

Procedure for taking samples in course of supervision and list of methods of analysis used to verify conformity of feedingstuffs<sup>1</sup>

Regulation No. 151 of the Minister of Agriculture of 10 December 2007

RTL<sup>2</sup>, 20.12.2007, 98, 1642

Entered into force 01.01.2008

This Regulation is established on the basis of subsections 1 (3), 30 (1) and 31 (2) of the Feedingstuffs Act

§ 1. Devices and equipment used for taking samples from feedingstuffs and for storage and preparation of samples

(1) Devices and equipment made of material which cannot contaminate the feedingstuffs under control or a sample taken therefrom (hereinafter devices and equipment) shall be used for taking, storage and preparation of samples.

(2) Only devices and equipment with clean and dry surface shall be used for sampling.

(3) The following devices and equipment are used for sampling:

1) flat-bottomed shovel with vertical sides;

2) sampling spear with a long split or compartments the dimensions of which must be appropriate to the particle size of the feedingstuff and to the characteristics of the batch of feedingstuffs, including depth of container, dimensions of sack, etc.;

3) mechanical device for the sampling of moving feedingstuffs;

4) divider designed to divide the sample into approximately equal parts which may be used for taking incremental samples and for the preparation of aggregate and laboratory samples;

- 5) plastic container holding 0.5 litre or dipper for taking samples from liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs;
- 6) automatic sampler.
- (4) Sterile or disinfected devices and equipment shall be used for taking samples for micro-organism count.

## § 2. Sampling of feedingstuffs

- (1) Samples shall be taken in such manner that it would represent the whole batch of feedingstuffs under control.
- (2) Changing the composition or contamination of samples shall be prevented upon sampling and preparation of the samples for sending to the laboratory since this may affect the results of the analysis.
- (3) Samples shall be sent to a laboratory immediately after sampling.
- (4) Samples shall be taken protected against weather.
- (5) A sample from feedingstuffs is obtained as follows:
  - 1) samples of approximately equal sizes (hereinafter incremental sample) shall be taken from different places of a batch of feedingstuffs;
  - 2) an aggregate sample is obtained by mixing the incremental samples;
  - 3) a laboratory sample is obtained by separating a representative quantity from the aggregate sample by analysing of which the conformity of the feedingstuffs to the requirements in force shall be determined.

(6) At least one laboratory sample per an aggregate sample shall be sent to a laboratory for analysis.

(7) Sampling shall be described in a sampling record.

### § 3. Quantities of samples to be taken for control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout feedingstuff

(1) At least the number of incremental samples specified in Annex 1 shall be taken at random from a batch of feedingstuffs for control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout the feedingstuff.

(2) One aggregate sample per a batch of feedingstuffs shall be mixed from the incremental samples taken which shall comply with the quantities specified in Annex 3.

### § 4. Taking incremental samples from loose feedingstuffs for control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout feedingstuff

(1) In order to take incremental samples from loose feedingstuffs, an imaginary division shall be made of the batch of feedingstuffs into a number of approximately equal parts, corresponding to the number of incremental samples specified in Annex 1.

(2) If possible, sampling shall be carried out when the batch of feedingstuffs is being moved, including during loading or unloading or manufacturing process of the feedingstuffs.

(3) Incremental samples shall be taken from the upper and lower layer of a batch of feedingstuffs, including from a stack or pile.

(4) Incremental samples from a batch of feedingstuffs transported by a rail vehicle or a vehicle shall be taken from different layers of the feedingstuffs and as deep as possible through the roof vent or any other opening.

(5) In the case of moving feedingstuffs incremental samples shall be taken from the flow of feedingstuffs by taking into account the flow rate of feedingstuffs and the size of the batch and a period shall be determined during which a batch of feedingstuffs passes the place of sampling. The obtained period shall be divided by the number of incremental samples and the frequency of sampling is obtained.

(6) A mechanical device adjusted to the size of the batch of feedingstuffs shall be used for taking incremental samples by an automatic sampler during loading or manufacturing of the feedingstuffs.

