CCLAC 23rd Meeting: Keynote

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Quito-Ecuador

Prevention and Reduction of Contaminants in Food



1.

Prevention

In order to prevent, it is necessary to know the contaminants that could be present in food and their risk.

Reduction

In order to reduce it is essential to have suitable process guidelines and to know the appropriate methods to reduce/remove contaminants in food.

Stakeholder Coordination and Synergy

To establish a Plan for Surveillance and Control of Contaminants in Food and to strengthen the relationship between Control Agencies, Producers/Industry, Consumers, and the Academy.

Contaminant: "Any substance not intentionally added to food, which is present in that food as a result of production.

This term does not include insect fragments, rodent hair and other foreign matter" (FAO, WHO, 2018). However, it is important to consider that the definition of contaminant may vary in its specifications depending on the scope of the Codex committee that defines it.

Codex Alimentarius Committee on Contaminants (CCCF).

★ Identify contaminants and their risk

1. Prevention



Implement appropriate analytical methods

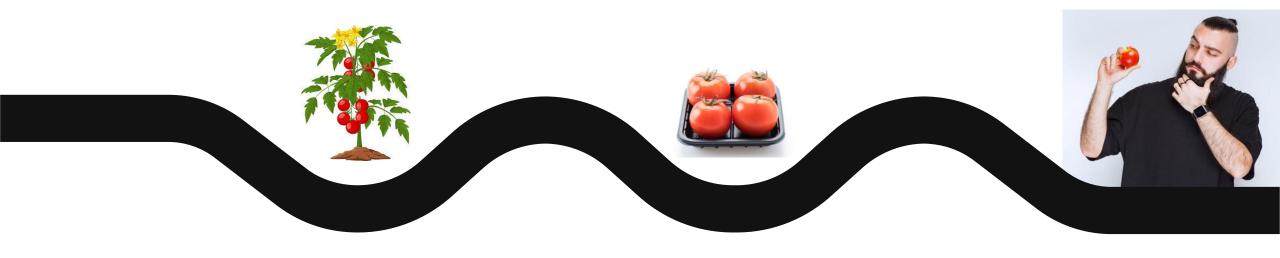


Contribute to the baseline from research.

Prevention

★ Identify contaminants and their risk.

MicroplasticsNPsSCCPBFRPFASMOSHToxinsNanoplasticsNBFRMOAHNaturals



Pesticides Lead Chromium Medicines PCBs
Arsenic Mercury Mycotoxins Dioxins

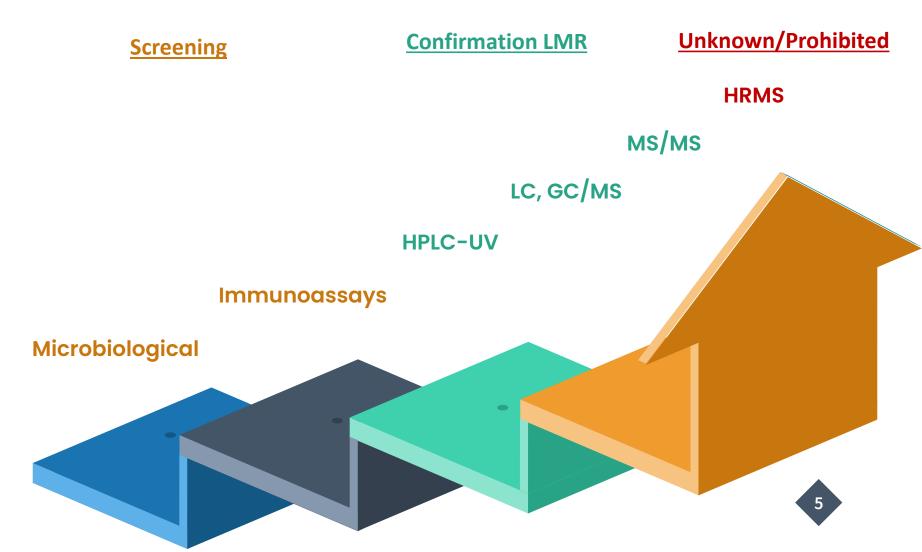
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Prevention



Implement appropriate analytical methods.





