

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)¹

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

§ 1 The foods specified in *Appendices 1, 2 and 3* 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 *Appendices 2 and 3* has been exceeded, the food or the batch to which the food belongs shall be considered to be unfit for human consumption according to § 5 of the Food Act (SFS 1971:511) 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.

¹This translation contains all the amendments made up to 1 July 2006.

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

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 infant formula and follow-on formula	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
Mercury (as Hg)	Fish-based foods for infants and young children (products ready to consume)	0.05
Glycoalkaloids, total level of solanidine 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 except those covered by Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001	0.05

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

/Ceases to apply 1 April 2005. However, Table D shall be applied on products put on the market before that date/

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
Each of the following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH):	Olive-residue oil and refined olive-residue oil	2 µg/kg oil. However, the sum of the specified aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons may not exceed 5 µg/kg oil.
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		

Maximum levels for aflatoxins, nitrate, nitrite and tin in foods, with the exception of drinking water

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.

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.

<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
Nitrate (NO ₃ ⁻)	Whey powder	200
Nitrite (NO ₂ ⁻)	Whey powder	5
Tin (as Sn)	Foods for infants and young children except those covered by Section 6 in Commission Regulation (EC) 466/2001	50

Maximum levels for cesium-137

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Maximum level, Bq/kg</i>
Cesium-137	Meat and other edible parts of domestic bovine animals, and preparations thereof Cereal products Fruits, except nuts Vegetables, except mushrooms Dairy products Foods for infants and young children Sea fish	300
	Other foods	1 500