#### § 5. Taking incremental samples from packaged feedingstuffs for control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout feedingstuff

(1) In order to take incremental samples from packaged feedingstuffs, at least the number of packages specified in Annex 1 shall be selected from the batch of feedingstuffs and an incremental sample shall be taken from each package.

(2) An incremental sample shall be taken from a package by a shovel or sampling spear which may be shoved into the package diagonally from the upper end of the package. An incremental sample shall be taken throughout all depth or from the upper, middle and lower layer of the package.

(3) If necessary, incremental samples may be taken after emptying the package and mixing the feedingstuffs.

(4) After sampling the packaging shall be closed in conformity with the requirements.

#### § 6. Taking incremental samples from liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs for control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout feedingstuff

(1) Incremental samples from liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs shall be taken from a container selected for that purpose and the content of the container shall be homogenized as necessary. The number of containers selected for sampling shall comply with the number of incremental samples specified in Annex 1.

(2) If it is not possible to homogenize the feedingstuffs before sampling, an incremental sample shall be taken from different layers of the container and a corresponding notation shall be made in the sampling record.

(3) A sample from a container shall be taken through a container hatch or by an appropriate sampler when the feedingstuff is being moved.

#### § 7. Taking incremental samples from feed blocks and mineral licks for control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout feedingstuff

(1) The number of feed blocks and mineral licks specified in Annex 1 shall be selected for taking incremental samples from feed blocks and mineral licks.

(2) The feed blocks and mineral licks selected for taking incremental samples or parts thereof shall be grinded before mixing the incremental samples and obtaining an aggregate sample.

#### § 8. Quantities of samples to be taken and sampling for control of substances or products distributed non-uniformly throughout feedingstuff

(1) In order to control substances or products distributed non-uniformly throughout the feedingstuffs, at least the number of incremental samples specified in clause 1 of Annex 2 shall be taken at random from a batch of feedingstuffs.

(2) In order to take incremental samples, a batch of feedingstuffs shall be divided visually into parts as uniform in size as possible the number of which shall comply with the minimum

number of aggregate samples specified in clause 2 of Annex 2. The number of incremental samples to be taken shall be divided equally between parts of a batch of feedingstuffs.

(3) The incremental samples taken from one part of a batch of feedingstuffs shall be mixed together and an aggregate sample obtained from them shall comply with the quantity specified in Annex 3.

#### § 9. Making up and packaging of laboratory samples

(1) In order to make up a laboratory sample:

- 1) the material of the aggregate sample shall be homogenized;
- 2) if necessary, the aggregate sample should be reduced to at least 2 kg or 2 litres either by using a mechanical divider or by the quartering method;
- 3) at least three laboratory samples shall be prepared, of approximately the same amount and conforming to the quantitative requirements specified in Annex 3.

(2) Laboratory samples shall be packaged and supplied with the sample number and the packaging shall be sealed in a manner which precludes opening of the packaging without damaging the seal.

(3) One laboratory sample together with the information required for analysis shall be sent to a laboratory accredited for the relevant analysis, one laboratory sample shall remain with the manufacturer or intermediary of the feedingstuff and one laboratory sample together with the required information shall be stored in the Veterinary and Food Board.

#### § 10. Preparation of laboratory samples for analysis

(1) Feedingstuffs shall be analysed on the basis of a homogeneous laboratory sample.

(2) Upon preparation of a laboratory sample:

- 1) contamination and changing the composition of the sample shall be prevented;
- 2) grinding, mixing and sieving should be carried out as quickly as possible with minimal exposure of the sample to the air and light;
- 3) a sample which is sensitive to heat shall be grinded manually or by a special grinder or device in order to avoid any appreciable heating;
- 4) contamination of the sample upon contact with the device or equipment shall be prevented.

(3) If the moisture content may change during preparation of the sample, the moisture content shall be determined before and after preparation of the sample according to the method laid down in Annex 4.

(4) The laboratory sample shall be mixed thoroughly either mechanically or manually and the sample shall be divided into two equal portions by using the quartering method as necessary. One of the portions shall be kept in a suitable clean, dry container, fitted with an air-tight stopper, and the other portion or a part of it, of at least 100 g, shall be prepared as indicated in subsections (5) – (6).