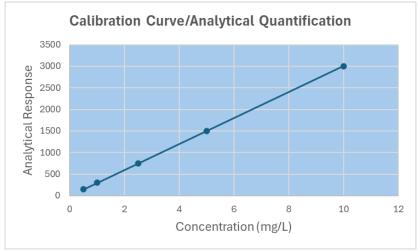
Prevention



Implement appropriate analytical methods.

Targeted



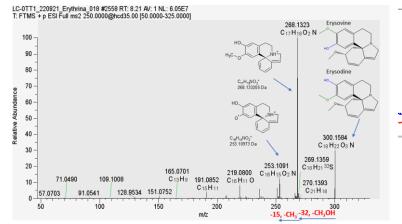


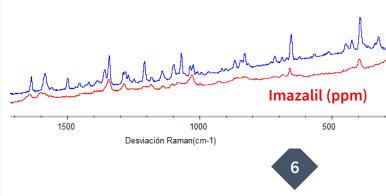
Non-Targeted



Rapid Diagnostics





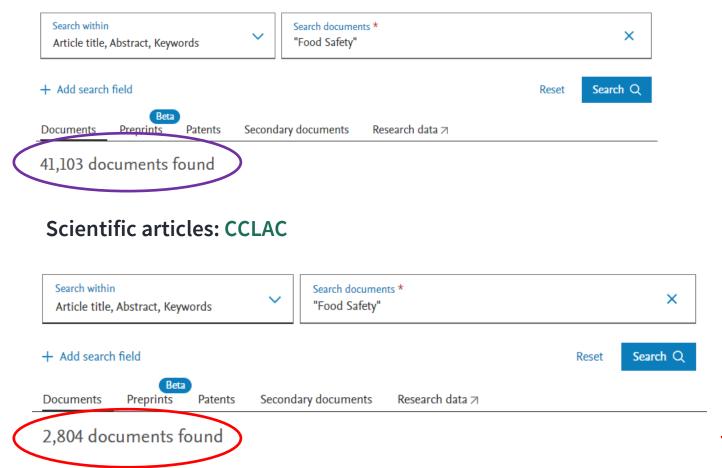


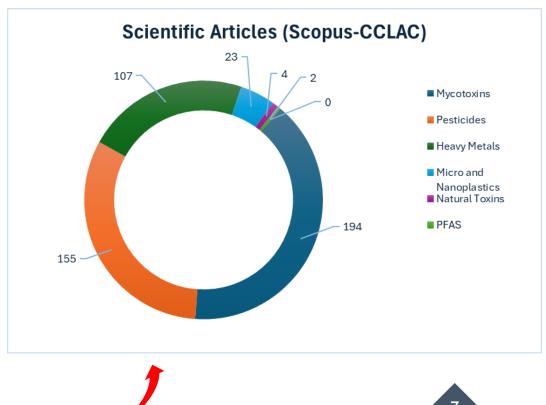
Prevention



Contribute to the baseline from research.

Scientific Articles: Global





Prevention



Contribute to the baseline from research.

Micro and Nanoplastics

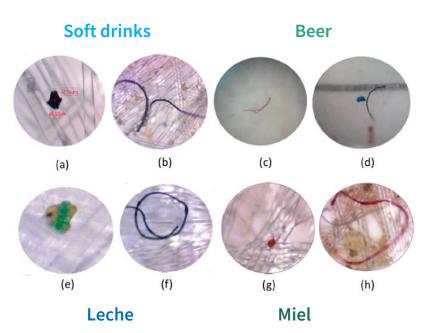
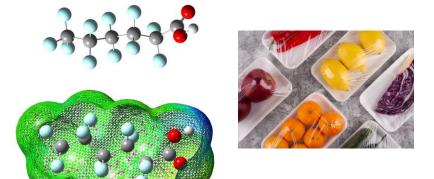


Figure: Microplastics in food from Ecuador. Milene F. Diaz-Basantes et al., 2020a, 2020b

