

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1275/2013 of 6 December 2013 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for arsenic, cadmium, lead, nitrites, volatile mustard oil and harmful botanical impurities (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1275/2013

of 6 December 2013

amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for arsenic, cadmium, lead, nitrites, volatile mustard oil and harmful botanical impurities

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2002/32/EC provides that the use of products intended for animal feed which contain levels of undesirable substances exceeding the maximum levels laid down in Annex I to that Directive is prohibited.
- (2) Certain long-term supply formulations of complementary feed for particular nutritional purposes with a high concentration of trace elements unavoidably contain amounts of arsenic, cadmium or lead exceeding the maximum levels established for these heavy metals in complementary feed. Higher maximum levels for these heavy metals in long-term supply formulations do not, however, entail a risk for animal or public health or the environment as the exposure of the animals to the heavy metals by making use of these specific long-term supply formulations is significantly lower than in the case of other complementary feeds containing trace elements. Therefore it is appropriate to establish higher maximum levels for those heavy metals for such long-term supply formulations, containing high levels of trace elements.
- (3) Data have been received indicating that the level of arsenic in the feed additive ferrous carbonate following change of area of production exceeds in certain cases the current maximum level. In order to guarantee the supply of ferrous carbonate on the European market it is appropriate to increase the maximum level of arsenic in ferrous carbonate. This increase does not adversely affect the animal and public health or the environment as the maximum level established for arsenic in complementary feed and complete feed remain unchanged.
- (4) Recently, a significant difference has been identified by the European Union Reference Laboratory for heavy metals in feed and food (EURL-HM) between the analytical

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results obtained by the application of different extraction methods currently used for the determination of lead in kaolinitic clay and feed containing kaolinitic clay<sup>(2)</sup>. Before, no significant differences were observed between the levels of heavy metals in mineral feed by the application of different extraction methods<sup>(3)</sup>. The maximum levels of heavy metals in feed relate 'to an analytical determination of lead, whereby extraction is performed in nitric acid (5 % w/w) for 30 minutes at boiling temperature'. It is therefore appropriate to provide for the use of that method of extraction for the determination of lead in kaolinitic clay.

- (5) As regards nitrite, for products and by-products from sugar beet and sugarcane and from the starch production no maximum level applies for the time being. In the light of developments in scientific and technical knowledge the same should apply to products and by-products from alcoholic drink production.
- (6) In the light of developments in scientific and technical knowledge it is appropriate to establish the maximum level for volatile mustard oil in *Camelina sativa* and derived products to the same level as the maximum level for rapeseed cakes.
- (7) The *Brassica* species have been listed under harmful botanical impurities because of their high volatile mustard oil (expressed as allyl isothiocyanates) content. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) concluded in its opinion on glucosinolates (allyl isothiocyanates) as undesirable substances in animal feed<sup>(4)</sup> that adverse effects in animals have been generally correlated to the amount of total glucosinolates in the diet. If the amount of total glucosinolates is measured, impurities caused by the presence of products from *Brassica juncea* ssp., *Brassica nigra* and *Brassica carinata*, would be detected as well. It is therefore appropriate to delete the products, with the exception of the seeds, of these species from Section VI of Annex I on harmful botanical impurities and to establish for feed materials derived from these *Brassica* species the same maximum level for volatile mustard oil as the maximum level for rapeseed cakes.
- (8) It is appropriate to use the denomination for feed materials as provided for in Commission Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 of 16 January 2013 on the catalogue of feed materials<sup>(5)</sup>.
- (9) Directive 2002/32/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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

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Commission Regulation (EU) No 1275/2013. (See end of Document for details)

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

Done at Brussels, 6 December 2013.