(5) Unless otherwise specified in the methods of analysis, laboratory samples which can be ground as such shall be sieved through a sieve with apertures of 1 mm after grinding. Overgrinding shall be avoided. The sieved sample shall be mixed and collected in a suitable clean, dry container fitted with an air-tight stopper. The sample shall be mixed again immediately before weighing out the amount for analysis.

(6) Unless otherwise specified in the methods of analysis, a laboratory sample ground after drying shall be dried to bring its moisture content down to a level of 8 to 12 %. Moisture content shall be checked by using the method specified in Annex 4. After grinding the sample the operations required for the preparation of a sample shall be carried out in the manner described in subsection (5).

(7) A laboratory sample from liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs shall be collected in a suitable clean, dry container, fitted with an air-tight stopper. A sample shall be mixed thoroughly before weighing out the amount for analysis.

(8) Laboratory samples which cannot be prepared according to subsections (4) – (7) shall be treated by any other suitable procedure.

#### § 11. Storage of laboratory samples

Laboratory samples must be stored at a suitable temperature that will not alter their composition. Samples intended for the analysis of vitamins or substances which are particularly sensitive to light shall be stored in brown glass containers.

#### § 12. Application of methods of analysis, including use of reagents and apparatuses

(1) Samples taken in course of supervision for verification of the conformity of feedingstuffs shall be analysed pursuant to the methods of analysis laid down in Annex 4 and official methods of analysis established in the European Union or, where such methods do not exist, international standard methods.

(2) Unless otherwise specified in the methods of analysis, analytically pure chemical reagents shall be used upon the application thereof.

(3) Any operation involving preparation of solutions, dilution, rinsing or washing, mentioned in the methods of analysis without indication as to the nature of the solvent or diluent employed, implies that water must be used. As a general rule, water should be demineralised or distilled. In particular cases, which are indicated in the methods of analysis, water must be submitted to special procedures of purification.



(4) Only those instruments and apparatuses which are special or require specific usage are referred to in the methods of analysis.

### § 13. Expression of results of analysis

(1) In case of the existence of several valid methods of analysis, the method used by the laboratory shall be marked upon expression of the results of analysis.

(2) The analytical result shall be expressed:

1) as the average value obtained from at least two parallel analysis of satisfactory repeatability;

2) in the manner laid down in the method of analysis to an appropriate number of significant figures and shall be corrected, if necessary, to the initial moisture content of the sample;

3) corrected or uncorrected for recovery by indicating the manner of reporting and the level of recovery;

4) as  $x \pm U$  whereby  $x$  is the analytical result and  $U$  is the expanded measurement uncertainty, using a coverage factor of 2 which gives a level of confidence of approximately 95 %.

(3) In the case of undesirable substance within the meaning of subsection 4 (4) of the Feedingstuffs Act, including dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, the feedingstuff does not comply with the established requirements if the analytical result exceeds the maximum level established on the basis of subsection 4 (6) of the Feedingstuffs Act beyond reasonable doubt, taking into account the measurement uncertainty and correction for recovery.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply in the case of microscopic analysis and other methods of analysis which do not enable to assess the measurement uncertainty and correction for recovery.

## § 14. Entry into force of Regulation

This Regulation enters into force on 1 January 2008.

