

ICS 65.120
CCS B 20



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14699.1-2005

**Feeding stuffs -- Sampling
(English Translation)**

Issued on: March 23, 2005

Implemented on: June 1, 2005

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine**

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Foreword

This Standard equivalently adopts the international standard ISO 6497.2002 Animal Feeding

Stuffs - Sampling.

This Standard made the following editorial modifications.

--- Change the standard name from "Animal Feeding Stuffs - Sampling" into "Feeding Stuffs - Sampling";

--- Delete the "Foreword" and "Introduction" in the international Standard;

--- Change "this International Standard" into "this Standard";

--- Change the comma ",", that serves as decimal point in the international standard into decimal point ".".

This Standard replaced GB/T 14699.1-1993 Method for Sampling of Feed.

Annex A of this Standard is informative.

This Standard was jointly proposed by General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, and Ministry of Agriculture of PRC.

This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee on Feed

Industry

of Standardization Administration of China.

Drafting organizations of this Standard. China National Feed Quality Inspection and Testing Center (Beijing); and Feed Quality Inspection Center of the Ministry of Agriculture (Shenyang, Jinan).

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Feeding Stuffs - Sampling

1 Scope

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

This Standard 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. 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 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.

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".

2.5 Reduced sample

A representative part of the bulk sample, obtained by a process of successive division or reduction in such a manner that the mass or volume approximates to that of the laboratory samples.

2.6 Laboratory sample

A sample representative of the quality and condition of the lot, obtained by division of the reduced sample and intended for analysis or other examination.

NOTE: For each sample taken, three or four laboratory samples are normally produced. One of these

should be submitted for testing and at least one stored for reference purposes. If more than four laboratory

samples are required, the quantity of the reduced sample will have to be increased so that the minimum

quantity requirement for all laboratory samples can be met.

3.1 Representative sampling

The purpose of representative sampling is to obtain a small fraction from a lot in such a way that a determination of any particular characteristic of this fraction will represent the mean value

of the characteristic of the lot.

3.2 Selective sampling

If portions of the material to be sampled show a noticeable difference in quality from the rest

of the material, such portions shall be separated from the material and treated as a separate lot.

In such cases, mention shall be made of this fact in the sampling report.

3.3 Statistical considerations

Acceptance sampling is the usual method of sampling for animal feeding stuffs. For sampling

by attributes, there is a theoretical sampling plan based on a binomial distribution, but, for practical purposes, this plan has been simplified to a square-root relationship between the lot

size and the number of increments.

NOTE 1: With bulk products, sample variances can be expected to be acceptably uniform if, for lots up

to 2.5 tonnes, at least seven increments are taken and, for lots between 2.5 tonnes and 80 tonnes, the

number of increments taken is at least equal to $\sqrt{20m}$, where m is the mass, in tonnes, of the lot. If the

lot exceeds 80 tonnes, the square-root relationship is still applicable, but the risk of making incorrect

decisions on the basis of the samples increases. However, this can be the subject of agreement between

the interested parties.

NOTE 2: The application of the square-root relationship is somewhat different for the sampling of packaged animal feeding stuffs, for liquids and semi-liquids, for blocks and licks and for roughages,

because the sample size may vary.

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