

Leader in flour applications.

Iron sources and their properties with regards to Flour Fortification

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Agenda



- Introduction to iron
- Iron sources in different applications:
 - Bakery
 - Pasta
 - Noodles
- Interactions of iron with flour improvers



Introduction to iron

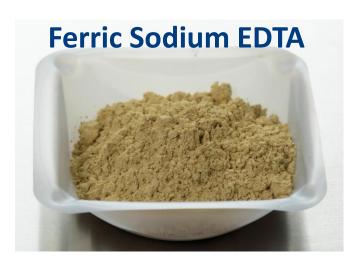
Iron compounds for flour fortification





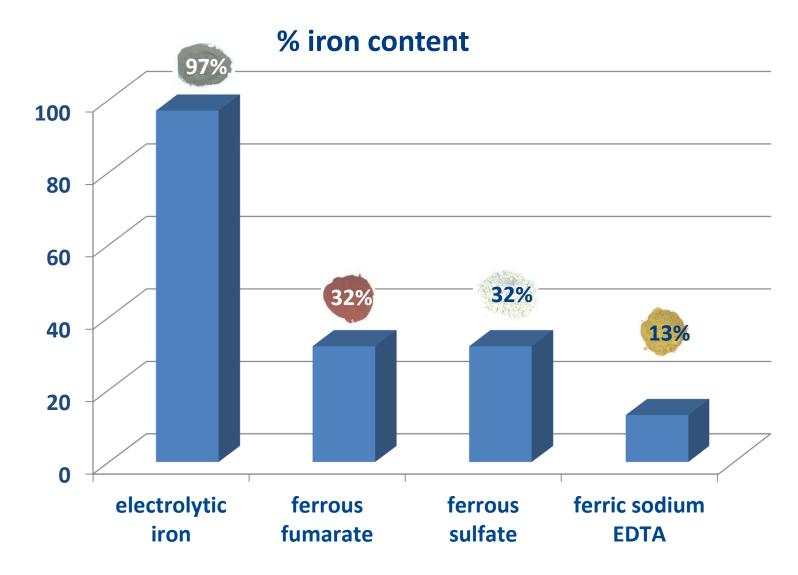






Introduction to iron – iron compounds

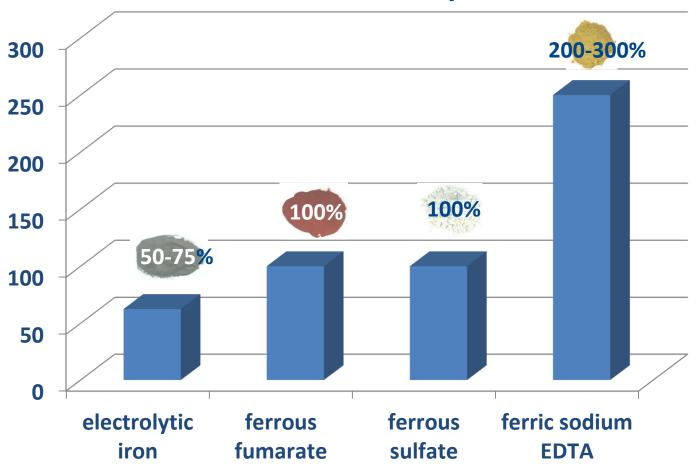








% bioavailability



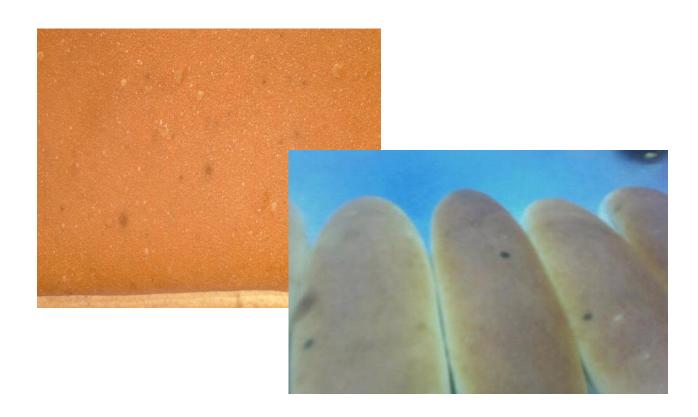


Iron compounds in different applications

1. Bakery



Spots on hot dog rolls





Initial data

- Customer used ELCOvit 2035 RCH
- Dosage: 200 ppm, thereof 30 ppm iron from ferrous sulfate

