

## ANNEX VI

Feed additives and certain substances used as in animal nutrition referred to in Article 22(4)

## 1. FEED ADDITIVES

Additives listed must have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(1)</sup> on additives for use in animal nutrition

## 1.1. Nutritional additives

## (a) Vitamins

- Vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs;
- Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric animals;
- Synthetic vitamins A, D, and E identical to natural vitamins for ruminants with prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.

## (b) Trace elements

E1	Iron:
	ferrous (II) carbonate
	ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
E2	ferric (III) oxide;
	Iodine:
	calcium iodate, anhydrous
E3	calcium iodate, hexahydrate
	sodium iodide;
	Cobalt:
E4	cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
	basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate;
	Copper:
E5	copper (II) oxide
	basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
	copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate;
E5	Manganese:
	manganous (II) carbonate
	manganous oxide and manganic oxide
	manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate;

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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E6	Zinc:
	zinc carbonate
	zinc oxide
	zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate;
E7	Molybdenum:
	ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate;
E8	Selenium:
	sodium selenate
	sodium selenite.

## 1.2. Zoo-technical additives

Enzymes and micro-organisms

## 1.3. Technological additives

### (a) Preservatives

E 200	Sorbic acid
E 236	Formic acid <sup>a</sup>
E 260	Acetic acid <sup>a</sup>
E 270	Lactic acid <sup>a</sup>
E 280	Propionic acid <sup>a</sup>
E 330	Citric acid.

<sup>a</sup> For silage: only when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.

### (b) Antioxidant substances

E 306 — Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin used as an antioxidant

### (c) Binders and anti-caking agents

E 470	Calcium stearate of natural origin
E 551b	Colloidal silica
E 551c	Kieselgur
E 558	Bentonite
E 559	Kaolinitic clays
E 560	Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite
E 561	Vermiculite
E 562	Sepiolite

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E 599	Perlite.
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(d) Silage additives

Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria can be used as silage additives

The use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acid in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

2. CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION

Substance listed must have been approved under Council Directive 82/471/EEC concerning certain products used in animal nutrition<sup>(2)</sup>

Yeasts:

- Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

3. SUBSTANCES FOR SILAGE PRODUCTION

- sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- whey
- sugar
- sugar beet pulp
- cereal flour
- molasses

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- (1) OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.
- (2) OJ L 213, 21.7.1982, p. 8.