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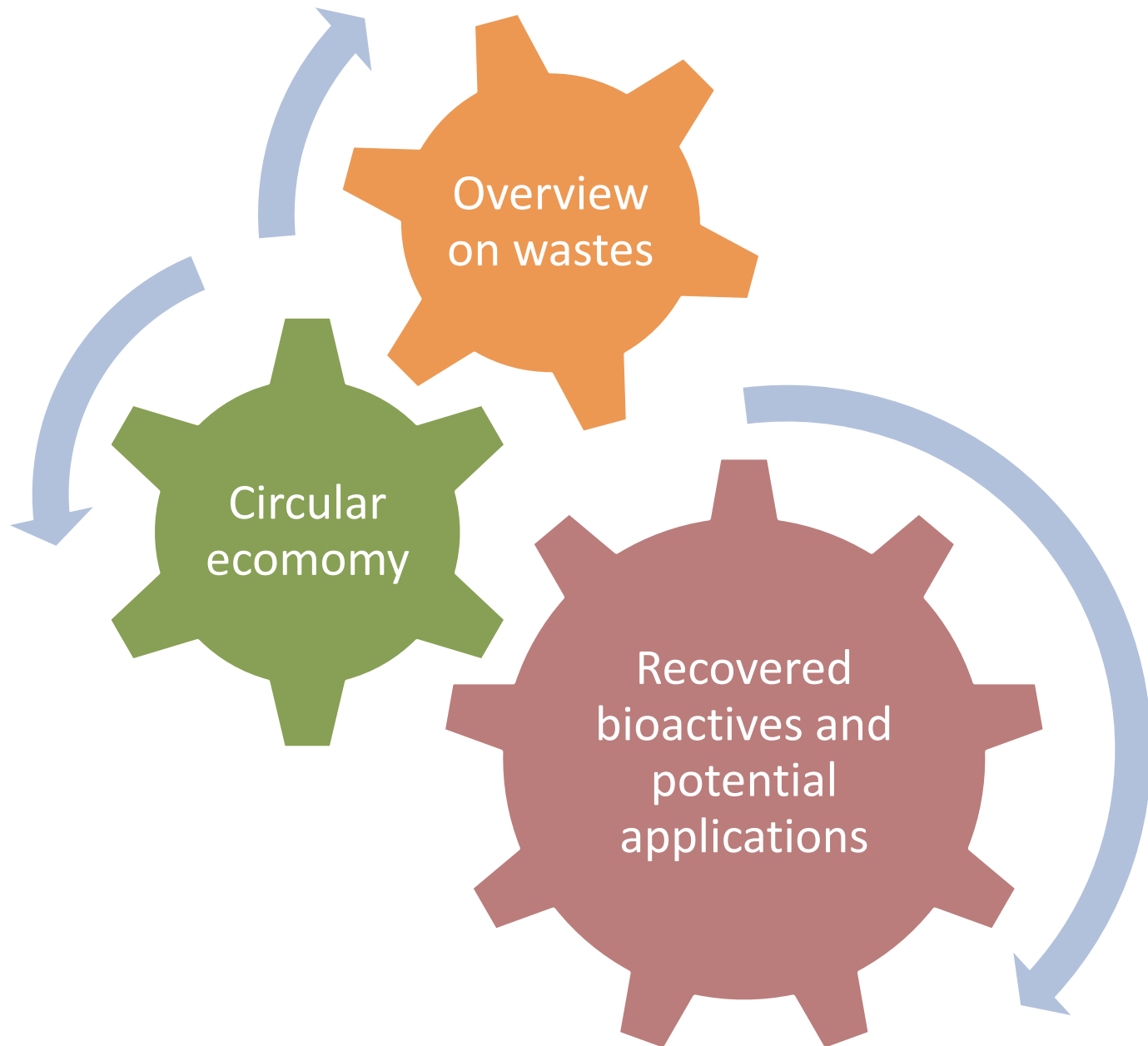
FROM WASTE TO FUNCTIONAL INGREDIENTS

