

Glamorgan Food Standards Group

Bridgend CBC<br>Cardiff CBC<br>Merthyr Tydfil CBC<br>Neath Port Talbot CBC<br>Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC<br>Swansea CBC<br>Vale of Glamorgan CBC

## Executive Summary

- Trans fatty acids (trans fats) are formed during the hydrogenation process of unsaturated fats to form saturated fats found in solid fats.
- Some foods containing hydrogenated vegetable oil may also contain trans fats. Consequently, if the list of ingredients of a food product's includes hydrogenated vegetable oil, there is a possibility the product may also contain trans fats. Hydrogenated vegetable oil must be declared in the ingredients list.
- Currently trans fatty acids is not required to be listed in the ingredients list nor do not have to be included in the nutritional information label unless a specific trans fats claim has been made e.g. 'low in trans fats'.
- This means that consumers are unable to make an informed choice because there is no legal requirement to declare the presence of trans fatty acids
- Trans fats affect the body in a similar way to saturated fats, food manufacturers are recommended by the Food Standards Agency in the UK and the Food and Drug Administration in the USA to reduce the content of both saturated and trans fatty fats in their products.
- A total number of 31 samples were submitted for analysis
- 13 samples (42\%) contained less than $0.1 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ and the remaining 18 samples (58\%) contained between $0.2 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ to 1 $\mathrm{g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ of trans fat.
- Cheese products had the highest values of trans fat of $0.9-1.0 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$. (Sam Nos 202076 to 202078 inclusive)
- The savoury snack products were found to contain the highest unsaturated fat content and relatively low trans fat content


## Introduction

Margarines are developed from various vegetable and animal oils. These are converted into solid fats by a process called hydrogenation. This process converts the unsaturated fat into saturated fats and leads to the formation of trans-fatty acids.

- Hard margarine contains high levels of saturated fats as well as raised levels of trans-fatty acids (over 15\%).
- Spreadable margarines that are not labelled as high in polyunsaturates or monounsaturates have lower levels of trans-fatty acids (15\%).
- Spreadable margarines labelled as high in polyunsaturates or monounsaturates have even lower levels of trans-fatty acids (5-7\%).

Some foods containing hydrogenated vegetable oil may also contain trans fats. Consequently, if the list of ingredients of a food product's includes hydrogenated vegetable oil, there is a possibility the product may also contain trans fats. Hydrogenated vegetable oil must be declared in the ingredients list but currently trans fatty acids is not required to be listed in the ingredients list nor do not have to be included in the nutritional information label unless a specific trans fats claim has been made e.g. 'low in trans fats'.

Nutritional labelling requires the declaration of the total fat, which will include saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats but does not include the trans fatty acid content contained in food product. This means that consumers are unable to make an informed choice because there is no legal requirement to declare the presence of trans fatty acids

The trans fats found in food have no known nutritional benefits but are harmful by raising the cholesterol in the blood, which increases the risk of coronary heart disease. Some evidence suggests that the effects of these trans fats may be worse than saturated fats. The full facts concerning trans fatty acids are not entirely known.

However, because they affect the body in a similar way to saturated fats, food manufacturers are recommended by the Food Standards Agency in the UK and the Food and Drug Administration in the USA to reduce the content of both saturated and trans fatty fats in their products.

Trans fats, although they can be found naturally, are basically a bi-product of the hydrogenation of oils \& fats. Little regard has given to the health implications of using trans fats in foods, the legislators have ignored this problem, has there is no legal requirement to inform consumers of the levels of trans fats that may be present in the food product unless there is a claim viz "low in trans fat" and until recently the food industry had a very similar attitude.

The Glamorgan Food Standards group undertook a survey in 2004/05 regarding Trans fats in margarines/ butters type products, which revealed that $25 \%$ contained trans fat but did not declare the trans fat content. These types of product are very common as an ingredient of other food products.

