

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1822/2005 of 8 November
2005 amending Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 as regards
nitrate in certain vegetables (Text with EEA relevance)

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THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down
Community procedures for contaminants in food⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

After consulting the Scientific Committee on Food,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 of 8 March 2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs⁽²⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 563/2002⁽³⁾, makes provision in particular for specific measures concerning nitrate levels in lettuce and spinach and lays down transitional periods during which lettuce and spinach containing nitrate in excess of the maximum level can be marketed within national territory.
- (2) Despite developments in the application of good agricultural practice, monitoring data from Member States indicate ongoing problems in complying with the maximum levels of nitrate for lettuce and spinach.
- (3) Many of the failures to comply with the maximum levels for nitrate in fresh spinach occur in the month of October. The summer period for spinach currently includes October, whereas for lettuce October is in the winter period. For consistency, October should be included in the winter period for fresh spinach.
- (4) In regions where there are difficulties to keep nitrate below the maximum levels for fresh lettuce and fresh spinach, for example when associated with less daily sunlight, certain Member States have requested derogations and provided sufficient information to demonstrate that investigations are underway to help reduce levels in the future.
- (5) Pending further developments in the application of good agricultural practice, it is appropriate to authorise those Member States for a limited period to allow fresh lettuce and fresh spinach containing nitrate above the maximum levels to continue to be marketed, but solely within their national territory and for national consumption.
- (6) Nitrate is present in other vegetables, sometimes at high levels. To inform future discussions on a longer-term strategy for managing the risk from nitrate in vegetables,

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1822/2005. (See end of Document for details)

Member States should monitor nitrate levels in vegetables and aim to reduce levels where feasible, in particular by applying improved codes of good agricultural practice. An updated scientific risk assessment from the European Food Safety Authority would help to clarify the risks posed by nitrate in vegetables. The maximum levels laid down in Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 would be reviewed taking into account information from the above activities.

- (7) Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 should be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1 **U.K.**

Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 is amended as follows:

1. Article 3 is deleted;
2. the following Article 3a is inserted:

Article 3a

Member States shall monitor nitrate levels in vegetables containing significant levels, in particular green leafy vegetables, and communicate the results to the Commission by 30 June each year.;

3. the following Article 3b is inserted:

Article 3b

- 1 By way of derogation from Article 1(1), Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are authorised until 31 December 2008 to place on the market fresh spinach grown and intended for consumption in their territory with nitrate levels higher than the maximum levels set out in point 1.1 of Annex I.

- 2 By way of derogation from Article 1(1), Ireland and the United Kingdom are authorised until 31 December 2008 to place on the market fresh lettuce grown and intended for consumption in their territory and harvested throughout the year with nitrate levels higher than the maximum levels set out in point 1.3 of Annex I.

By way of derogation from Article 1(1), France is authorised until 31 December 2008 to place on the market fresh lettuce grown and intended for consumption in its territory and harvested from 1 October to 31 March with nitrate levels higher than the maximum levels set out in point 1.3 of Annex I.;

4. Section 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 is replaced by the table as laid down in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2 **U.K.**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

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Done at Brussels, 8 November 2005.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

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ANNEX **U.K.**

Section 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 shall be replaced by the following:

Section 1:

NITRATE

Product	Maximum level (mg NO ₃ /kg)	Sampling method	Reference analysis method
1.1. Fresh spinach ^a (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)	Harvested 1 October to 31 March	3 000	Commission Directive 2002/63/EC ^b
	Harvested 1 April to 30 September	2 500	
1.2. Preserved, deep-frozen or frozen spinach		2 000	Directive 2002/63/EC
1.3. Fresh lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.) (protected and open-grown lettuce) excluding lettuce listed in point 1.4.	Harvested 1 October to 31 March:		Directive 2002/63/EC. However, the minimum number of units per laboratory sample is 10
	lettuce grown under cover	4 500 ^c	
	lettuce grown in the open air	4 000 ^c	
	Harvested 1 April to 30 September:		
	lettuce grown under cover	3 500 ^c	
1.4. "Iceberg" type lettuces ^d	Lettuce grown under cover	2 500 ^c	Directive 2002/63/EC. However, the minimum number of units per laboratory sample is 10
	Lettuce grown in the open air	2 000 ^c	
1.5. Baby foods		200	Directive 2002/63/EC

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and processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children ^{ef}			(provisions as foreseen for processed foods of plant origin and for processed foods of animal origin)	
a	The maximum levels for fresh spinach do not apply for fresh spinach to be subjected to processing and which is directly transported in bulk from field to processing plant.			
b	OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 30.			
c	In the absence of appropriate labelling, indicating the production method, the level established for open grown lettuce applies.			
d	Described in Commission Regulation (EC) 1543/2001 of 27 July 2001 laying down the marketing standard for lettuces and curled-leaved and broad-leaved (Batavian) endives (OJ L 203, 28.7.2001, p. 9).			
e	Baby foods and processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children as defined in Article 1 of Commission Directive 96/5/EC, Euratom of 16 February 1996 on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children (OJ L 49, 28.2.1996, p. 17). The maximum levels shall apply to the products as proposed ready for consumption or as reconstituted according to the instructions of the manufacturers.			
f	The Commission shall review the maximum levels for nitrate in foods for infants and young children by 1 April 2006 taking into account the progress in scientific and technological knowledge.			

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- (1) [OJ L 37, 13.2.1993, p. 1](#). Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1](#)).
- (2) [OJ L 77, 16.3.2001, p. 1](#). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 856/2005 ([OJ L 143, 7.6.2005, p. 3](#)).
- (3) [OJ L 86, 3.4.2002, p. 5](#).

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