Sonia A. SOCACI, Anca C. FĂRCAȘ, Dan VODNAR, Bogdan RUSU, Oana L. POP

Faculty of Food Science and Technology, University of Agricultural Sciences and
Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca

3-5 Manastur Street, 400372, Cluj-Napoca, Romania;
sonia.socaci@usamvcluj.ro

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- European Commission provided the definition for the term “food waste” as *“food (including inedible parts) lost from the food supply chain, not including food diverted to material uses such as bio-based products, animal feed, or sent for re-distribution”*
- Among food wasted are included also the processing by-products, if these are not used for other high value functions (e.g. animal feed, industrial uses).



EUROPE'S BIGGEST FOOD WASTERS

ALL FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF TONNES - COURTESY OF EUROPEAN COMMISSION



GB

14.391

0.225 per head

1



DE

10.387

0.129 per head

2



NL

9.456

0.563 per head

3



FR

9.078

0.137 per head

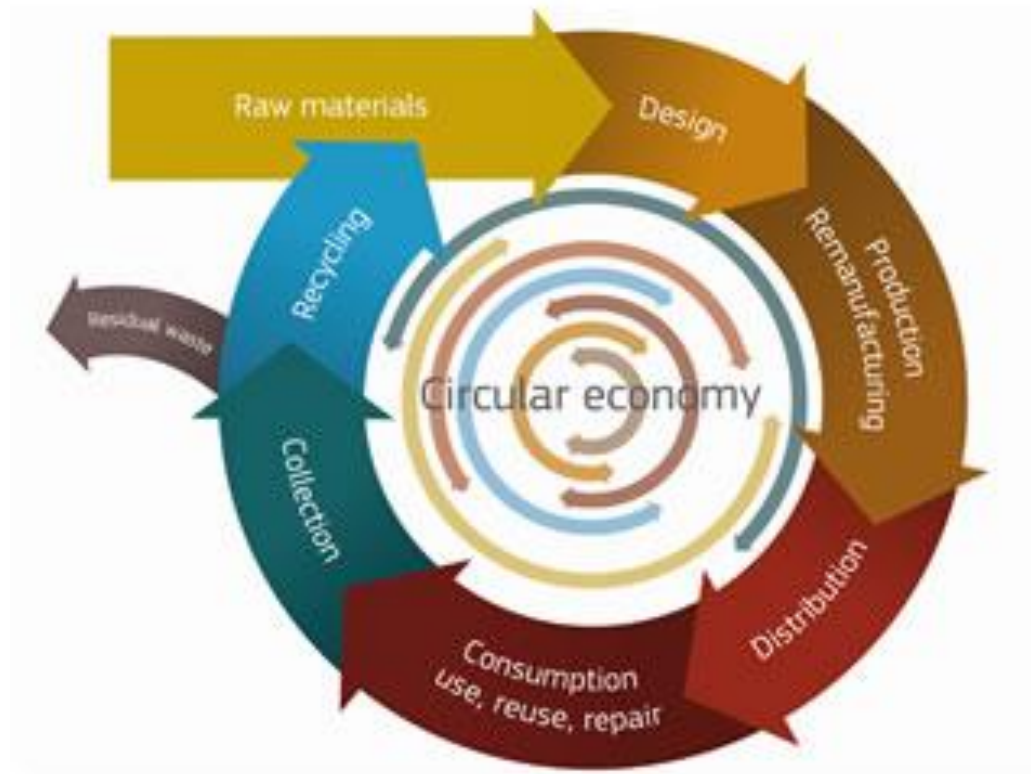
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LINIAR ECONOMY CONCEPT



