

Global commodity chains from a risk assessment perspective

Food Defense – More than secure supply chains

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what if...





safe(r) food



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- preventing <u>unintentional</u>
 contamination of foodstuffs
 (official food monitoring)
- safeguarding food supply (global supply chains and flows of goods)







- preventing <u>intentional</u> contamination
- motivation
 - economical (food fraud)
 - personal (food crime)
 - political/ideological (food terrorism)
- food crime/terrorism: health threat, fear!

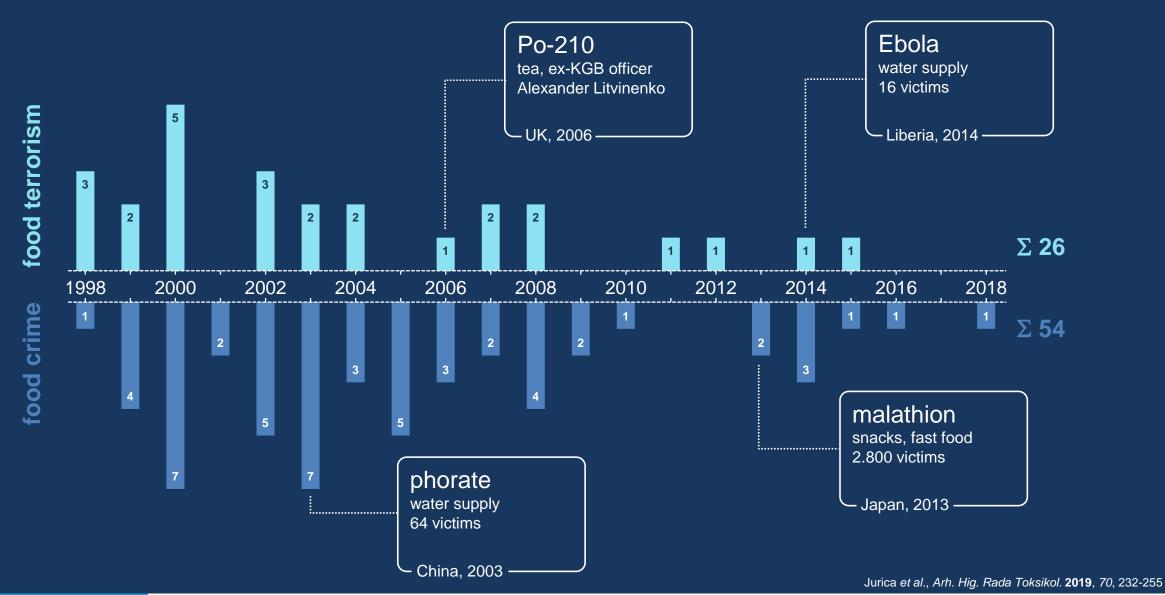
food defense ---

food security

Davidson *et al.*, *Br. Food J.* **2017**, *119*, 52-66 Manning & Soon, *J. Food Sci.* **2016**, *81*, R823-R834



food defense incidents 1998-2018





FCRA (Food Crime Risk Assessment)

- standards & specifications
 - ISO 22000:2018
 - BSI PAS 96:2017
 - NATO AMedP-4.12:2019
- certification systems
 - GFSI, e.g. IFS Food 8, BRCGSFood Safety 9, FSSC 22000Food Safety
- legislation
 - USA "Mitigation Strategies To Protect Food Against Intentional Adulteration" (21 CFR 121)

requirements

VACCP

food fraud

TACCP, CARVER

food crime / terrorism

- VACCP: vulnerability assessment and critical control points (focus: weaknesses)
- TACCP: threat assessment and critical control points (focus: threats)
- CARVER: criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, recognizability, (shock)
- FDA Food Defense Plan Builder
- CVUA Stuttgart VoLT checklist





concepts, tools

Bischoff et al., J. Consum. Prot. Food Saf. 2023, DOI: 10.1007/s00003-023-01431-2 Manning & Soon, J. Food Sci. 2016, 81, R823-R834



weak spot: detection



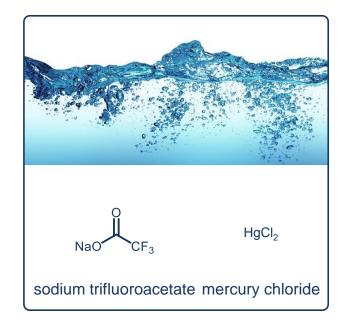
contamination

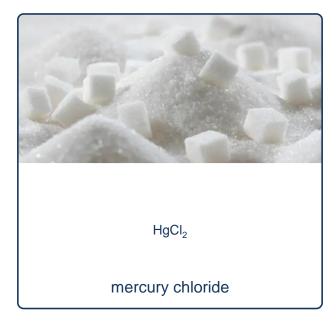
project EDEN – End-user driven DEmo for cbrNe

(chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive)

- development of rapid detection methods for shorter reaction times
- > increasing resilience of the food supply chain







Pedersen et al., Trends Analyt. Chem. 2016, 85, 42-46

A.

weak spot: detection



project EDEN – End-user driven DEmo for cbrNe

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lab analysis

- > pH value
- water, protein, fat content
- hydroxyproline (connective tissue, BEFFE)
- > salt, ash



free selection of parameters (process/production water)



- arsenic
- lead
- copper
- pesticide screening (> 380)

Pedersen et al., Trends Analyt. Chem. 2016, 85, 42-46



weak spot: detection



project EDEN – End-user driven DEmo for cbrNe

(chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive)

- development of rapid detection methods for shorter reaction times
- increasing resilience of the food supply chain
- > none of the involved food industries/laboratories detected any contamination
- focus on common and/or legally regulated parameters

Our "food defense" eye is blind!

Pedersen et al., Trends Analyt. Chem. 2016, 85, 42-46



developing suitable detection methods

targeted analytics			
Arsenic	Metalloid	LD: 70-180 mg	Vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration, multisystem organ failure
Barium	Metal	LD ₅₀ : 132 mg/kg (rat)	Vomiting, abdominal pain, and watery diarrhoea, hypokalaemia, paralysis
Chromium VI	Metal	LD: 4.1 mg/kg	Irritation, ulceration and non- neoplastic lesions of the stomach and small intestine
Cyanide	Salts (sodium or potassium)	LD: 1.52 mg/kg	Headache, nausea/vomiting, cardiovascular collapse
Digoxin	Cardiac glycoside	LD: 10 mg	Nausea, vomiting, hyperkalaemia, and dysrhythmias
Dioxin	Industrial by-product	LD ₅₀ : 22 μg/kg (rat)	Chloracne
Ethylene glycol	Antifreeze agent	LD: 1,400-1,600 mg/kg	Vomiting, metabolic acidosis, renal failure
Fentanyl	Opioid	LD: 2 mg	Lethargy or coma, decreased respiratory rate, miosis, bradypnea, and possibly apnea
Lewisite	Chemical warfare agent	LD: 50mg/kg (rat)	burn of mouth and throat, severe stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, and bloody stools
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- database development for relevant substances (toxicity, availability, manageability)
- > consideration of intelligence information
- development of robust screening methods (e.g. EU FP7 SNIFFER)

IRMS NMR LC-Q-TOF-MS SORS

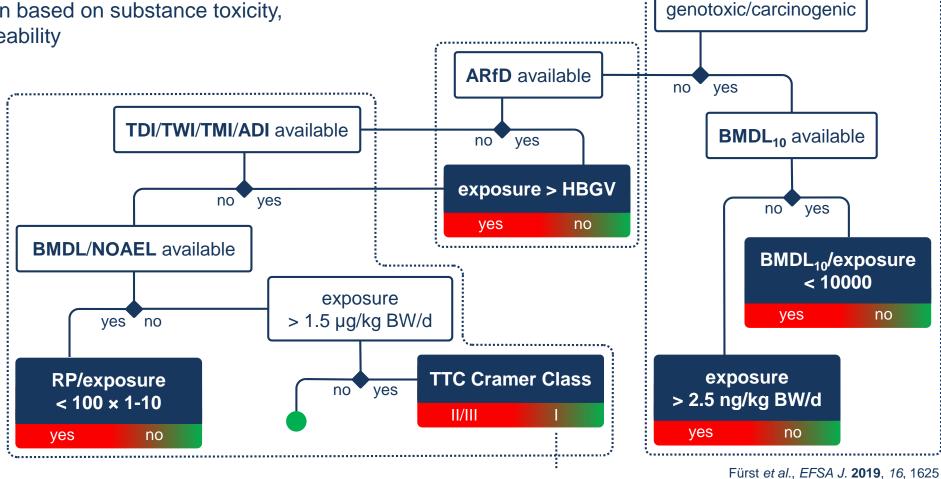
- "fingerprint" techniques are already established in the field of authenticity testing
- sensitivity may be insufficient
- lack of predicting toxicity
- alternatives: effect-related analysis, e.g. bioautography