PFAS



scientific reports

Differential scanning fluorimetry to assess PFAS binding to bovine serum albumin protein

Jessica Alesio & Geoffrey D. Bothun⊠

MOSH/MOAH

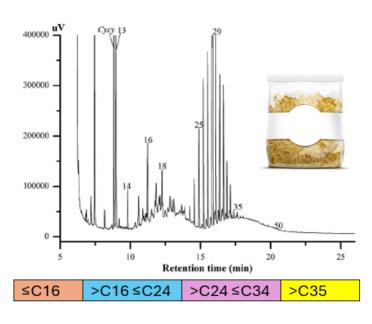


Figure: MOSH and MOAH in paste.





Codex and Control Organization Standards.

2. Reduction



Research in Pollutant Reduction/Elimination Methods



Surveillance and Control of Adulterated Products

Reduction



★ Codex and Control Organization Standards.



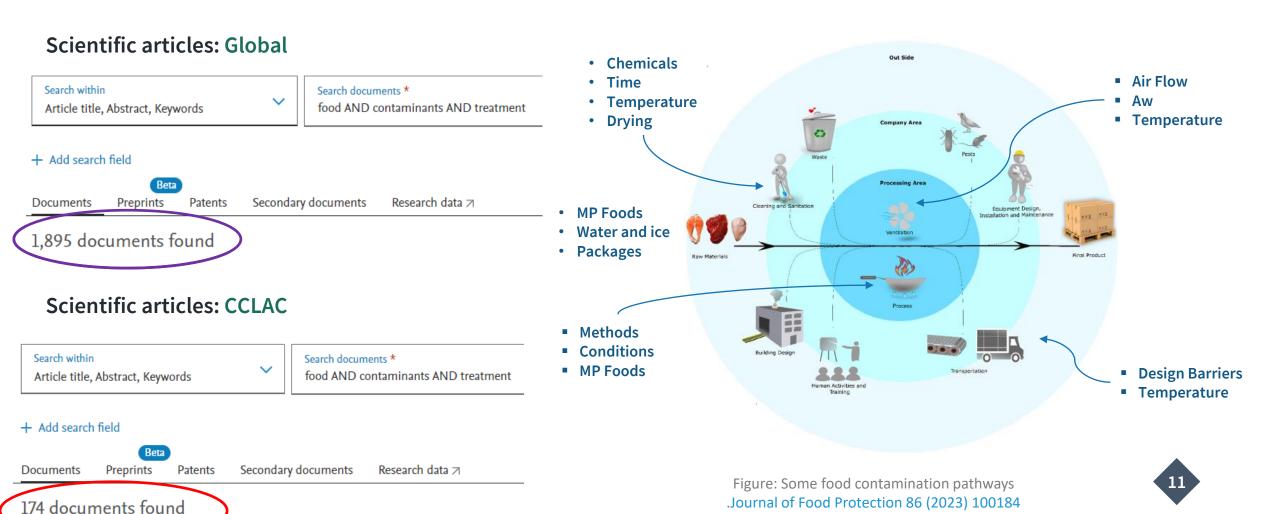
Comité del Codex sobre Contaminantes de los Alimentos (CCCF)

| Referencia 🕇 | Título | Comité | Última modificación | EN FR ES AR ZH RU |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|
| CXC 45-1997 | Código de prácticas para reducir la Aflatoxina B1 presente en las materias primas y los piensos suplementarios para animales productores de leche | CCCF | 1997 | ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ |
| CXS 193-1995 | Norma general para los contaminantes y las toxinas presentes en los alimentos y piensos | CCCF | 2023 | V 0 0 0 0 0 |
| CXC 77-2017 | Código de prácticas para la prevención y reducción de la contaminación por arsénico en el arroz | CCCF | 2017 | ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ |
| CXC 56-2004 | Código de prácticas para la prevención y reducción de la presencia de plomo en los alimentos | CCCF | 2021 | Y Y Y Ø Ø Ø |





Reduction Research in Pollutant Reduction/Elimination Methods.