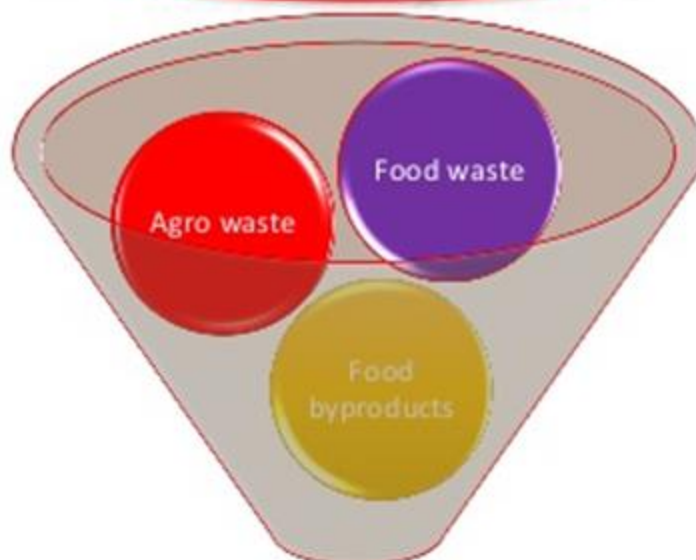
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CIRCULAR ECONOMY CONCEPT – “ZERO WASTE”

The problem:

waste management



**A possible
solution:**

high added-value compounds recovery



BREWERS' SPENT GRAIN (BSG)



Up to 85% of the
brewing by-products

European Union
 3.4×10^6 t / year

Globally
 38.6×10^6 t/year

200 tons BSG /
10.000 hl beer



Compound class	Waste origin	By-product source	Extraction techniques
Proteins	Cereals	Brewers' spent grain	Ultrasonic-assisted extraction
			Sequential extraction of proteins and arabinoxylans
			Enzymatic assisted extraction
	Oil crops	Rapeseed meal	Ultrasound assisted aqueous extraction
		Sunflower meals	Alkaline solubilization and acid precipitation
		Hazelnuts meal	Solvent extraction (water, acetone)
		Canola meals	Alkaline solubilisation and acid precipitation (Isoelectric precipitation)
			Electro-activated solutions (non-invasive extraction method)
			Salt precipitation
		Palm kernel cake	Enzymatic hydrolysis
	Fruits and vegetable	Apricot kernel cake	Alkaline solubilisation and acid precipitation
Polysaccharides (pectin, cellulose, hemicellulose)	Cereals	Brewers' spent grain	Enzymatic hydrolysis
			Sequential extraction of proteins and arabinoxylans
			Acid hydrolysis
	Oil crops	Olive pomace	Sequential extraction
	Fruits and vegetables	26 different wastes (e.g. orange peel, grape pomace, tomato skin, berries, apple pomace, seabuckthorn pulp and seeds, parsely, hop, etc.)	Sequential extraction
Lipids	Cereals	Brewers' spent grain	Soxhlet extraction
Polyphenols	Cereals	Brewers' spent grain	Alkaline hydrolysis
	Oil crops	Rapeseed	Ultrasound assisted aqueous extraction
	Fruits and vegetables	Tomato pomace and skin	Enzymatic assisted extraction
			Solvent extraction
		Potato peels and tubers	Pressurized liquid extractor
			Solvent extraction (stirring)
			Ultrasound extraction

