SAMPLING PROCEDURE

LEGAL TEXTS AND PROCEDURES DESCRIBED SHOULD BE FOLLOWED

- Avoid contamination or changes
- Sample should represent the lot/target
- Sample size should be sufficient
- Increments should be of approximately similar weight
- Increments should be taken at varying sites in the lot
- Selecting and mixing many small incremental samples into a composite
- Each lot to be examined should be sampled separately
- Sample for microbiological examination should be taken first, and the sample container closed immediately after sampling
- Read and note the temperature at the sampling location

SAMPLING PERSONNEL

- Personnel should be skilled and trained.
- An authorised sampling personnel should carry out 'official' sampling.
- In monitoring programs, all operators should be given the same training and instructions, in order to obtain comparable samples.

SAMPLING OF SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND POWDER FROM BULK

- Solid: 'Thieves', probes or augers should be used rather than a shovel.
- Liquids: The material should be thoroughly mixed prior to sampling, by either manual or mechanical means
- Powder: A mechanical method of sampling is strongly recommended.
- The sample should be taken immediately after mixing, and if possible, while the product is still agitated.

SAMPLING OF ITEMS

- Packaged product: Unopened packages should be sampled to avoid contamination.
 Minimum weight is 100g.
- **Non-pre packaged product:** Place the samples in an appropriate container. Minimum weigth is 200g.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN

The number of items/increments to be sampled is determined by:

- the aim of the sampling
- **the accepted confidence interval and acceptable uncertainty**
- the characteristics (homogeneity) of the lot
- the characteristics (health-damaging, distribution) of the analyte
- budget



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