*For the Commission*

*The President*

José Manuel BARROSO

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## ANNEX

Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC is amended as follows:

(1) Row 1 of Section I, Arsenic, is replaced by the following:

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
1. Arsenic <sup>(1)</sup>	Feed materials	2
	with the exception of:	
	— meal made from grass, from dried lucerne and from dried clover, and dried sugar beet pulp and dried molasses sugar beet pulp;	4
	— palm kernel expeller;	4 <sup>(2)</sup>
	— phosphates and calcareous marine algae;	10
	— calcium carbonate; calcium and magnesium carbonate <sup>(10)</sup> ;	15
	— magnesium oxide; magnesium carbonate;	20
	— fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof;	25 <sup>(2)</sup>
	— seaweed meal and feed materials derived from seaweed.	40 <sup>(2)</sup>

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Iron particles used as tracer.	50
Feed additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements	30
with the exception of:	
— cupric sulphate pentahydrate; cupric carbonate; di copper chloride trihydroxide; ferrous carbonate;	50
— zinc oxide; manganous oxide; cupric oxide.	100
Complementary feed	4
with the exception of:	
— mineral feed;	12
— complementary feed for pet animals containing fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof and/ or seaweed meal and feed materials derived from seaweed;	10 <sup>(2)</sup>
— long-term supply formulations of feed for particular nutritional purposes with a concentration of trace elements higher than	30

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	100 times the established maximum content in complete feed;	
Complete feed		2
	with the exception of:	
—	complete feed for fish and fur animals;	10 <sup>(2)</sup>
—	complete feed for pet animals containing fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof and/ or seaweed meal and feed materials derived from seaweed.	10 <sup>(2)</sup>

(2) Row 2 of Section I, Cadmium, is replaced by the following:

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
‘2. Cadmium	Feed materials of vegetable origin	1
	Feed materials of animal origin	2
	Feed materials of mineral origin	2
	with the exception of:	
	— phosphates.	10
	Feed additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements	10
	with the exception of:	
— cupric oxide, manganous	30	

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1275/2013. (See end of Document for details)

	oxide, zinc oxide and manganous sulphate monohydrate.	
	Feed additives belonging to the functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents	2
	Premixtures <sup>(6)</sup>	15
	Complementary feed	0,5
	with the exception of:	
—	mineral feed	
--	containing < 7 % phosphorus <sup>(8)</sup>	5
--	containing ≥ 7 % phosphorus <sup>(8)</sup>	0,75 per 1 % phosphorus <sup>(8)</sup> , with a maximum of 7,5
—	complementary feed for pet animals	2
—	long-term supply formulations of feed for particular nutritional purposes with a concentration of trace elements higher than 100 times the established maximum content in complete feed;	15
	Complete feed	0,5
	with the exception of:	
—	complete feed for cattle (except calves), sheep (except lambs), goats (except kids) and fish;	1

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—	complete feed for pet animals.	2 <sup>7</sup>
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(3) Row 4 of Section I, Lead, is replaced by the following:

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
‘4.      Lead <sup>a</sup>	Feed materials	10
	with the exception of:	
	—      forage <sup>(3)</sup> ;	30
	—      phosphates and calcareous marine algae;	15
	—      calcium carbonate; calcium and magnesium carbonate <sup>(10)</sup> ;	20
	—      yeasts.	5
	Feed additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements	100
	with the exception of:	
	—      zinc oxide;	400
	—      manganous oxide, ferrous carbonate, cupric carbonate.	200
	Feed additives belonging to the functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents	30
	with the exception of:	

<sup>a</sup> for the determination of lead in kaolinitic clay and in feed containing kaolinitic clay, the maximum level refers to an analytical determination of lead, whereby extraction is performed in nitric acid (5 % w/w) for 30 minutes at boiling temperature. Equivalent extraction procedures can be applied for which it can be demonstrated that the used extraction procedure has an equal extraction efficiency.’



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—	clinoptilolite of volcanic origin; natrolite-phonolite;	60
	Premixtures <sup>(6)</sup>	200
	Complementary feed	10
	with the exception of:	
—	mineral feed;	15
—	long-term supply formulations of feed for particular nutritional purposes with a concentration of trace elements higher than 100 times the established maximum content in complete feed;	60
	Complete feed.	5

- a for the determination of lead in kaolinitic clay and in feed containing kaolinitic clay, the maximum level refers to an analytical determination of lead, whereby extraction is performed in nitric acid (5 % w/w) for 30 minutes at boiling temperature. Equivalent extraction procedures can be applied for which it can be demonstrated that the used extraction procedure has an equal extraction efficiency.'