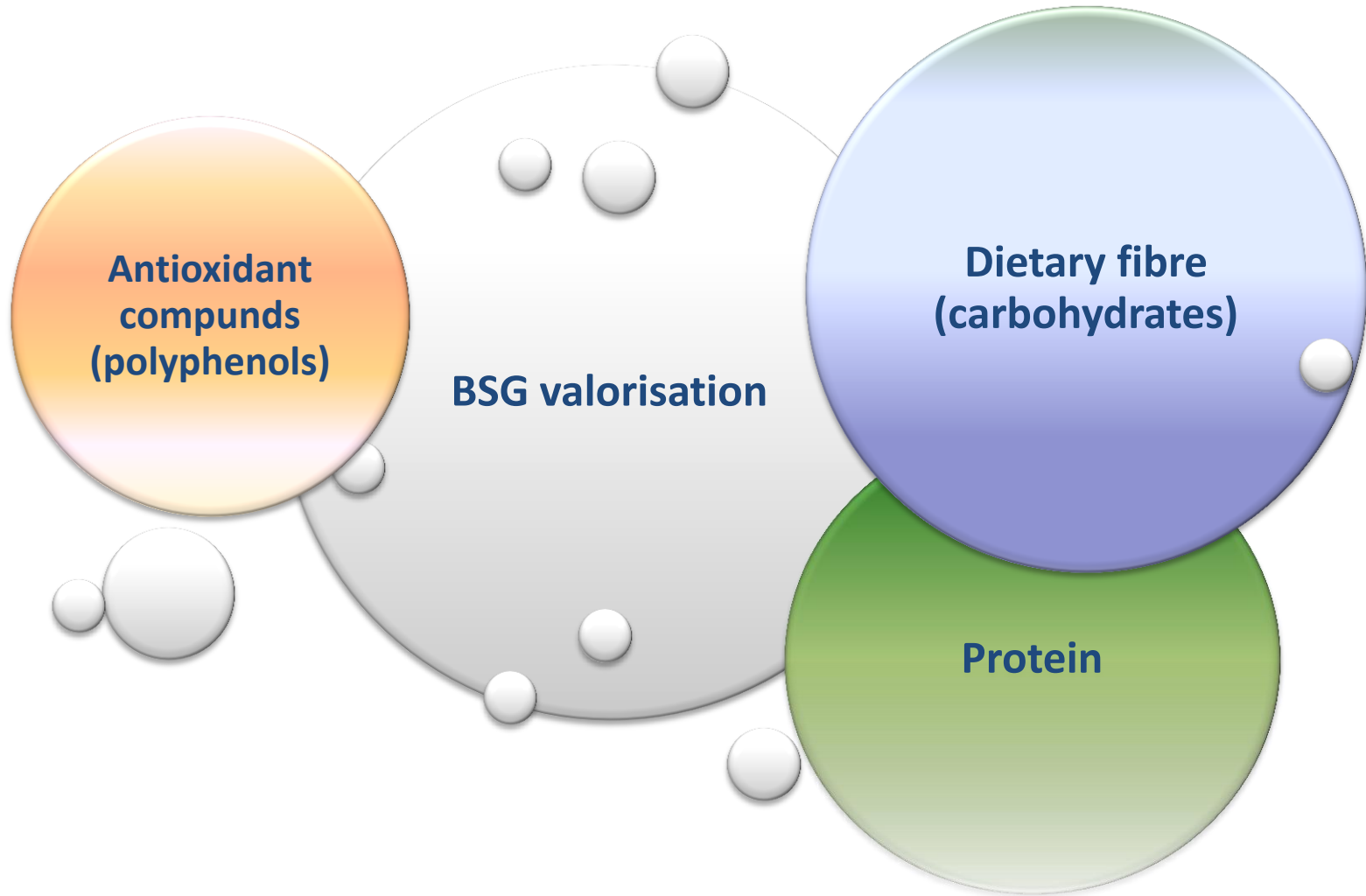
BSG VALORISATION

- Protein – Fiber - Minerals**

	Wheat flour	Brewers' spent grain
Moisture, %	12.1	5.7
Protein, %	13.3	18
Fiber, %	0.6	41.28
Starch, %	81.06	10.1
Sugars, %	0.22	16.11
Fat, %	0.59	6,61
Minerals, %	1.7	3.82
Energy, cal/100g	335.43	228.6



