

The National Food Administration's Regulations on Certain Foreign Substances in Food¹

SLVFS 1993:36

(Föreskrifter om ändring i Livsmedelsverkets föreskrifter
(SLVFS 1993:36) om vissa främmande ämnen i livsmedel,
LIVSFS 2002:16)¹

made on 21 March 2002

Note

This translation is provided for information and guidance only and is not itself a legal document.

While every care has been taken to translate the original Swedish text as accurately as possible, it must be emphasized that differences in conditions, legislation and terminology in various countries may create difficulties in the correct interpretation of information of this kind.

Consequently, the Swedish National Food Administration cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage arising from the misinterpretation of this English translation.

Explanation of abbreviation used:

SFS = *Svensk författningssamling* = The Swedish Code of Statutes

Under the provisions of §§ 19 and 55 of the Food Decree (SFS 1971:807)² the National Food Administration decides that *Appendices 1 and 2* to the Administration's regulations (SLVFS 1993:36) on certain foreign substances in food shall be worded as shown in the *Appendices* to the present ordinance. Therefore the regulations will be worded as follows from the day on which the present ordinance comes into force.

§ 1 The foods specified in *Appendices 1 and 2* may not contain higher levels of foreign substances than those shown there (maximum levels).

If a maximum level shown in Appendix 1 has been exceeded, the National Food Administration or, after consultation with the National Food Administration, the municipal supervisory authority may prohibit or prescribe conditions for the offering for sale or other handling of the food or the batch to which the food belongs.

If a maximum level shown in *Appendix 2* has been exceeded, the food or the batch to which the food belongs shall be considered to be unfit for human

¹This translation contains all the amendments made up to 1 April 2002.

²Decree reprinted as SFS 1990:310.

consumption according to § 5 of the Food Act and therefore it may not be offered for sale.

§ 2 If a maximum level for a certain foreign substance or for a certain food is not given, the National Food Administration may decide the level to be applied in each individual case.

§ 3 The National Food Administration may grant exemptions from the regulations in this ordinance.

This ordinance comes into force on 5 April 2002.

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Maximum levels for lead, mercury, glycoalkaloids, PCB-153, patulin and PAH in certain foods

Further maximum levels are to be found in European Commission Regulation (EC) No. 466/2001 of 8 March 2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs.

Table A. Maximum levels for lead, mercury and glycoalkaloids

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Maximum level, mg/kg</i>
Lead (as Pb)		
	Foods intended for infants and young children (products ready for consumption), except for substitutes for human milk and nutritional supplements	0.05
	Eggs	0.05
	Malt beverages and soft drinks	0.05
	Spirits	0.2
	Cocoa powder	2
	Common salt	2
	Herbs and spices	3
	Snuff	3

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Maximum level, mg/kg</i>
Mercury (as Hg)	Fish-based foods for infants and young children (product ready to consume)	0.05
Glycoalkaloids, total level of solanine glycosides (α -chaconine, α -solanine etc.)	Potatoes, raw and unpeeled	200

Table B. Maximum levels for PCB -153

In *column 1* the maximum level is expressed in mg per kg whole product for meat raw material with a fat content of 10 % or less and in *column 2* the maximum level is expressed in mg per kg fat for meat raw material with a fat content higher than 10 %.

In *column 1* the maximum level is expressed in mg per kg whole product for milk and milk-based products with a fat content less than 2 % and in *column 2* the maximum level is expressed in mg per kg fat for milk and milk-based products with a fat content of 2 % or more.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Column 1 Maximum level in mg/kg of the whole product</i>	<i>Column 2 Maximum level in mg/kg fat</i>
PCB-153 (2,2',4,4',5,5'- hexachloro- biphenyl)	Meat raw material	0.01	0.1
	Milk, milk-based products	0.001	0.02
	Eggs	-	0.1
	Fishery products	0.1	-

Table C. Maximum levels for patulin

The term *fruit and berry products* means products such as juice, fruit syrup, soup, stewed fruit, jam etc. The maximum level refers to the level in the product ready for consumption.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Maximum level mg/kg</i>
Patulin	Fruit and berry products	0.05

Table D. Maximum levels for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

The term *olive-residue oil* means an oil obtained by blending refined olive-residue oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante oil, having a free acid content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1.5 g per 100 g and the other characteristics which comply with those laid down for this category.

The term *refined olive-residue oil* means an oil obtained by refining crude olive-residue oil, having a free acid content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.5 g per 100 g and the other characteristics which comply with those laid down for this category.

Substance	Food	Maximum level mg/kg
Each of the following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benzo[<i>a</i>]pyrene - Benzo[<i>e</i>]pyrene - Benz[<i>a</i>]anthracene - Benzo[<i>b</i>]fluoranthene - Benzo[<i>k</i>]fluoranthene - Dibenz[<i>a,h</i>]anthracene - Benzo[<i>ghi</i>]perylene - Indeno[1,2,3-<i>cd</i>]pyrene 	Olive-residue oil and refined olive-residue oil	2mg/kg oil. However, the sum of the specified polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons may not exceed 5 mg/kg oil.

Appendix 2
(to SLVFS 1993:36)

Maximum levels for aflatoxins, histamine, tin and tetrachloroethylene in foods, with the exception of drinking water

The maximum level specified refers to the level in the edible part of the food. In the case of preserved products in cans and jars, the maximum level refers to the level in the whole of the contents, including any fluid, syrup or the like.

The specified maximum levels for tin refer to foods packed in tinplate cans.

For beverage concentrates the maximum level refers to the level in the product ready for consumption.

The National Food Administration's Ordinance on Handling of Fishery Products, etc. contains rules on examination for histamine etc.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Maximum level, mg/kg</i>
Aflatoxins B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂ , sum of	All foods except those covered by Commission Regulation (EC) no. 466/2001	0.005
Aflatoxin M ₁	Liquid milk products	0.00005
Histamine	Fish products from the families <i>Scombridae</i> and <i>Clupeidae</i> which have undergone enzymatic ripening treatment in brine	Single sample: 200. When samples are taken according to the National Food Administration's Ordinance on Handling of Fishery Products, etc.: of nine samples from a batch not more than two may have a value exceeding 200 mg/kg.
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Maximum level, mg/kg</i>

Histamine (*cont.*)

The mean value for the nine samples must not exceed 200 mg/kg. No sample may have a value exceeding 400 mg/kg.

Other fish products (unprocessed and processed) from the families *Scombridae* and *Clupeidae*

Single sample: 200. When samples are taken according to the National Food Administration's Ordinance on Handling of Fishery Products, etc.: of nine samples from a batch not more than two may have a value exceeding 100 mg/kg. The mean value for the nine samples must not exceed 100 mg/kg. No sample may have a value exceeding 200 mg/kg.

Tin (as Sn)	Foods for infants and young children	50
	Beverages	50
	Other foods	150
Tetrachloro-ethylene	Olive oil	0.1
