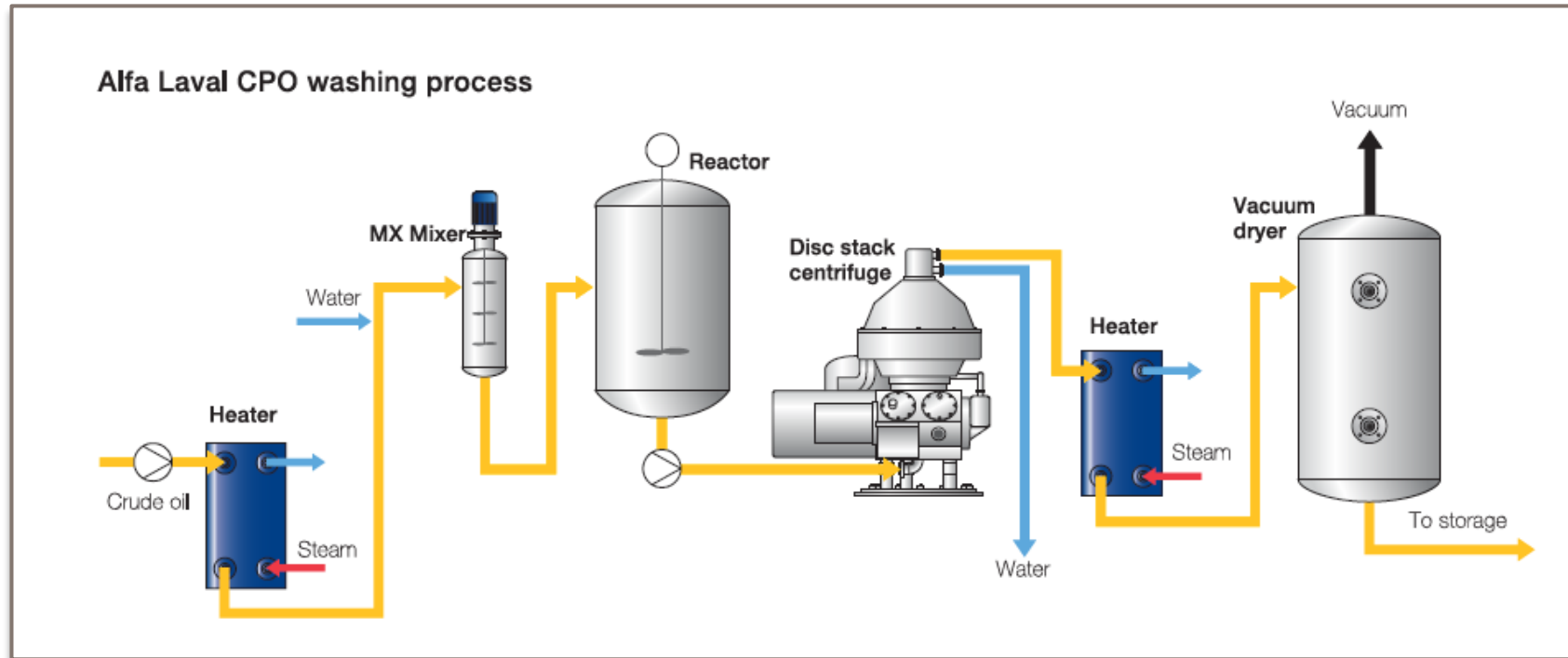
- Precursor is Chloride



\* Study done by a refinery in Italy

# CPO washing

- Mitigation of 3-MCPDE with chlorides washing



Guarantee :

- (Mills) Total chlorine removal >80% of total chlorine
- (Refinery) Total chlorine removal >60% of total chlorine or >80% removal of inorganic chlorides