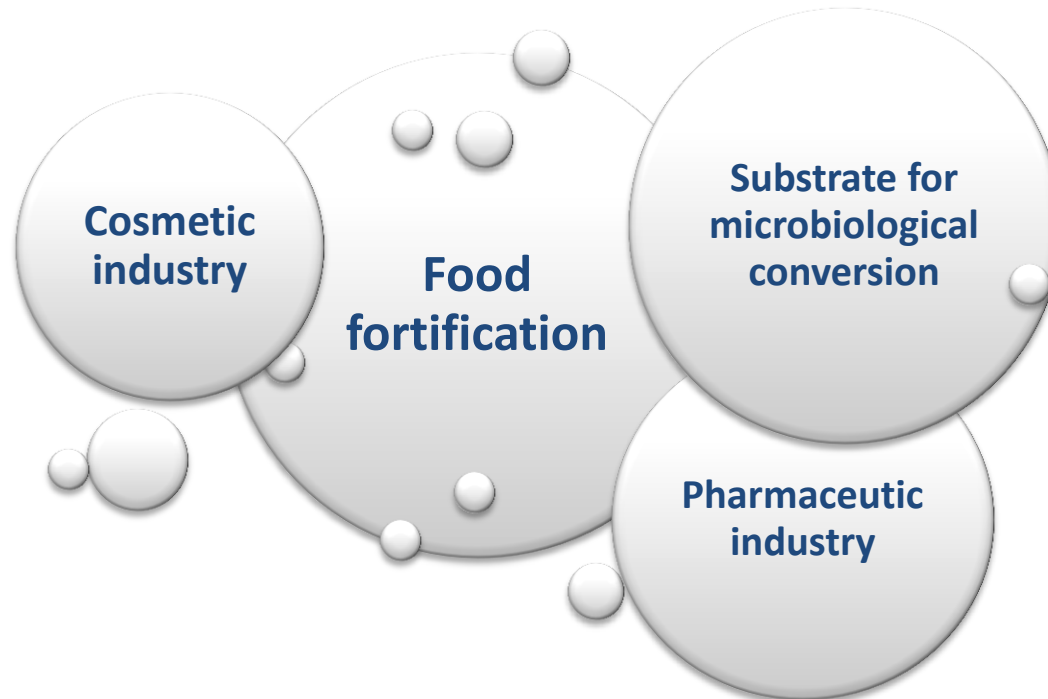
BSG VALORISATION



BSG VALORISATION