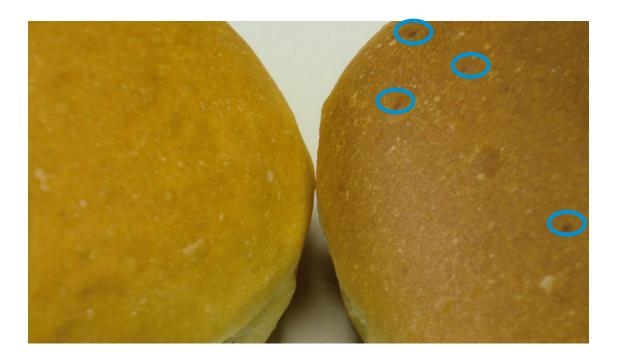


Discussion

Coarse ferrous sulfate can cause spots on bread crust



Formation of dark spots by a too coarse ferrous sulfate powder

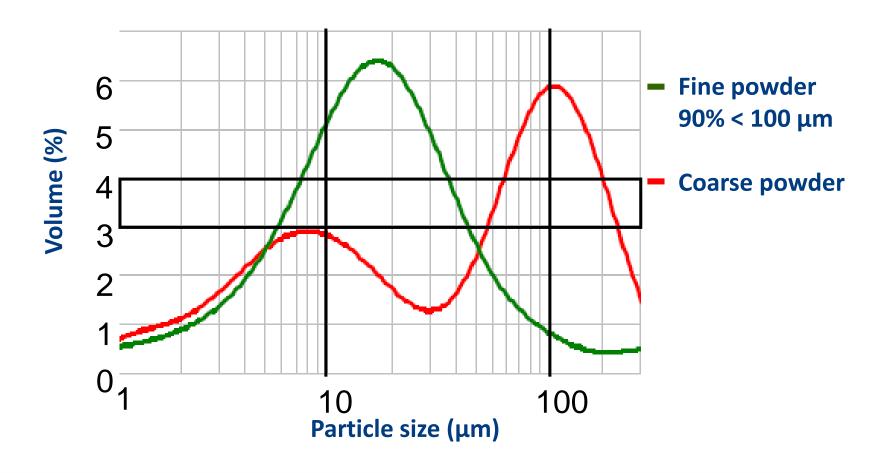


Fine powder

Coarse powder



Different particle sizes of ferrous sulfate





Discussion

- Coarse ferrous sulfate can cause spots on bread crust
- Granulation in all our premixes is very fine (90%<100μm)
- Batch was also delivered to other mills BUT
- No other complaints were filed



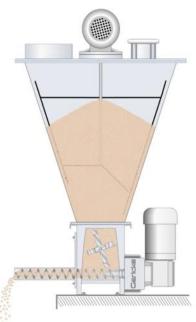
Cause

Premix was kept in the feeder under humid conditions over a long period

Agglomerates were formed

Action

- Sieving of flour
- Increase of free flowing agent in premix





- Free flowing agent functionality
- Extremely fine particles (SiO₂: Ø13-20 μm)
- Absorption of humidity
- Keeps particles at distance





Our recommended premix storage conditions:

- Low humidity (DRY)
- Out of direct light (DARK)
- Below 25°C (COOL)







Iron compounds in different applications

2. Pasta

Impact of iron sources on pasta



Trials in pasta to find out impact of different iron sources

- Spaghetti made from untreated hard wheat flour and water
- Flour was fortified with 60 ppm iron in all trials
- Control or reference: pasta with non-fortified flour

Sample	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron source	Non- fortified	Ferric pyro- phosphate	Ferric ortho-phosphate	Electrolytic iron	Ferrous fumarate	Ferrous sulfate	Ferric sodium EDTA
% Relative bio-availability	n.a.	21-74%	25-32%	50-75%	100%	100%	>100%
% Iron content	n.a.	24%	26%	97%	32%	32%	13%

