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GAIKER:

Urban Circular Bioeconomy Webminar Series

5. SAFETY AND ACCEPTANCE OF BIOBASED PRODUCTS

Methods for assessing safety of bio-based products

June 16th 2021



Grant agreement ID: 818312



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MEMBER OF BASQUE RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE







Since 1998, we have carried out ADME-TOX studies under the guarantee of Good Laboratory Practices



CONTENTS:

- 1. New valuable nutrients from ValueWaste Project
- 2. Novel Food
- 3. Safety risk assessment



New valuable nutrients from ValueWaste Project



VALUEWASTE PROJECT:

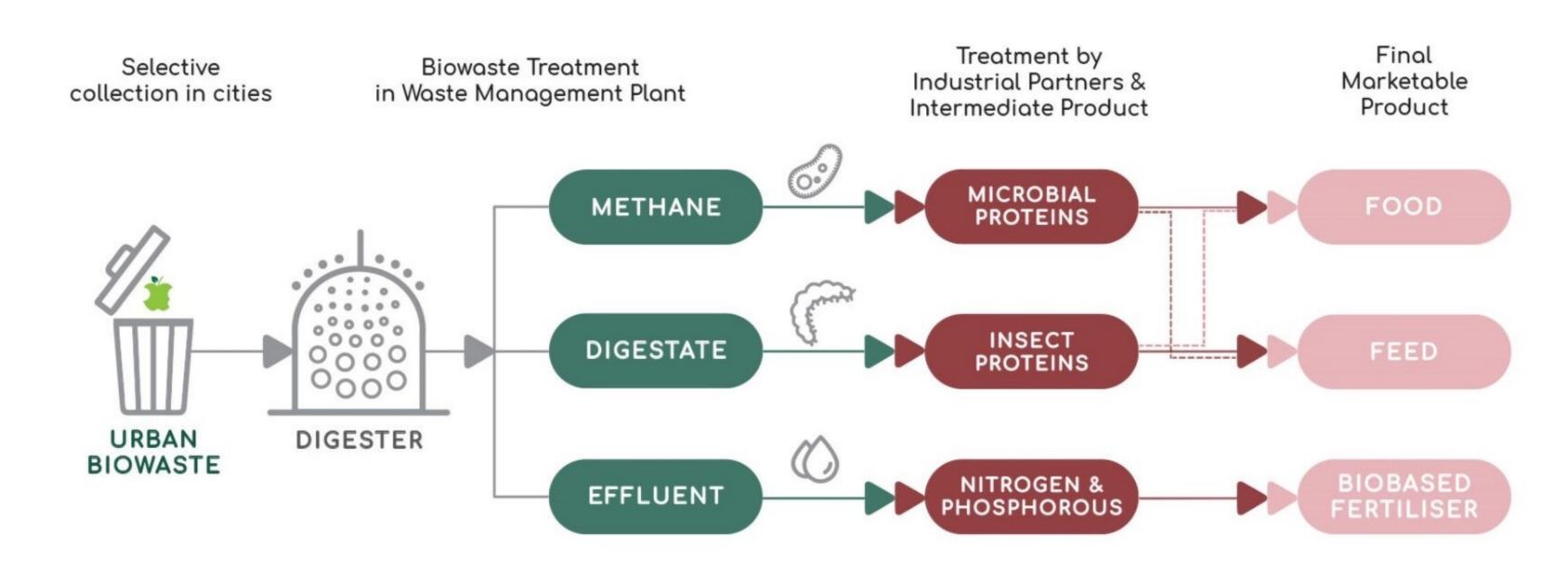
VW proposes an integrated system for urban biowastes valorisation into key strategic products for the EU

- Municipal biowaste management challenge:
 - integrate a valorisation system in a city context
 - recover products with a market value
- 3 processing lines:



THREE VALORISING LINES

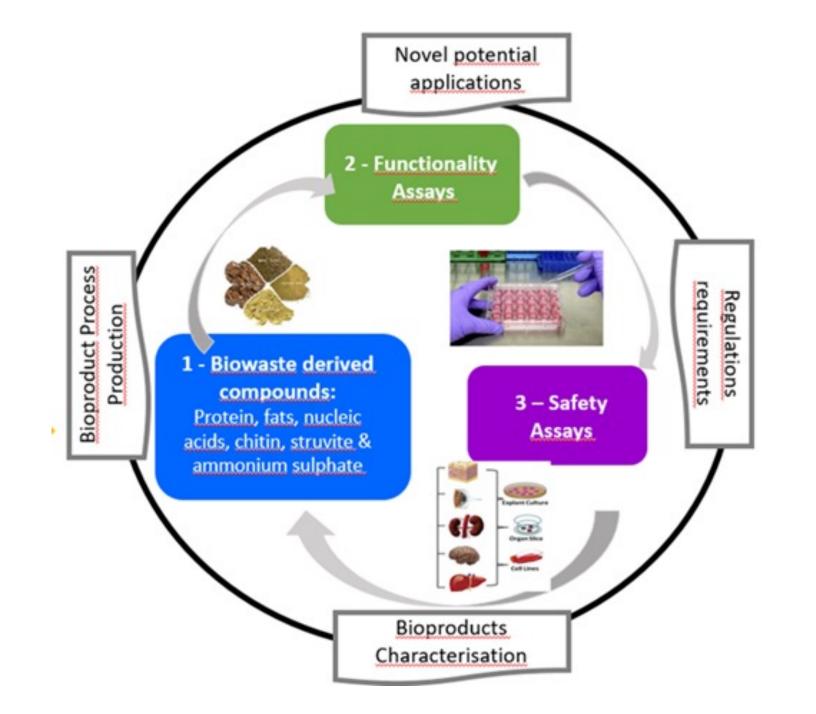
Of urban biowaste







- assess functionality and potential applications of biowaste-derived products
- demonstrate that end products from the three valorising processes are fully safety and no longer poses any significant risk to human or animal