(4) Row 6 of Section I, Nitrite, is replaced by the following:

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
'6. Nitrite <sup>(5)</sup>	Feed materials	15
	with the exception of:	
	— fishmeal;	30
	— silage;	—
	— products and by-products from sugar beet and sugarcane and from starch and	—

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	alcoholic drink production.	
	Complete feed	15
	with the exception of:	
—	complete feed for dogs and cats with a moisture content exceeding 20 %.	— <sup>7</sup>

(5) Row 5 of Section III, Volatile mustard oil, is replaced by the following:

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
5. Volatile mustard oil <sup>(1)</sup>	Feed materials	100
	with the exception of:	
	— Camelina seed and products derived thereof <sup>a</sup> , products derived from mustard seed <sup>a</sup> , rape seed and products derived thereof.	4 000
	Complete feed	150
	with the exception of:	
	— complete feed for cattle (except calves), sheep (except lambs) and goats (except kids);	1 000
	— complete feed for pigs (except piglets) and poultry.	500

<sup>a</sup> Upon request of the competent authorities, the responsible operator must perform an analysis to demonstrate that the content of total glucosinolates is lower than 30 mmol/kg. The method of analysis of reference is EN-ISO 9167-1:1995.<sup>7</sup>

(6) Section VI: Harmful Botanical Impurities is replaced by the following:

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## SECTION VI: HARMFUL BOTANICAL IMPURITIES

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
1. Weed seeds and unground and uncrushed fruits containing alkaloids, glucosides or other toxic substances separately or in combination including	Feed materials and compound feed	3 000
— <i>Datura</i> sp.		1 000
2. <i>Crotalaria</i> spp	Feed materials and compound feed	100
3. Seeds and husks from <i>Ricinus communis</i> L., <i>Croton tiglium</i> L. and <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L. as well as their processed derivatives <sup>a</sup> , separately or in combination	Feed materials and compound feed	10 <sup>b</sup>
4. Unhusked beech mast – <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Feed materials and compound feed	Seeds and fruit as well as their processed derivatives may only be present in feed in trace amounts not quantitatively determinable
5. Purghera – <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Feed materials and compound feed	Seeds and fruit as well as their processed derivatives may only be present in feed in trace amounts not quantitatively determinable

**a** Insofar determinable by analytical microscopy.

**b** Includes also seed husk fragments.

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6.	Seeds from <i>Ambrosia</i> spp.	Feed materials	50
		with the exception of	
		— Millet (grains of <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.) and sorghum (grains of <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L) Moench s.l.) not directly fed to animals	200
		Compound feed containing unground grains and seeds	50
7.	Seeds from — Indian mustard – <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. and Coss. ssp. <i>integrifolia</i> (West.) Thell. — Sareptian mustard – <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. and Coss. ssp. <i>juncea</i> — Chinese mustard – <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. and Coss. ssp. <i>juncea</i> var. <i>lutea</i> Batalin — Black mustard – <i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) Koch — Ethiopian mustard – <i>Brassica carinata</i> A. Braun	Feed materials and compound feed	Seeds may only be present in feed in trace amounts not quantitatively determinable
<b>a</b>	Insofar determinable by analytical microscopy.		
<b>b</b>	Includes also seed husk fragments.		

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- (1) [OJ L 140, 30.5.2002, p. 10.](#)
- (2) Determination of extractable and total lead in kaolinitic clay. Technical support from the EURL-HM to the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers – JRC 69122 – Joint Research Centre – Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements.
- (3) IMEP-111: Total cadmium, lead, arsenic, mercury and copper and extractable cadmium and lead in mineral feed. Report of the eleventh interlaboratory comparison organised by the European Union Reference Laboratory for heavy metals in Feed and Food – EUR 24758 EN — Joint Research Centre – Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements.
- (4) Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain on a request from the European Commission on glucosinolates as undesirable substances in animal feed, *The EFSA Journal* (2008) 590, 1-76.
- (5) [OJ L 29, 30.1.2013, p. 1.](#)

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