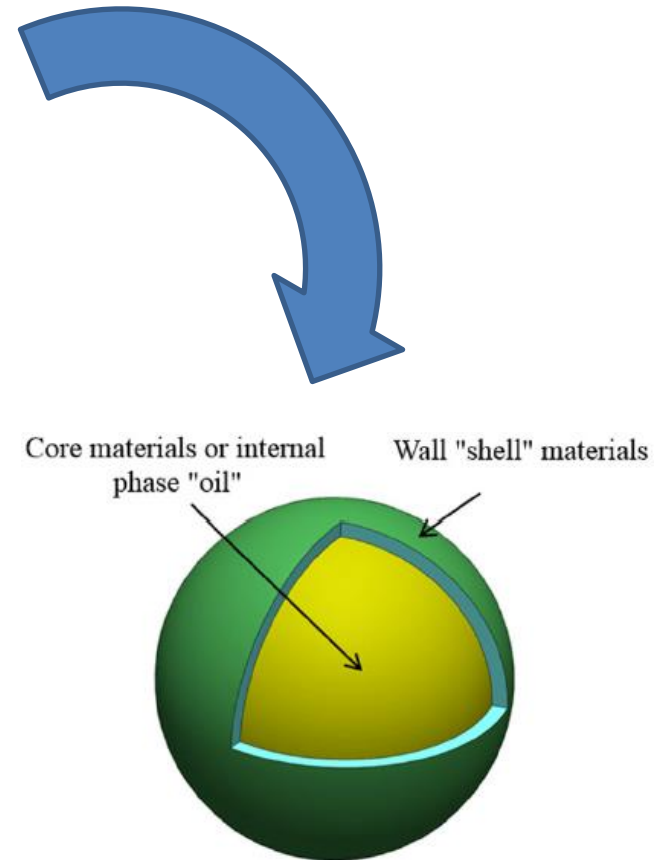
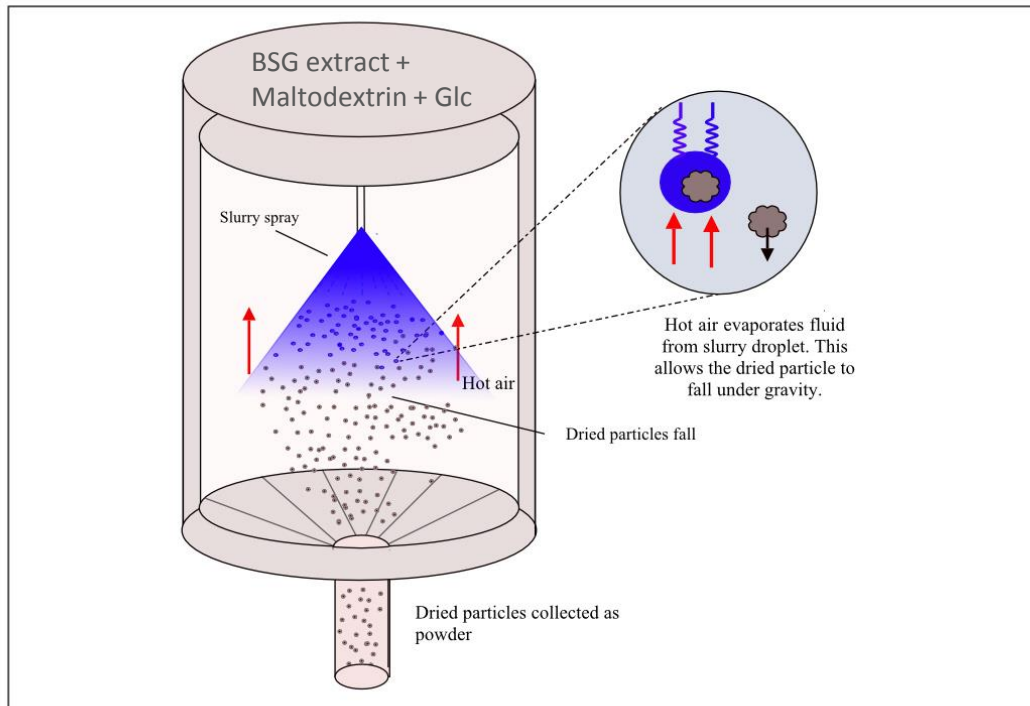
- Polyphenols extraction**