<sup>1</sup> Commission Directives 71/250/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 155, 12.07.1971, pp. 13–37), amended by Directives 81/680/EEC (OJ L 246, 29.08.81, pp. 32–35), 98/54/EC (OJ L 208, 24.07.1998, pp. 49–50), 1999/27/EC (OJ 118, 06.05.1999, pp. 36–52), 2005/6/EC (OJ L 24, 27.01.2005, pp. 33–34); 71/393/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 279, 20.12.1971, pp. 7–18), ), amended by Directives 73/47/EEC (OJ L 83, 30.03.1973, pp. 35), 81/680/EEC (OJ L 246, 29.08.1981, pp. 32–35), 84/4/EEC (OJ L 15, 18.01.1984, pp 28–38), 98/64/EC (OJ L 257, 19.09.1998, pp. 14–28); 72/199/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 123, 29.05.1972, pp. 6–34), amended by Directives 81/680/EEC (OJ L 246, 29.08.1981, pp. 32–35), 84/4/EEC (OJ L 15, 18.01.1984, pp. 28–38), 93/28/EEC (OJ L 179, 22.07.1993, pp. 8–10), 98/54/EC (OJ L 208, 24.07.1998, pp. 49–50), 99/79/EC (OJ L 209, 07.08.1999, pp. 23–27); 73/46/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 83, 30.03.1973, pp 21–34), amended by Directives 81/680/EEC (OJ L 246, 29.08.1981, pp. 32–35), 92/89/EEC (OJ L 344, 26.11.1992, pp. 35–37), 98/54/EC (OJ L 208, 24.07.1998, pp. 49–50), 1999/27/EC (OJ 118, 06.05.1999, pp. 36–52); 76/371/EEC, establishing Community methods of sampling for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 102, 15.04.1976, pp. 1–17); 76/372/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 102, 15.04.1976, pp. 8–18), amended by Directives 81/680/EEC (OJ L 246, 29.08.1981, pp. 32–35), 92/95/EEC (OJ L 327, 13.11.1992, pp. 54–62), 94/14/EC (OJ L 94, 13.04.1994, pp. 30–31); 78/633/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 206, 29.07.1978, pp. 43–55), amended by Directives 81/680/EEC (OJ L 246, 29.08.1981, pp. 32–35), 84/4/EEC (OJ L 15, 18.01.1984, pp. 28–38); 81/715/EEC, establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 257, 10.09.1981, pp. 38–46); 84/425/EEC, establishing Community methods of analysis for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 238, 06.09.1984, pp. 34–38); 93/70/EEC, , establishing Community analysis methods for official control of

feedingstuffs (OJ L 234, 17.09.1993, pp. 17–21); 93/117/EC, , establishing Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 329, 30.12.1993, pp. 54–62); 98/64/EÜ, establishing Community methods of analysis for the determination of amino-acids, crude oils and fats, and olaquinox in feedingstuffs and amending Directive 71/393/EEC (OJ L 257, 19.09.1998, pp. 14–28); 1999/27/EC, establishing Community methods of analysis for the determination of amprolium, diclazuril and carbadox in feedingstuffs and amending Directives 71/250/EEC and 73/46/EEC and repealing Directive 74/203/EEC (OJ L 118, 06.05.1999, pp. 36–52); 1999/76/EC, establishing a Community method of analysis for the determination of lasalocid sodium in feedingstuffs (OJ L 207, 06.08.1999, pp. 13–17); 2000/45/EC, establishing Community methods of analysis for the determination of vitamin A, vitamin E and tryptophan in feedingstuffs (OJ L 174, 13.07.2000, pp. 32–50); 2002/70/EC, establishing requirements for the determination of levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feedingstuffs (OJ L 209, 06.08.2002, pp. 15–21), amended by Directive 2005/7/EC (OJ L 27, 29.01.2005, pp. 41–43); 2003/126/EC on the analytical method for the determination of constituents of animal origin for the official control of feedingstuffs (OJ L 339, 24.12.2003, pp. 78–84).

<sup>2</sup> RTL = *Riigi Teataja Lisa* = *Appendix to the State Gazette*

Minister Helir-Valdor SEEDER  
Secretary General Ants NOOT  
Annex 1 to Regulation No. 151 of the  
Minister of Agriculture of 10  
December 2007 “Procedure for  
taking samples in course of  
supervision and list of methods for  
analysis used to verify conformity of  
feedingstuffs”

Number of incremental samples to be taken for control of substances or products distributed uniformly throughout feedingstuff

Number of incremental samples	
1. Loose feedingstuffs	Minimum number of incremental samples:
1.1. batch of feedingstuffs of up to 2.500 tons	7
1.2. batch of feedingstuffs of 2.501–10.000 tons	8–12 13–20
1.3. batch of feedingstuffs of 10.001–30.000 tons	21–30
1.4. batch of feedingstuffs of 30.001–80.000 tons	31–40
1.5. batch of feedingstuffs of more than 80 tons	
2. Packaged feedingstuffs, package of over 1 kg:	Minimum number of packages from which incremental samples shall be taken:
2.1. batch of feedingstuffs of 1-4 packages	all packages
2.2. batch of feedingstuffs of 5-16 packages	4
2.3. batch of feedingstuffs of 17-200 packages	5–10
2.4. batch of feedingstuffs of 201–400 packages	11–15 16–20
2.5. batch of feedingstuffs of more than 400 packages	

