Chemical food safety related to using supermarket returns for rearing *Hermetica illucens* for feed and food uses

H.J. (Ine) van der Fels-Klerx Expertisegroup leader Agrochain Wageningen Food Safety Research 26 August 2019

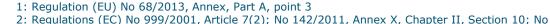






1. Introduction

- Black soldier fly larvae (BSFL, Hermetia illucens) capable of converting organic waste materials
- Potential substrate: former food products (FFP)
 - "Food produced for human consumption, but which is no longer intended for human consumption due to reasons such as expired useby date or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects".¹
- Legal EU: allowed, but without meat/fish²
- Packaging materials in FFP: prohibited³ but zero tolerance 'practical nor proportionate to the risk'.⁴
- Risk of packaging: leaching chemical contaminants





1069/2009, Article 10(f) 3: Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, Annex III, Chapter 1: Prohibited materials, point 7. 4: ACAF (2013). Information paper: Traces of packaging material in feed derived from former foodstuffs. <u>https://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/acaf-13-05-paper-packaging-in-</u> surplus-foods/acaf-13-05-paper-packaging-in-surplus-foods.pdf

2

2. Methodology

- 4 treatments + control
- Each in triplicate

	Packaging material	
Matrix	Plastic	Carton
Meals with meat	MP	MC
Vegetarian meals	VP	VC

- BSF: day 4 10 (1st prepupae)
- Chemical analyses: feed, larvae, residual material
 - Heavy metals (Cd, Pb, As, Hg)
 - Mineral oil hydrocarbons
 - Dioxins (WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ) and PCBs
 - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

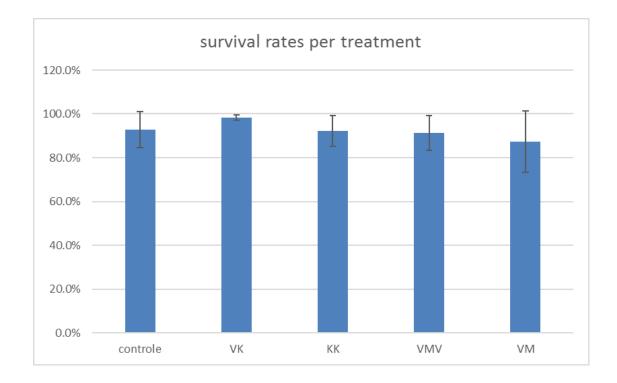
Bioaccumulation factor (BAF) = [larvae] / [substrate]





3: Results: larval growth + survival

No differences in growth and survival between the different treatments groups







3. Results: heavy metals

- Concentrations all samples: <MRL for heavy metals</p>
- As + Hg: <LOQ for all samples</p>

Pb:

- Larvae: 0.06 0.19 mg/kg (treatments)
- Feed: <LOQ
- BAF >1
- Cd:
 - Larvae: 0.27-0.55 mg/kg (treatments)
 - BAF:

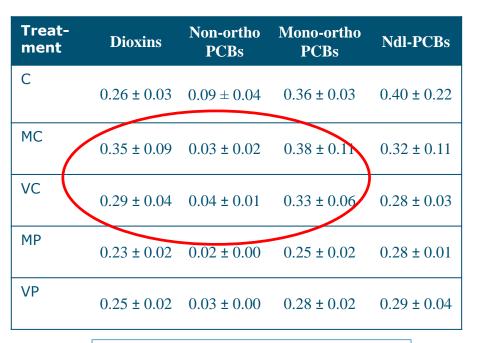




Treatment	BAF (Cd)
MC	15.4 ± 1.12
VC	20.0 ± 1.27
MP	7.73 ± 0.91
VP	7.06 ± 1.86

3: Results: dioxins + PCBs

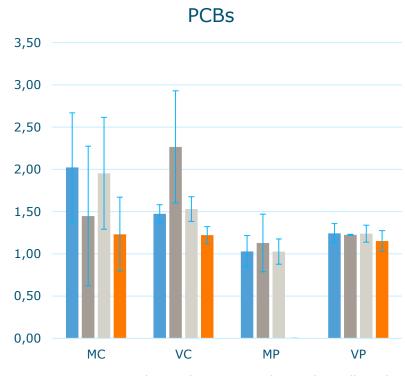
Larval concentration



All concentrations <MRL







Bioaccumulation factor dioxins +

■ Dioxins ■ non-ortho-PCB's ■ mono-ortho-PCB's ■ ndl-PCB's

BAFs for dioxins and mono-ortho PCBs differ between treatment groups

3. Results: mineral oil + PAH

Mineral oil hydrocarbons:

- Larvae: 503.33 ± 101.3 mg/kg
- BAF: 5.05 ± 1.24
- No differences between results M/V nor P/C

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH16)

- Larvae: 2.03 ± 0.17 µg/kg
- BAF: 0.93 ± 0.30
- No differences between results M/V nor P/C

No feed MRL for mineral oil / PAH





4. Discussion

- High Cd bio-accumulation (7-20): higher than previous findings
 - Van der Fels-Klerx et al. (2016): 9.5 ± 3.6
 - Diener et al.(2015): 2.94 ± 0.09
- Meat/vegetarian:
 - Larval PAH16 slightly higher in V; opposite for Cd (higher in M)
- Carton/plastic:
 - Higher BAFs for Cd, dioxins, mono-ortho PCBs for C vs P





5. Conclusions

For BSFL, FFP containing up to 3.5% packaging (carton/plastic):

- No negative effects BSF growth / survival
- Concentrations analysed contaminants <MRL for feed</p>
- Mean BAF>1 for almost all contaminants, except PAH16
- Meat/vegetarian: little differences between results
- Carton/plastic: higher BAF for C vs P





Acknowledgements

This project was funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs through a Public-Private Partnership project ("Con-trolling the safety of insects for food/feed") of the Topsector AgriFood (TKI-AF-15220).





