



Clean Label Antifoam and Defoamers

Clean Label Conference
March 26-28 2018





Drive for Cleaner Label Products

- Food Market Growing 3% Annually
- Consumer demand for Clean Label
- Organic Market grew 11% in 2015 to \$43.4 Billion
- ❖ Non-GMO growth outpacing Organic for the first time in 2015
 - Vermont GMO Labeling, Senate Passes GMO Labeling Standard

Sources:

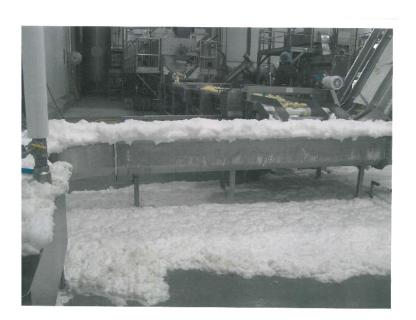
U.S. organic sales post new record of \$43.3 billion in 2015. Organic Trade Association. Web. 19 May 2016.

Schweizer, Errol. "Organic and Non GMO Market Growth 2015." USDA Stakeholder Workshop on Coexistence. North Carolina State. Raleigh, NC. 12 March 2015. Keynote Address.

What is foam?

- Foam is entrapped air/gas in liquid
- Food is naturally foamy!
 - Primarily caused by proteins or starch
 - Mixing generates additional foam







Defoamers vs. Antifoams

Antifoams

- Prevents Foam or "Hold Down" proactive
- Add early in process to prevent foam formation

Defoamers

- Holds Foam or "Knock-down" reactive
- **❖** Add later in process to destroy foam

Terms used interchangeably

Chemistry

Core materials: silicone, mineral oil and vegetable oil (soy & canola based)

Concentration

- **❖** Antifoams 100% Active (better hold down ideal for continuous processing)
- Defoamers Emulsions (spread better, faster knock down)

Other Products

- Enhanced Polyol (polyalkylene) formulations
- Powdered Antifoams (silicone and/or vegetable oil based)
- Organic-Certified & Organic Compliant
- Non-GMO Project Verified



Why use Defoamer/Antifoam?

- Maximize capacity & yield enhancement
- Improved pumping and mixing
- Prevent air entrainment
- Prevent product loss in overflowing containers and shutdowns
- Improved container filling
- Plant Safety & housekeeping
- Improved final product quality, low foam

Antifoam Applications

- Protein
- Fruit & Vegetable
- Beverages & Dairy
- Jams, Jellies, Syrup
- Fermentation
- Sweeteners
- Powdered Products

Starting Point Formulations - Examples

Formulation Protein RTD	%
Water	80.485
Whey Protein	14.1
Dietary Fiber	4.1
Flavor	0.5
Phosphoric Acid	0.36
Masking Flavor	0.3
Caffeine	0.1
Sucralose	0.04
Color	0.004
Magrabar Antifoam	0.01
Total	100.00

Formulation Protein Shake	%
Water	87.3
Milk Protein	4.1
Whey Protein	2.15
Sodium Caseinate	1.53
Cocoa Powder	1.5
Creamer	1.0
Flavor	0.85
Soluble Fiber	0.70
Vegetable Oil	0.44
Masking Flavor	0.25
Gum	0.10
Lecithin	0.03
Sucralose	0.03
Carrageenan	0.01
Magrabar Antifoam	0.01
Total	100.00

Formulation Oatmeal	%
Water	74.49
Oats	11.3
Cream	5.0
Dried Fruit	2.8
Sugar	2.5
Whey	2.5
Food Starch	1.0
Omega 3	0.10
Cinnamon	0.10
Sat	0.10
Flavor Extract	0.10
Magrabar Antifoam	0.01
Total	100.00

Challenges – Regulatory

- The primary regulation is **Defoaming Agents listed in 21 CFR 173.340**
- No FDA "Natural" definition
- USDA Defines "Natural" as:
 - No synthetic ingredients
 - Minimally processed
 - Use askFSIS as a resource
- Health Food Stores
 - Most have Quality Standards