Reduction



Research in Pollutant Reduction/Elimination Methods.

Antibiotic removal treatment

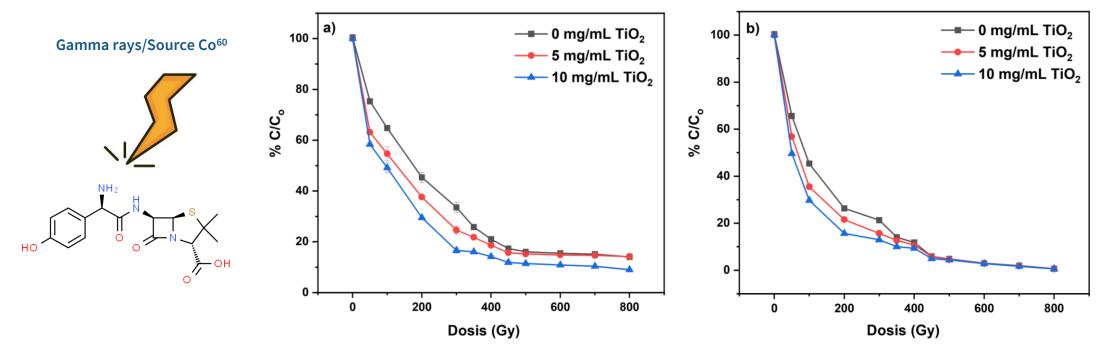


Fig. Removal of a) Amoxicillin and b) Penicillin G from water by gamma ray and TiO2 treatment. Autores: William Villacis, Paúl Vargas-Jentzsch, Roque Santos, María Natalia Piol y Cristina Vázquez, EPN (ECU) y UBA (ARG), 2024.









Investigation of Elevated Lead & Chromium Levels: Cinnamon Applesauce Pouches (November 2023)

FDA issues Warning Letter and leverages Import Alerts.











Prevention

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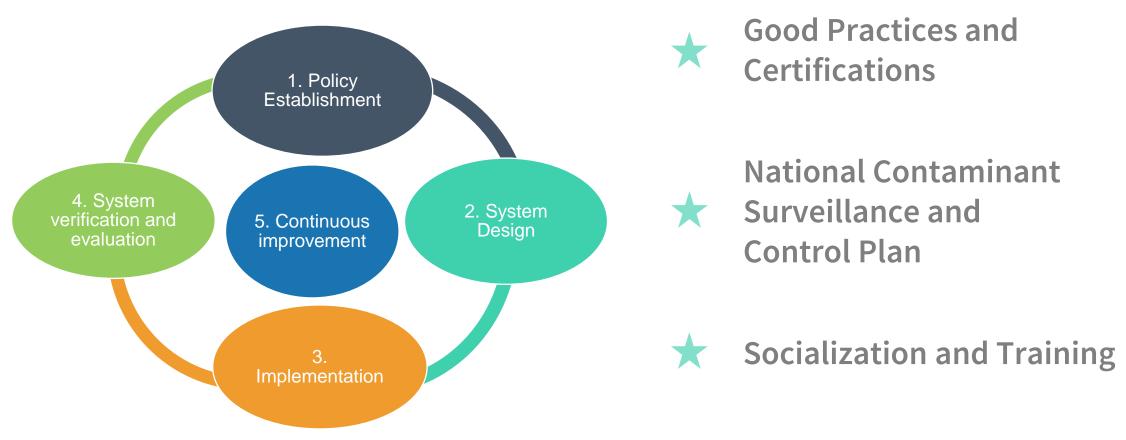
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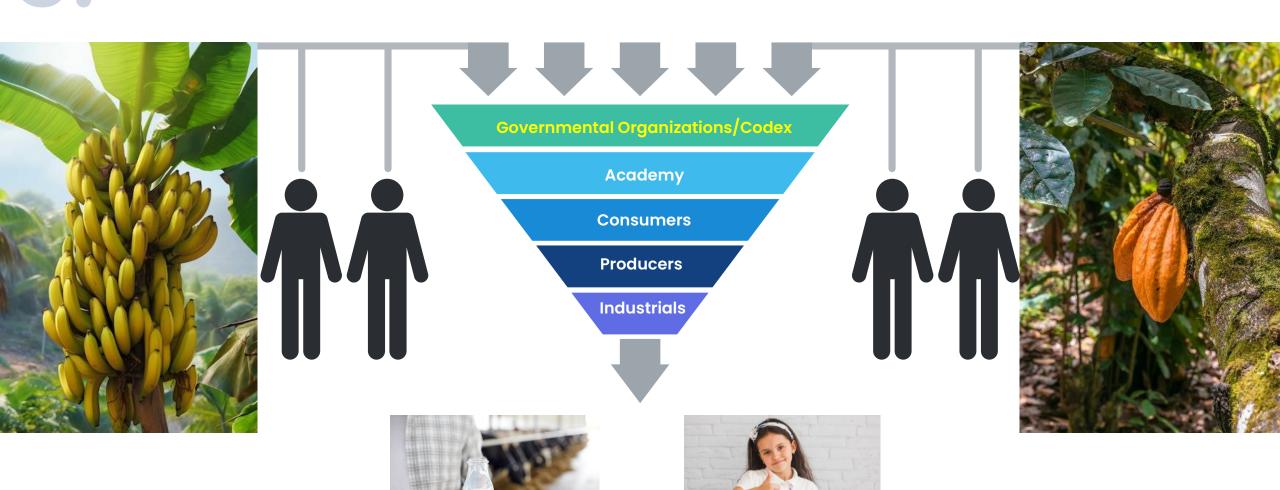
3 Coordination and Synergy