Sample	Total phenols	Flavonoids	DPPH inhibition
	(mg GAE/100 g)	(mg QE/ 100 g)	(%)
Dried BSG	284.20±3.07	13.16±0.27	52.87±0.28
Wheat flour	21.12±1.42	2.85±0.10	32.59±0.24
Wholemeal wheat flour	64.68±3.48	3.18±0.15	37.94±0.36



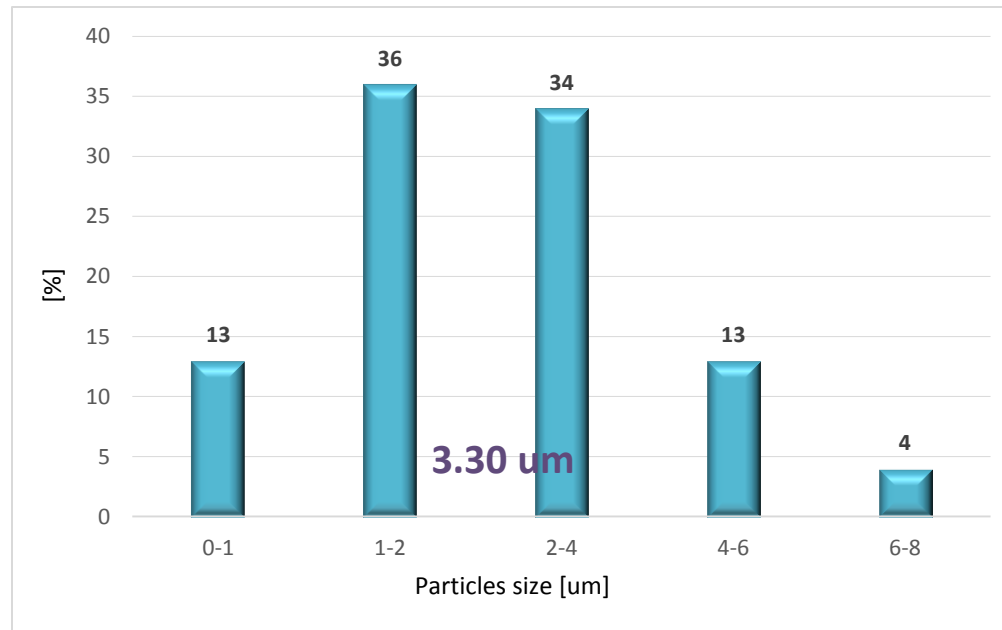
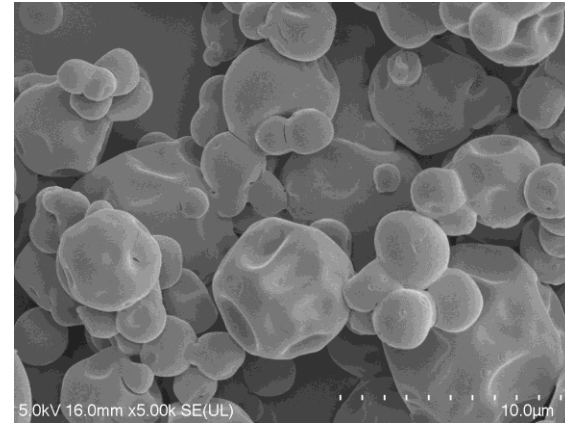
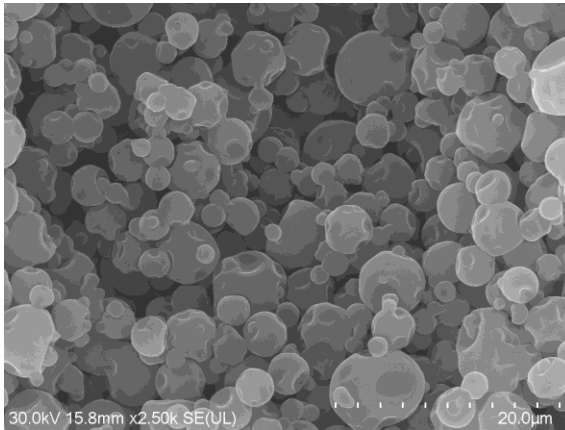
BSG VALORISATION