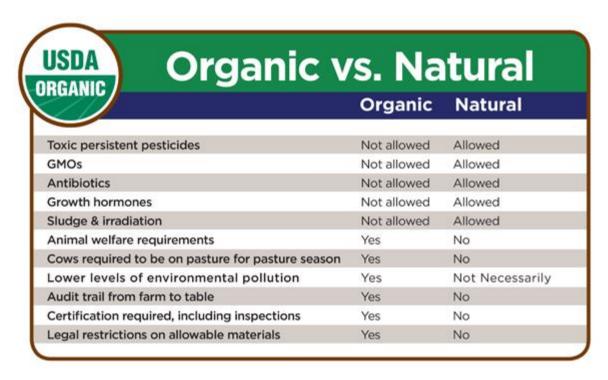


Photo by: https://www.ams.usda.gov

Challenges – Limitations on usage

- Silicone (dimethylpolysiloxane) limited to 10 ppm in most ready-to-eat foods
- Silicone Defoamers not allowed for Organic
- Many vegetable oil antifoams only practical limitation is GMPs
- ❖ Refer to 21 CFR 173.340

Challenges – Marketing

USDA Organic Certification

- Made with Organic, Organic, 100% Organic
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) reciprocity
- Nearly 80 Authorized Organic Certifying Agents
- https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/OrganicCertifyingAgents.pdf
- Refer to National Organic Program 7 CFR 205.605



Non-GMO Certifications

e.g. Non-GMO Project Verification, Eurofins, True North, etc.

Health Food Stores

Most have prohibited or allowed ingredient lists

Challenges – Labeling

Processing Aid vs. Food Ingredient

- Liquid antifoams sometimes considered processing aid
- Most powdered antifoams are ingredients and need to be labeled

21 CFR 101.100 Food; exemptions from labeling

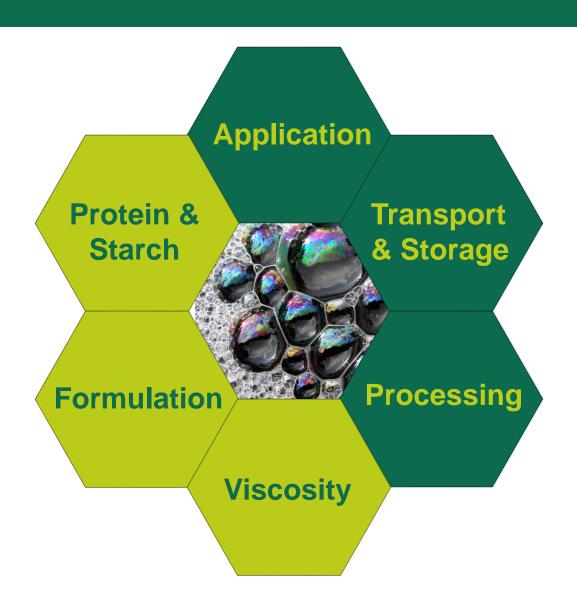
Many consider liquid antifoams to be exempt from labeling

Challenges – Labeling

- Labeling regulations are complex
 - Ultimately you must decide what to label
 - Based on how and where antifoam is added
- Example of Carbonated Soft Drink Fountain Drink labeling:

Water, Caramel Color, Phosphoric Acid, Sodium Sacc.arin, Potassium Benzoate (To Protect Taste),
Natural Flavors, Citric Acid, Caffeine, Potassium Citrate, Aspartame, Dimethylpolysiloxane.

Challenges – Defoamer Performance



Challenges – Selecting Right Product

- Defoamers are Product/Application Specific
- What to consider:
 - What is the Application?
 - Determine Finished Product Marketing Certifications/Claims
 - Define "natural"
 - Define allowable or prohibited ingredients
 - Pick a test method that replicates production process

Challenges – Storage and Usage

- General rule to add before foam occurs, where mixing is present
 - Think of boiling pasta on stove, what do you add to eliminate foam?

Storage:

- Over time defoamers will separate (thermodynamically favored)
- Mixing 'before use' ensures homogeneity of the dispersion and thus product performance
- Ensure good vortex, bigger and slower blades are preferable to smaller/faster blades

Store as described by Manufacturer

Magrabar Antifoams & Defoamers

QAI Organic Certified & WSDA Organic Compliant Liquid & Powder Antifoams

Non-GMO Project Verified Liquid and Powder Defoamers

Conventional Liquid and Powder Defoamers

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