

Investigations on the use of trace elements for authentication of the origin of poultry and dried beef meat

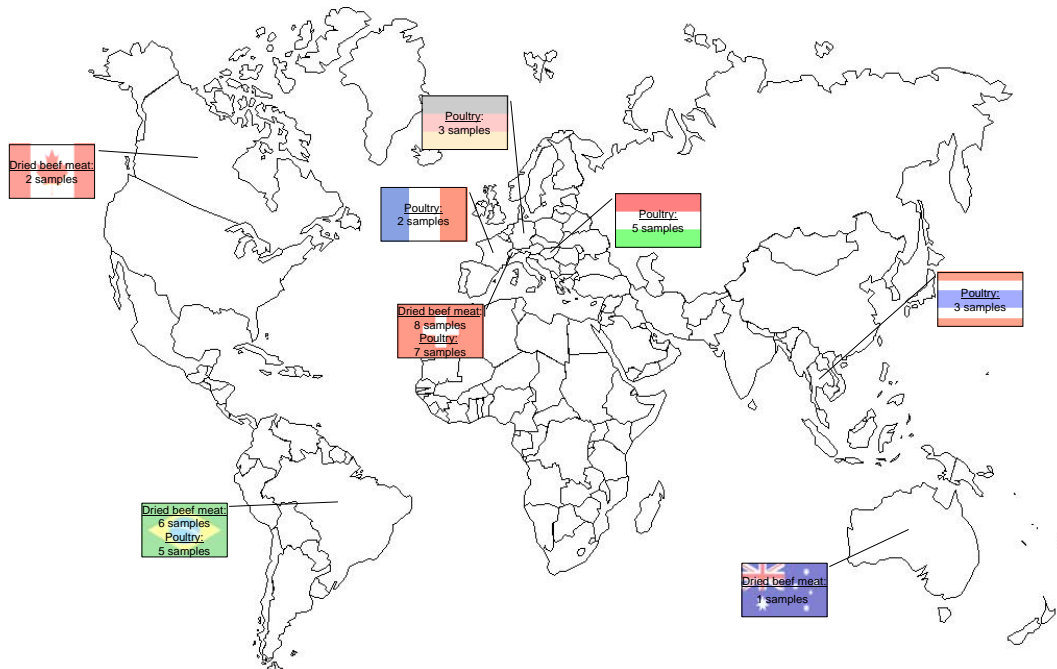
Franke BM^{1,2,3}, Haldimann M², Bütikofer U³, Gremaud G², Hadorn R³, Kreuzer M¹

¹Institute of Animal Science, ETH Zurich, ETH-Zentrum, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland

²Swiss Office of Public Health, CH-3003 Bern-Liebefeld, Switzerland

³Agroscope Liebefeld-Posieux, CH-3003 Bern-Liebefeld, Switzerland

Aim of the investigations: to determine the geographic origin of poultry and dried beef meat by analysing their trace element profile



Method:

- micro-wave assisted pressure digestion with nitric acid
- analysing with a sector field ICP-MS (Element 2, Finnigan MAT, Bremen, D)
→ 75 elements/isotopes analysed in different resolutions
- measurements validated with certified reference material (lyophilized bovine muscle: BCR-CRM 184, NIST-RM 8414)

Results:

- differentiation between Swiss and foreign samples possible by analysing trace elements
- poultry: Ca, Ti
- dried beef: differentiation according to origin of raw meat: Li, Rb, Ti

Conclusion:

- relatively good differentiation in both commodities, which could be improved by combination with other analytical methods and by analysing more samples

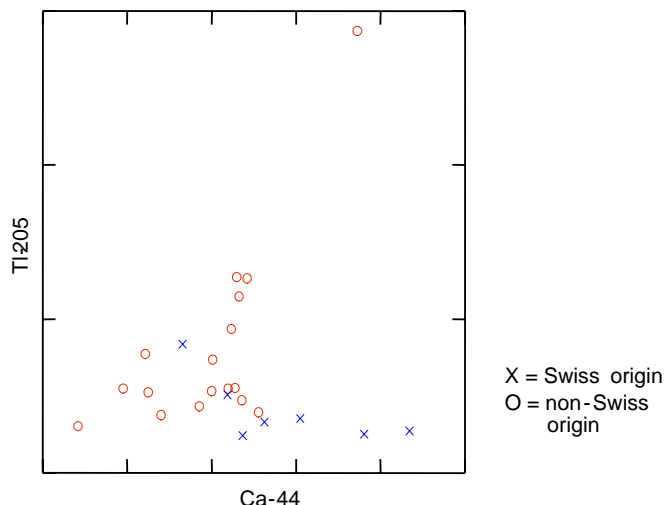


Figure 1: Differentiation of poultry by its geographic origin using trace elements

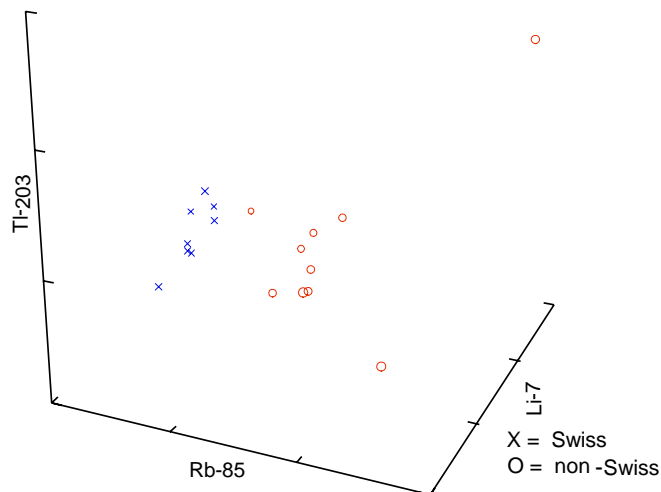


Figure 2: Differentiation of dried beef by its origin of raw meat using trace elements