- Polyphenols microencapsulation**



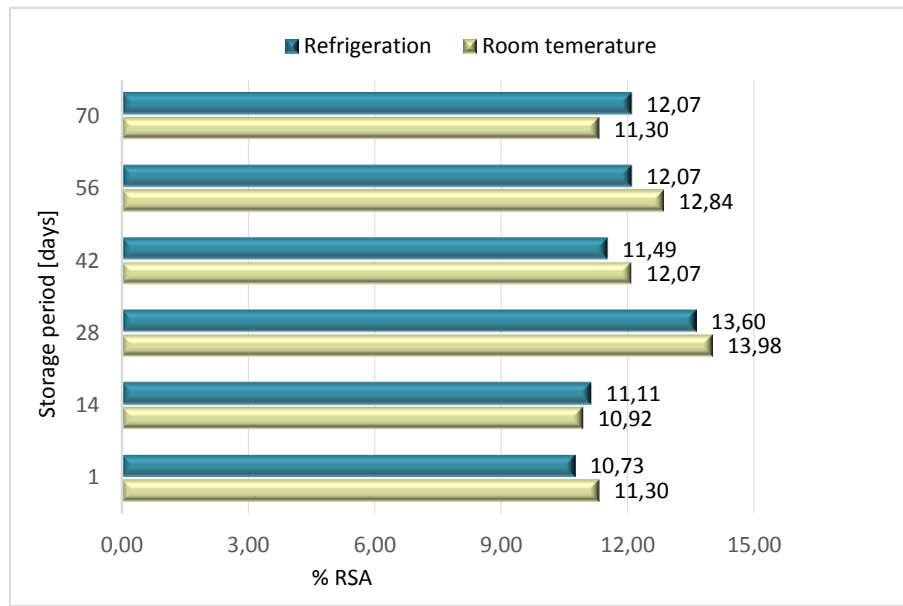
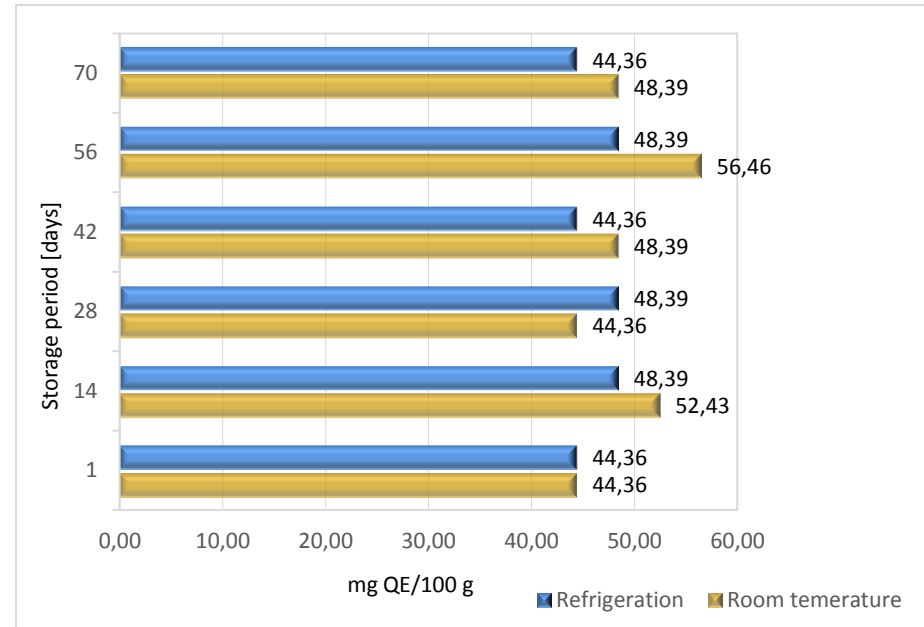
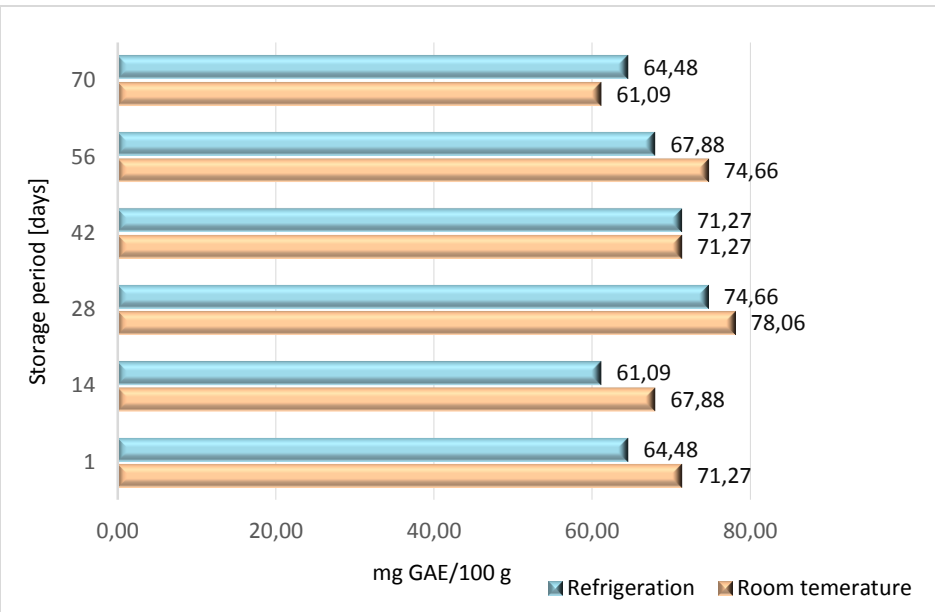
BSG VALORISATION

- Polyphenols microencapsulation**



BSG VALORISATION

- Microencapsulated polyphenols stability



BSG VALORISATION



FUTURE TRENDS



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