# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6497

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## Animal feeding stuffs — Sampling

Aliments des animaux — Échantillonnage



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

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#### **Contents** Page Foreword ......iv 1 2 3 4 Identification and general inspection of the lot prior to sampling......3 5 6 Sampling equipment......3 7 Sample containers ......4 8 Procedure 4 Sampling location 4 8.2 8.3 8.4 Sampling of grains, seeds, pulses and pellets .......5 8.5 Sampling of roughages ......9 8.6 8.7 8.8 Sampling of liquids .......11 8.9 9 10 Annex A (informative) Feeding stuffs containing undesirable substances which are likely to be nonuniformly distributed, including mycotoxins, castor-oil seed husks and poisonous seeds.......17

#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6497 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Animal feeding stuffs*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

### Animal feeding stuffs — Sampling

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods of sampling animal feeding stuffs, including fish feed, for quality control for commercial, technical and legal purposes.

It is not applicable to pet foods. Nor are the methods intended for sampling for the purpose of microbiological examination. Conditions of, and requirements for, sampling are specified separately for feeding stuffs of different physical natures.

For certain categories of animal feeding stuff, specific methods of sampling are specified in other International Standards. A list of these can be found in the bibliography. When sampling the products specified, it is these methods which shall be used.

Methods of sampling for the determination of substances likely to be non-uniformly distributed are described in Annex A.

#### 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 2.1

#### consignment

a specified quantity of feeding stuff on offer, dispatched or received at one time

NOTE It may consist of one or more lots (see 2.2).

#### 2.2

#### lot

an identified quantity of a consignment having characteristics presumed to be uniform

NOTE The uniformity of the characteristics may be due, for example, to the fact that the products are supplied by a single producer always using the same production process, where production is stable and the individual characteristics follow a normal distribution or a close approximation to a normal distribution (note that special circumstances can give rise to subdivisions in the distribution). Consequently, the term "lot" means an "inspection lot" in sampling, i.e. a quantity of material or a collection of items (a population) from which a sample is to be drawn and inspected. It may therefore differ from a collection of items referred to as a lot in the shipment context, for example.

#### 2.3

#### increment

a quantity of material taken at one time from a single point in a lot

#### 2.4

#### bulk sample

a quantity of material obtained by combining and mixing all the increments taken from the same lot

NOTE A collection of distinct and identifiable increments intended for separate investigation may be denoted the "gross sample".

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