This survey was to investigate the trans fat content of various food products which declared hydrogenated fat or oil in the list of ingredients as shown in Table 1

| Bridgend | Biscuits products |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cardiff | Crisps |
| Merthyr | Pies (prepacked) |
| Neath Port Talbot | Cakes |
| RCT | Stuffing mixes |
| Swansea | Cream crackers |
| Vale of Glam | Various |

Table 1 - Products sampled

## Results

The analytical results for the different products sampled by each Authority are shown in Table 2

| Sam No | Product | Total Fat $\mathrm{g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ | Sat Fat | Mono Unsat | Poly Unsat | \%Total Unsat Itotal fats | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Trans } \\ \text { Fat } \\ \mathrm{g} / 100 \mathrm{~g} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% Trans <br> I total fats | \% Trans I Sat. fats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bridgend | Biscuit products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7706 | Double Chocolate Chip Cookies | 25.5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | < $3.9 \%$ | N/A |
| 7707 | Milk Chocolate Digestive | 24.5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | < 4.1\% | N/A |
| 7708 | Chocolate Sandwich | 16.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | < 6.1\% | N/A |
| 7709 | Milk Chocolate Digestive | 23.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | < 4.2\% | N/A |
| 7710 | Plain Chocolate digestives | 24.1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | < 4.1\% | N/A |
| Cardiff | Savoury snacks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 113358 | Snackrite cheese \& onion crisp | 34.2 | 9.5 | 17.9 | 6.6 | 71.6\% | 0.2 | 5.8\% | 2.1\% |
| 113359 | Red Mill quarter backs | 27.3 | 2 | 17.3 | 7.6 | 91.2\% | 0.3 | 11\% | 15.0\% |
| 113360 | Red Mill cheesy nibbles | 31 | 2.7 | 19.4 | 8.6 | 90.3\% | 0.3 | 9.7\% | 11.1\% |
| 113409 | Snackrite cheese puffs | 41.4 | 4.6 | 25.4 | 11 | 87.9\% | 0.4 | 9.7\% | 8.7\% |
| 113411 | Snackrite cheese curls | 36.7 | 3.3 | 23 | 10.2 | 90.5\% | 0.3 | 8.2\% | 9.1\% |
| Merthyr | Pies etc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 750 | McDonald mince beef \& onion pie | 16.1 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 44.7\% | 0.4 | 24.8\% | 5.1\% |
| 751 | Peters mince beef \& onion pie | 12.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 1.5 | < 48.8\% | $<0.1$ | < $7.8 \%$ | < $1.7 \%$ |
| 752 | Bowyers pork pie | 32.8 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 4.2 | < 54\% | < 0.1 | < 3\% | < 0.7\% |
| 753 | Aunt Bessies steak pie | 13.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 2 | 56\% | 0.5 | 37.3\% | 10.4\% |
| 754 | Holland meat pies | 17.1 | 7 | 7.1 | 2 | 53.2\% | 0.3 | 17.5\% | 4.3\% |


| RCT | Stuffing Mixes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3918 | Tesco sage \& onion | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 38.5\% | 0.3 | 11.5\% | 30\% |
| 3919 | Paxo Celebrations apricot \& walnut | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 66.7\% | 0.2 | 5.6\% | 22.2\% |
| 3920 | Tesco Mushroom, garlic \& thyme | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 29.4\% | 0.3 | 17.6\% | 42.9\% |
| 3921 | Farmwood sage \& onion | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 37.5\% | 0.3 | 9.4\% | 20\% |
| 3922 | Somerfield speciality sausage seasoning \& herbs | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 38.8\% | 0.6 | 12.2\% | 28.6\% |
| 3923 | Sage \& onion | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 47.4\% | 0.2 | 10.5\% | 28.6\% |
| Swansea | Cream crackers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | Happy Shopper | 15.1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | <6.6\% | N/A |
| 70 | Spar | 15.2 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | <6.6\% | N/A |
| 71 | Crusti Croc | 14.9 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | <6.7\% | N/A |
| 73 | Lyons | 15.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | <6.5\% | N/A |
| 74 | Jacobs Hi fibre | 17.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | < 0.1 | < $5.7 \%$ | N/A |
| Vale-Glam | Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 202078 | Goats cheese bites | 42.4 | 29.5 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 23.6\% | 1 | 2.3\% | 3.4\% |
| 202077 | Cheddar cheese bites | 42.4 | 26.6 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 30.7\% | 1 | 2.3\% | 3.4\% |
| 202076 | Cheddar cheese straws | 38.5 | 23.6 | 10.3 | 2 | 31.9\% | 0.9 | 2.3\% | 2.3\% |
| 202080 | Organic Lightly salted crisps | 17.9 | 2.5 | 10.6 | 4 | < 81.6\% | < 0.1 | < $5.6 \%$ | < 4\% |
| 202078 | Prawn Crackers | 28.6 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 49\% | 0.1 | 3.5\% | 0.8\% |