¹ Organic Statute for Agrocalidad process, Resolution No. 282, R.O. supplement 168 of September 18, 2014.

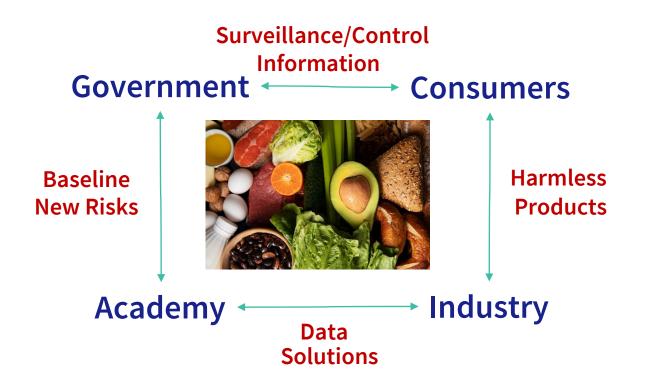
² Codex Alimentarius, CACL GL 82-2013, Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems.

3 Coordination and Synergy





3 Coordination and Synergy



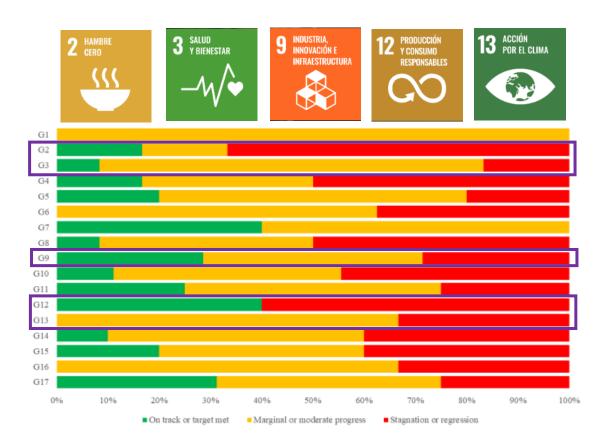


Figure: SDG 2024 Progress Report. UN, 2024



Conclusions:



There is a need to expand the analytical capacity installed for the detection of emerging contaminants in the region.



Promote the guided participation of the Academy in food contaminant surveillance and control plans.



Information from Codex Standards and Scientific Papers are a valuable tool to prevent and reduce contaminants in food.



To keep food safe, Industry, Academia, Government and Consumers must share information and work together.









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