3. Packaged feedingstuffs, package up to 1 kg	The content of 4 packages shall be taken for incremental samples
<p>4. Liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs, container holding more than 1 litre:</p> <p>4.1. batch of feedingstuffs of 1-4 containers</p> <p>4.2. batch of feedingstuffs of 5-16 containers</p> <p>4.3. batch of feedingstuffs of 17–200 containers</p> <p>4.4. batch of feedingstuffs of 201–400 containers</p> <p>4.5. batch of feedingstuffs of more than 400 containers</p>	<p>Minimum number of containers from which incremental samples shall be taken:</p> <p>all containers</p> <p>4</p> <p>5–10</p> <p>11–15</p> <p>16–20</p>
5. Liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs, container holding up to 1 litre	The content of 4 containers shall be taken for incremental samples
6. Feed blocks and mineral licks	One feed block or mineral lick per a batch of feedingstuffs consisting of 25 units, the maximum of four feed blocks or mineral licks. In the case of a feed block or mineral lick the weight of an incremental sample shall be the weight of one feed block or mineral lick.

Secretary General Ants NOOT  
Annex 2 to Regulation No. 151 of the  
Minister of Agriculture of 10  
December 2007 “Procedure for  
taking samples in course of

supervision and list of methods for analysis used to verify conformity of feedingstuffs”

Number of incremental samples and aggregate samples to be taken from feedingstuffs for control of substances or products distributed non-uniformly throughout feedingstuff

1. Number of incremental samples	
1.1 Loose feedingstuffs:	Minimum number of incremental samples:
1.1.1. batch of feedingstuffs of up to 2.500 tons	7
1.1.2. batch of feedingstuffs of 2.501–10.000 tons	8–12
1.1.3. batch of feedingstuffs of 10.001–30.000 tons	13–20
1.1.4. batch of feedingstuffs of 30.001–80.000 tons	21–30
1.1.5. batch of feedingstuffs of more than 80 tons	31–40
1.2. Packaged feedingstuffs:	Minimum number of packages from which incremental samples shall be taken
1.2.1. batch of feedingstuffs of 1-4 packages	all packages
1.2.2. batch of feedingstuffs of 5-16 packages	4
1.2.3. batch of feedingstuffs of 17-200 packages	5–10

1.2.4. batch of feedingstuffs of 201–400 packages	11–15
1.2.5. batch of feedingstuffs of more than 400 packages	16–20
2. Number of parts of a batch of feedingstuffs and aggregate samples	
2.1. Loose feedingstuffs:	Minimum number of aggregate samples per a batch of feedingstuffs:
2.1.1. batch of feedingstuffs of up to 1 ton (included)	
2.1.2. batch of feedingstuffs of 1-10 tons(included)	1
	2
2.1.3. batch of feedingstuffs of 10-40 tons (included)	3
	4
2.1.4. batch of feedingstuffs of more than 40 tons	
2.2. Packaged feedingstuffs if the number of packages in a batch of feedingstuffs is:	
2.2.1. 1-16 packages	1
2.2.2. 17-200 packages	2
2.2.3. 201-800 packages	3
2.2.4. more than 800 packages	4

Secretary General Ants NOOT

Annex 3 to Regulation No. 151 of the  
Minister of Agriculture of 10

December 2007 “Procedure for taking samples in course of supervision and list of methods for analysis used to verify conformity of feedingstuffs”

Quantitative requirements for aggregate and laboratory samples

Batch of feedingstuffs	Minimum quantity of aggregate sample	Minimum quantity of laboratory sample
1. Loose feedingstuffs	4 kg	0.5 kg
2. Packaged feedingstuffs of over 1 kg	4 kg	0.5 kg
3. Packaged feedingstuffs of up to 1 kg	net weight of 4 packages	0.5 kg
4. Liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs in a container holding more than 1 litre	4 l	0.5 l
5. Liquid or semi-liquid feedingstuffs in a container holding up to 1 litre	volume of 4 containers	0.5 l
6. Feed block or mineral lick with the weight of more than 1 kg	4 kg	0.5 kg
7. Feed block or mineral lick with the weight of up to 1 kg	weight of 4 feed blocks or mineral licks	0.5 kg