Table 2 - Analytical results for Trans fat content

## Evaluation

A total number of 31 samples were submitted for analysis and the results revealed several interesting points

- 13 samples ( $42 \%$ ) contained less than $0.1 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ and the remaining 18 samples ( $58 \%$ ) contained between $0.2 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ to 1 $\mathrm{g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ of trans fat. All samples of biscuit and cream cracker products contained less than $0.1 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ of trans fat. This would appear to indicate that the food industry is aware of the health concerns of food containing trans fat and are in the process of reducing the levels of trans fat in food products
- Cheese products had the highest values of trans fat. Sam Nos 202076 to 202078 inclusive


## - The values of trans fat compared to the total fat values

The total fat content will vary from one food product to another and it would be the same for the trans fat content. In order to give a more realistic comparison of the trans fat content, it was decided to show the trans fat content as a percentage of the total fat content. This comparison is graphically shown in Fig 1

It can be seen that the samples of pie products generally had the highest percentage values with Sam No 753 Aunt Bessies Steak pie having the highest percentage of $37.3 \%$ Although Sam No 752 Bowyers Pork pie had one of the lowest percentages of < 3\%
The cheese products Sam Nos 202076, 202077 and 202078 was found to have the lowest percentages of $2.3 \%$ even though these products had the highest trans fat content and the highest total fat content
\%Trans Fat /Total Fat content


Sam No

Fig 1 - Comparison between trans fat and total fat values

- The values of trans fat compared to the saturated fat values

Total content is the summation of the Saturated fat, unsaturated fat and trans fat so again a comparison of the trans fat and the saturated fat contents was made and expressed as a percentage. This comparison is graphically shown in Fig 2
\% comparison Trans/ Sat fat values


Fig 2 - Comparison between trans fat and Saturated fat values

NB This comparison could only be made with only 21 out of the 31 samples submitted for analysis due to the fact that the analytical results of the 10 samples submitted by Bridgend and Swansea did not give the saturated fat content of these samples.

When this comparison is made there is a significant difference to these findings compared to the previous comparison i.e. trans fat / total fat. It can be seen that Sam No 753 Aunt Bessies Steak pie had the highest percentage in the previous comparison was now found to have a percentage of only $10.4 \%$ and Sam No 752 Bowyers Pork pie had the lowest percentages of < $0.7 \%$
The samples of stuffing mix i.e. Sam Nos 3818 to 3823 have been shown to have the highest percentages ( 20 to $43.9 \%$ ) with Sam No 3820 Tesco Mushroom, garlic \& thyme stuffing mix had the highest percentage of 42.9\%

- The values of total unsaturated fat compared to the total fat values.

To complete the above-mentioned comparisons the total fat content was compared to the total unsaturated fat content and expressed as a percentage. This comparison is graphically shown in Fig 3.
This comparison allows for the easy identification of the food products that uses unsaturated fat during the food production. The samples of savoury snacks had the highest percentages due to the relatively high unsaturated fat content found in these products

NB This comparison could only be made with only 21 out of the 31 samples submitted for analysis due to the fact that the analytical results of the 10 samples submitted by Bridgend and Swansea did not give the unsaturated fat content of these samples.


Fig 3 - Comparison of trans fat / Unsaturated fat content

## Conclusions

> The levels of trans fat found in 13 samples (42\%) was less than $0.1 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ which indicates that the food industry are aware of the health implications of trans fat in their products and are reducing these levels
$>$ Cheese products had the highest values of trans fat of $0.9-1.0 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$. (Sam Nos 202076 to 202078 inclusive)
> The savoury snack products were found to contain the highest unsaturated fat content and relatively low trans fat content