# Mitigation of Glycidyl Ester



- Precursor is DAG

## First

- Minimize formation by limiting time and temperature

## Second

- Re-refine it with activated bleaching earth followed by mild Deodorization

## Third

- GE Stripping

## Fourth

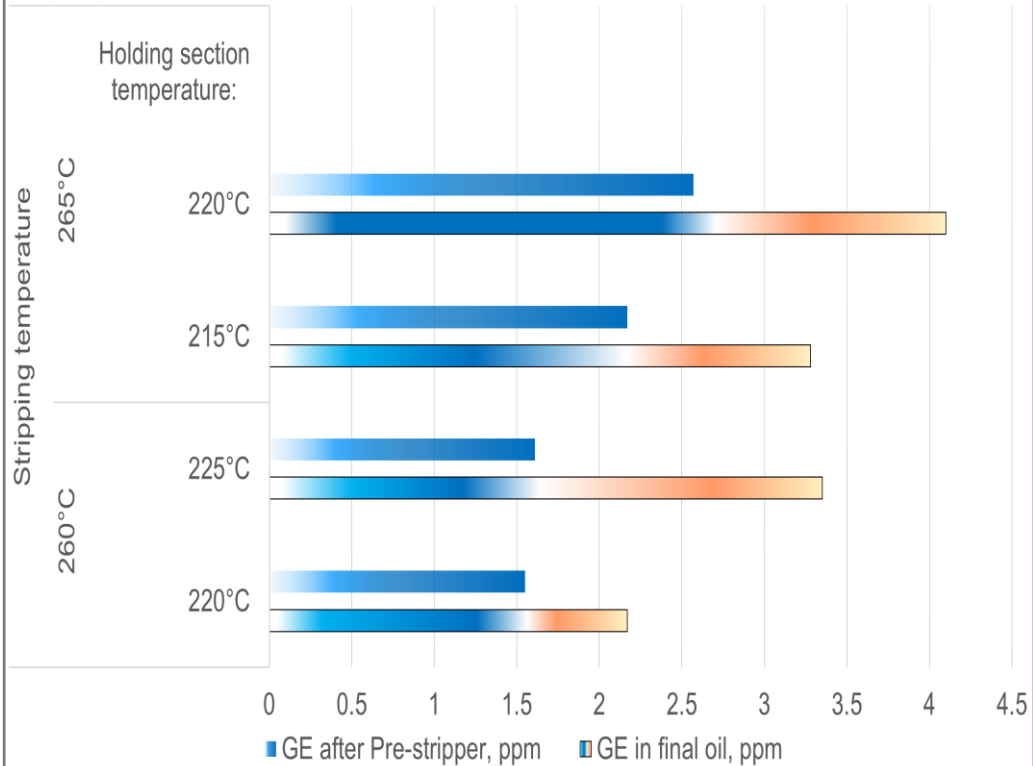
- Alfa Laval ZeroGE™

# GE Vs Trans

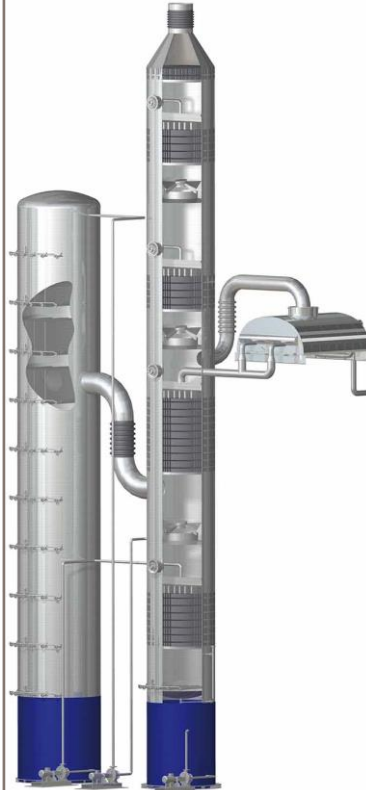
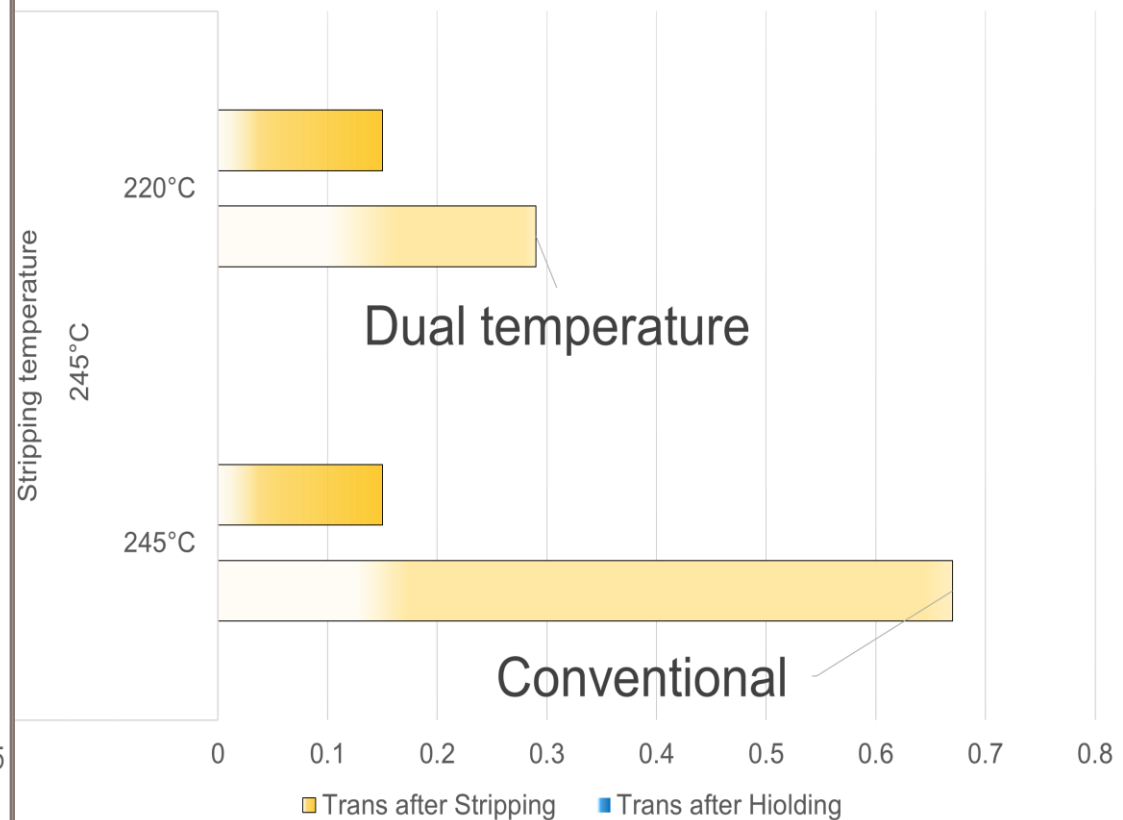
- Temperature is critical



GE FORMATION DURING PHYSICAL REFINING.  
DUAL TEMPERATURE.



TRANS FORMATION DURING DEODORISATION.  
DUAL TEMPERATURE.



# Summary

- A simple solution to global challenges



3-MCPD < 2.5  
ppm

- Neutralization
- Water washing of Oil

GE < 1 ppm

- Post Bleaching and Mild Deodorization
- GE Stripping
- ZeroGE™

Trans < 2%

- Soft Column Deodorizer
- Dual temperature Deodorization