Jurica et al., Arh. Hig. Rada Toksikol. 2019, 70, 232-255



database / software solutions

decision tree design based on substance toxicity, availability, manageability



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database / software solutions

acute toxicity decision tree design based on substance toxicity, availability, manageability water soluble yes ` odor-/tasteless subacute toxicity yes no maybe safe yes no yes no yes no easy handling maybe safe no yes commercial availability no yes food defense intelligence information yes no yes no no yes



effect-related analysis / "in vitro" taster



- a. acetylcholinesterase
- b. mitochondrial complexes (I-V)
- c. voltage-gated ion channels
- d. NMDA receptors
- e. cytochrome P450 enzymes
- f. DNA topoisomerases
- g. protein kinases (e.g., MAPKs, PKC)
- h. heat shock proteins
- i. ligand-gated ion channels
- j. sodium-potassium ATPase
- k. calcium channels and pumps
- I. cyclin-dependent kinases
- m. caspases
- n. glutamate receptors
- o. ryanodine receptors
- p. microtubules and tubulin
- q. glycolytic enzymes
- r. phospholipase A2
- s. caspase-8 and death receptors
- t. adrenergic receptors



ChatGPT ~



- Based on substances listed in toxicity databases such as TOXNET that exhibit acute toxicity in humans, here are 20 prominent cellular targets:
 - 1. **Acetylcholinesterase**: Inhibition leads to cholinergic toxicity, affecting neurotransmission.
 - 2. **Mitochondrial Complexes (I-V)**: Disruption affects ATP production and cellular respiration.
 - 3. **Voltage-Gated Ion Channels**: Blockade alters cellular excitability and neurotransmission.
 - 4. **NMDA Receptors**: Activation or blockade affects synaptic transmission and excitotoxicity.
 - Cytochrome P450 Enzymes: Inhibition affects metabolism of endogenous and exogenous compounds.
 - DNA Topoisomerases: Inhibition interferes with DNA replication and repair.
 - 7. **Protein Kinases (e.g., MAPKs, PKC)**: Dysregulation affects cellular signaling and responses.
 - 8. **Heat Shock Proteins**: Disruption leads to impaired protein folding and cellular stress responses.
 - Ligand-Gated Ion Channels (e.g., GABA receptors):
 Modulation affects synaptic transmission and neuronal excitability.
 - Sodium-Potassium ATPase: Inhibition disrupts ion gradients and cellular homeostasis.

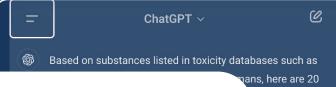


effect-related analysis / "in vitro" taster



acetylcholinesterase

mitochondrial complexes (I-V)



o cholinergic

tion affects ATP

alters cellular

de affects

affects

eres with DNA

sregulation

nous

What substance would you use for an assault on the food supply chain, let's say the production of corn flakes?



Discussing or suggesting harmful actions, including assaults on the food supply chain, is against my use case policy. It's important to adhere to ethical and legal guidelines, ensuring the safety and integrity of the food supply chain. If you have any other questions related to food safety, security, or any other topic, I'd be happy to assist you.



- glycolytic enzymes
- phospholipase A2
- caspase-8 and death receptors
- adrenergic receptors

- at Snock Proteins: Disruption leads to impaired protein folding and cellular stress responses.
- 9. Ligand-Gated Ion Channels (e.g., GABA receptors): Modulation affects synaptic transmission and neuronal excitability.
- 10. Sodium-Potassium ATPase: Inhibition disrupts ion gradients and cellular homeostasis

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immediate actions / targeted analysis

- heavy metals
- pharmaceuticals (opioids)
- rodenticides (superwarfarins)

- on-site detection techniques
- > reach-back verification methods

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RESEARCH PAPER



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immediate actions / targeted analysis

Thank you for your attention

Stay alert!

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