Impact of iron sources on pasta



Results of different iron sources in pasta

Sample	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron source	Non- fortified	Ferric pyro- phosphate	Ferric ortho-phosphate	Electrolytic iron	Ferrous fumarate	Ferrous sulfate	Ferric sodium EDTA
% Relative bio-availability	n.a.	21-74%	25-32%	50-75%	100%	100%	>100%
% Iron content	n.a.	24%	26%	97%	32%	32%	13%
Pasta cooked			额	13			10
Appea- rance vs 0		Com- parable	Com- parable	Com- parable	Brighter	Greyish	Much brighter



Iron compounds in different applications

3. Noodles

Impact of iron sources on noodles



- Trials in alkaline noodles to find out impact of different iron sources
 - Noodles made from untreated low protein/ash wheat flour, salt, water, alkalines
 - Flour was fortified with iron levels according to WHO recommendations
 - Control or reference: noodles with non-fortified flour

Sample	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron source	Non- fortified	Ferric pyro- phosphate	Electrolytic iron	Ferrous fumarate	Ferrous sulfate	Ferric sodium EDTA	Ferric sodium EDTA
Added amount of iron - ppm	n.a.	60	60	60	60	40	20

Impact of iron sources on noodles



Results of iron sources in alkaline noodles

Sample	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron source	Non- fortified	Ferric pyro- phosphate	Electrolytic iron	Ferrous fumarate	Ferrous sulfate	Ferric sodium EDTA	Ferric sodium EDTA
Added amount of iron - ppm	n.a.	60	60	60	60	40	20
Dough after 24h							
Noodles cooked							
Appea- rance vs 0		Com- parable	Com- parable	slightly darker, less yellow	darker, less yellow	perceptibly darker, less yellow	comparable

Examples of interactions with iron













Interactions of iron with flour improvers

Flour improver: Ascorbic acid



Storage trials: Blend of ascorbic acid & different iron compounds

Sample	Mix 0	Mix 1	Mix 2	Mix 3	Mix 4
Ascorbic acid	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm
Ferric sodium EDTA		40 ppm Fe			
Ferrous sulfate			60 ppm Fe		
Ferrous fumarate				60 ppm Fe	
Electrolytic iron					120 ppm Fe

Dosage ascorbic acid: average amount

Dosage iron: WHO recommendation

2 Storage conditions: 25°C / 50% r.H. (office Ahrensburg)

30°C / 80% r.H. (climatic chamber)



Mixes at the start of the trials





Mixes after 4 hours @25°C / 50% r.H.





Mixes after 24 hours @25°C / 50% r.H.





Mixes after 4 hours @30°C / 80% r.H.





Mixes after 24 hours @30°C / 80% r.H.





Ascorbic acid and iron - conclusion

- Do NOT mix ascorbic acid and iron before adding to flour in hot and humid climates
 - Ideally use two different feeders
 - Once in the flour => too diluted to interact.

- At moderate conditions it seems possible
 - Ascorbic acid degradation should be analysed



Summary



4 main iron sources are used in flour fortification



- Different properties with different bioavailabilities
- Coarse Ferrous sulfate can lead to dark spots on bread crust
 - Follow premix storage instructions



- Iron sources can change the colour in cooked pasta and noodles
 - Higher bioavailable compounds lead to bigger changes



- Flour improvers should not be mixed with iron in concentrated form (before adding to flour)
 - Once in flour the components are too diluted to interact

Summary



IRON FORTIFICATION IS IMPORTANT

- to fight iron deficiencies and related diseases
- Several studies prove the nutritional effectiveness
- Several studies investigated impact of iron fortification on food
 - None to minor acceptable changes have been noticed
- Trials should be initiated before flour fortification standard is established in a country

Summary





Source: Food Fortification Initiative (FFI)

Our Vision:

Smarter, stronger, healthier people worldwide by improving vitamin and mineral nutrition.





Fortified flour – vitamins for a healthy life



Leader in flour applications.