Secretary General Ants NOOT

Annex 4 to Regulation No. 151 of the Minister of Agriculture of 10 December 2007 “Procedure for taking samples in course of supervision and list of methods for analysis used to verify conformity of



feedingstuffs”

Methods of analysis used for to verify conformity of feedingstuffs

No	Methods of analysis of feedingstuffs and conditions for application thereof	European Community Directive on methods of analysis of feedingstuffs
1.	Method for determination of moisture	71/393/EEC
2.	Method for determination of moisture in animal and vegetable fats and oils	73/46/EEC
3.	Method for determination crude protein	72/199/EEC
4.	Method for determination crude protein dissolved by pepsin and hydrochloric acid	72/199/EEC
5.	Method for assessment of pepsin activity	72/199/EEC
6.	Method for determination of crude fibre	73/46/EEC
7.	Method for determination of crude oils and fats	98/64/EC
8.	Method for determination of crude ash	71/250/EEC
9.	Method for determination of hydrochloric acid-insoluble ash	71/250/EEC
10.	Method for photometric determination of total phosphorus	71/393/EEC
11.	Method for determination of calcium	71/250/EEC
12.	Method for determination of potassium	71/250/EEC
13.	Method for atomic absorption spectrophotometric determination of magnesium	73/46/EEC
14.	Method for determination of sodium	71/250/EEC
15.	Method for determination of trace elements of iron, copper, manganese and zinc	78/633/EEC

16.	Method for determination of carbonates	71/250/EEC
17.	Method for determination of chlorine from chlorides	71/250/EEC
18.	Method for determination of volatile nitrogenous bases by microdiffusion	71/393/EEC
19.	Method for determination of volatile nitrogenous bases by distillation	71/393/EEC
20.	Method for determination of hydrocyanic acid	71/250/EEC
21.	Method for polarimetric determination of starch	72/199/EEC
22.	Method for determination of sugar	71/250/EEC
23.	Method for determination of lactose	71/250/EEC
24.	Method for determination of urea	71/250/EEC
25.	Method of assessment of the urease activity of products derived from soya	71/250/EEC
26.	Method for determination of retinol (vitamin A)	2000/45/EC
27.	Method for determination of free and total gossypol	72/199/EEC
28.	Method for one-dimensional thin layer chromatographic determination of aflatoxin B1	76/372/EEC
29.	Method for high-performance liquid chromatographic determination of aflatoxin B1	76/372/EEC
30.	Method for determination of halofuginone	93/70/EEC
31.	Method for determination of robenidine	93/117/EEC
32.	Method for determination of methyl benzoate	93/117/EEC
33.	Method for determination of tylosin by diffusion in an agar medium	72/199/EEC
34.	Method for determination of virginiamycin by diffusion in an agar medium	72/199/EEC
35.	Method for determination of zinc bacitracin by diffusion in an agar medium	78/633/EEC
36.	Method for determination of flavophospholipol by diffusion in an agar medium	78/633/EEC
37.	Method for determination of avoparcin by diffusion in an agar medium	81/715/EEC
38.	Method for determination of monensin by diffusion in an agar medium	81/715/EEC

39.	Method for determination of spiramycin by diffusion in an agar medium	84/425/EEC
40.	Method for determination of amino acids	98/64/EC
41.	Method for determination of olaquinox	98/64/EC
42.	Method for determination of amprolium	99/27/EC
43.	Method for determination of diclazuril	99/27/EC
44.	Method for determination of carbadox	1999/27/EC
45.	Method for determination of lasalocid sodium	1999/76/EC
46.	Method for determination of vitamin E	2000/45/EC
47.	Method for determination of tryptophan	2000/45/EC
48.	Requirements and method for determination of levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs	2002/70/EC
49.	Method for determination of constituents of animal origin	2003/126/EC