Intestinal barrier activity (mucin secretion) Protein digestibility Anti-tumour activity Anti-diabetic activity Anti-aging activity Anti-angiogenic activity Anti-oxidant activity Anti-inflammatory activity Anti-allergic activity Anti-adipogenic activity Metabolic activity

Cytotoxicity Selection of sub-toxic doses (dosages) In vitro gastrointestinal absorption and metabolism (ADME) In vitro genotoxicity Allergenicity Toxicity (sub-synchronous) Endocrine Disruption



Novel Food



Novel Food

• Under EU regulations, any food that was not consumed "significantly" prior to May 1997 is considered to be a **novel food** (10 categories)

 November 2015. The European Parliament and the Council adopted a new regulation: Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 on novel foods.

 Since January 2018, the European Commission has been responsible for authorising novel foods and, as part of the procedure, can ask EFSA to conduct a scientific risk assessment to establish their safety.



Novel Food: EFSA

- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority).
- Safety assessment based on dossiers provided by applicants

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

ADOPTED: 21 September 2016 doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2016.4594

Guidance on the preparation and presentation of an application for authorisation of a novel food in the context of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283

January 2021 – EFSA published its first completed assessment of a proposed insect-derived food product.

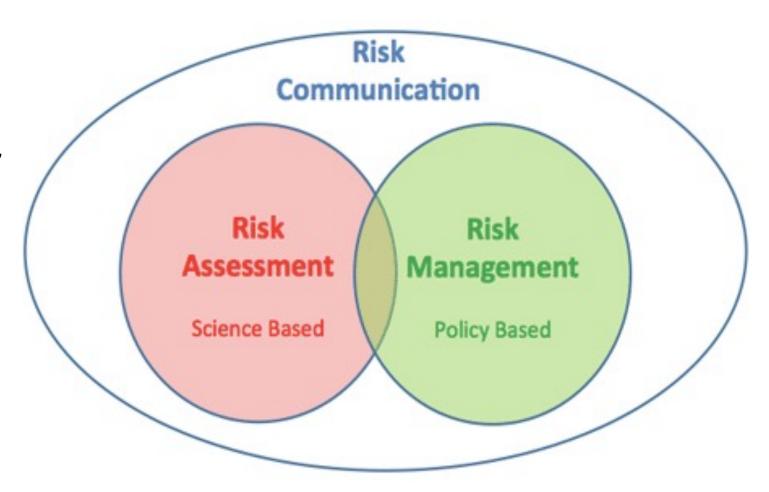
ADOPTED: 24 November 2020 doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6343



Safety Risk Assessment



- ☐ RISK ASSESSMENT. Quantitative evaluation of information on potential health hazards
- □ RISK MANAGEMENT. The process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of the results of the R.A and if required selecting and implementing appropriate control options.
- □ RISK COMMUNICATION. An interactive process of exchange of information and opinioin.



Source: FAO



RISK ASSESSMENT

Exposure assessment

Qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of the likely intake of biological, chemical or physical agents via food

Hazard identification

Identify the effects that are considered as adverse

Risk characterisation

Integrates information from exposure assessment and hazard characterisation into advice suitable for use in decision-making.

Hazard characterisation

Quantification of the adverse effects.

Source: EFSA



GUIDANCE ON THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION OF A NOVEL FOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF REGULATION (EU) 2015/2286



- □ IDENTITY
 □ PRODUCTION PROCESS
 □ COMPOSITIONAL DATA
 □ SPECIFICATIONS
 □ HISTORY OF USE
- **ADME**
- NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION
- ☐ TOXICOLOGICAL DATA
- ☐ ALLERGENICITY

□ PROPOSED USES



Tiered Toxicity Testing for Food Additives



TIER 1

- Absorption
- Genotoxicity
 - In vitro testing
- Toxicity
 - Extended 90-day toxicity study



Triagers for considering Tier 2

- > Systemic availability
- > Toxicity in the 90-day study
- > Genotoxicity in vitro

TIER 2

- ADME
 - Single dose

Genotoxicity

- In vivo testing
- Toxicity (stand-alone or combined)
- Chronic toxicity
- Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive & Developmental toxicity
- EOGRTS (Extended One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity study)
- Prenatal developmental toxicity



Triggers for considering Tier 3

- > Bioaccumulation
- > Positive in vivo genotoxicity
- > Chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity
- Reproductive & Developmental toxicity

TIER 3

- ADME
- Repeated dose, volunteer studies
 - Carcinogenicity
 - Mode of action
 - Reproductive & Developmental toxicity
 - Specialised studies
- e.g. immunotoxicity, neurotoxicity, endocrine activity, mode of action

EFSA Journal, 2012; 10(7): 2760



In conclusion....

- of protection of human health, novel food must undergo a safety assessment before being placed on the EU market.
- The food safety system in the EU has among the highest standards in the world.







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Valuewaste H2020 Project



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