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Annette Büter Technical Applications Manager - Flour Fortification Mühlenchemie GmbH & Co. KG Ahrensburg, Germany

Ein Unternehmen der Stern-Wywiol Gruppe







Agenda



- Introduction to iron
- Interactions of iron
 - with flour improvers
 - on bread crust
- Recommended Storage of micronutrients



Introduction to iron

Leader in flour applications.



Introduction to iron – iron compounds



Iron, electrolytic



Ferric sodium EDTA



Ferrous fumarate



Ferrous sulphate



Introduction to iron – iron compounds





Introduction to iron – iron compounds

% bioavailability





Interactions with iron

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Interactions with iron











Interactions with iron & flour improvers

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Interaction between flour improvers and fortificants Ascorbic acid and iron - Testing

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

Dosage ascorbic acid:	average amount		
Dosage iron:	WHO recommendation		
Storage conditions:	25°C / 50% r.H. (moderate)		
	30°C / 80% r.H. (tropical)		



Interaction between flour improvers and fortificants Ascorbic acid and iron - Results

Start of trials





Interaction between flour improvers and fortificants Ascorbic acid and iron - Results

24h - 25°C / 50% r.H. (moderate)





Interaction between flour improvers and fortificants Ascorbic acid and iron - Results

24h - 30°C / 80% r.H. (tropical)





Interaction between flour improvers and fortificants Ascorbic acid and iron - Conclusion

- At tropical conditions
 - NOT recommended to mix ascorbic acid and iron (vitamin/mineral premix) before adding to flour
- At moderate conditions
 - Mixing vitamin/mineral premix with ascorbic acid seems possible.
 - Nevertheless, ascorbic acid degradation should be analysed



Interactions with iron on bread crust

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• 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 sulphate powder



Fine powder

Coarse powder



• Different particles sizes of ferrous sulphate powder





Discussion

- Coarse ferrous sulfate can cause spots on bread crust
- But granulation in all our premixes is fine (90%< 100 μm)
- Batch was also delivered to other mills, but this was the 1st and only claim



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 our premix



- Free flowing agents Function
 - Extremely fine particles (SiO₂: Ø13-20 μm)
 - Absorption of humidity
 - Keeps particles at a distance





Storage Conditions

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Micronutrient premixes need low humidity





In humid conditions...

- Some vitamins lose their activity
- Some minerals interact
- Premixes are powders hence they get sticky





Micronutrient premixes need temperatures below 25°C





Some vitamins are sensitive to heat and lose their activity in high temperatures





Micronutrient premixes need protection from light and oxygen





Some vitamins lose their activity in light and oxygen





Ferric sodium EDTA

Summary

1) 4 main iron sources for flour fortification

NaFeEDTA has the highest bioavailability

2) Do not mix ascorbic acid with fortication premix

Due to interactions at tropical conditions

3) Coarse ferrous sulphate can lead to spots on bread crust

Keep premix closed, dry, cool & dark to avoid interactions and loss of activity









Fortified flour – vitamins for a healthy life

www.muehlenchemie.de



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