

ÕLISEEMNETE JÄÄKPRODUKTID
Proovivõtmine

Oilseed residues
Sampling

EVS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>See Eesti standard EVS-ISO 5500:2013 „Õli-seemnete jääkproduktid. Proovivõtmine“ sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 5500:1986 „Oilseed residues – Sampling“ identset ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Ettepaneku rahvusvahelise standardi ümbertrüki meetodil ülevõtuks on esitanud EVS/TK 1, standardi avaldamist on korraldanud Eesti Standardikeskus.</p> <p>Standard EVS-ISO 5500:2013 on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teataja 2013. aasta juulikuu numbris.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.</p>	<p>This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 5500:2013 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 5500:1986 „Oilseed residues – Sampling“.</p> <p>Proposal to adopt the International Standard by reprint method has been presented by EVS/TK 1, the Estonian standard has been published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p> <p>This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardsation.</p> <p>The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p>
---	--

Käsitlusala

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb õliseemnete jääkproduktidest proovide võtmise meetodid.

Seda kohaldatakse kõikidele õliseemnete jääkproduktidele nende vormist olenemata, st olenemata sellest, kas tegemist on jahu, aglomeraadi või õlikoogiga.

Lisas C on kirjeldatud meetod, mille väljatöötamisel on võetud aluseks hetketeadmised proovide võtmise meetoditest soovimatute ja tõenäoliselt tootes ebaühtlaselt jaotunud kahjulike ainete, näiteks mükotoksiinide, riitsinuse seemnekestade ja mürgiste seemnete, määramiseks.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 67.200.20

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonilisse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel on ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse kirjaliku loata keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:

Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Eesti; www.evs.ee; telefon: 605 5050; e-post: info@evs.ee

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about standards copyright, please contact the Estonian Centre for Standardisation:

Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Estonia; www.evs.ee; phone: 605 5050; e-mail: info@evs.ee

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 5500 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5500-1984), to which a third annex (annex C) has been added.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Oilseed residues — Sampling

0 Introduction

Correct sampling is a difficult process and one that requires most careful attention. Emphasis cannot therefore be too strongly laid on the necessity of obtaining a representative sample of oilseed residues for analysis.

Practically all oilseed residues are sold on the basis of the result of analysis of the samples, and disputes are invariably settled by reference to the sample, so that careless or inaccurate sampling could lead to misunderstanding, delay and unwarranted financial adjustments.

The procedures given in this International Standard are recognised as good practice and it is strongly recommended that they be followed whenever practicable.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies methods of sampling oilseed residues.

It is applicable to all oilseed residues, regardless of their presentation, i.e. whether in the form of meals, agglomerates or slab cakes.

Annex C gives a method, reflecting the present state of knowledge, of sampling oilseed residues containing undesirable substances which are likely to be non-uniformly distributed, such as mycotoxins, castor-oil seed husks and poisonous seeds.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 consignment : The quantity of oilseed residues dispatched or received at one time and covered by a particular contract or shipping document. It may be composed of one or more lots or parts of a lot.

2.2 lot : A stated quantity of the consignment, of mass not exceeding 500 t, presumed to be of uniform characteristics, and which will allow the quality to be assessed.

2.3 increment : A small quantity of oilseed residues taken at one time from a single position in the lot. A series of increments is taken from different parts of the lot, so that, when they are bulked, they are representative of the lot.

2.4 bulk sample : The quantity of oilseed residues formed by combining and blending the increments taken from any one particular lot.

2.5 reduced sample : The quantity of oilseed residues obtained by successive divisions of the bulk sample and which will allow identical laboratory samples representative of the lot to be prepared.

2.6 laboratory sample : A sample representing the quality of the lot, obtained from the reduced sample and intended for analysis or other examination.

3 General

3.1 Samples shall be fully representative of the lots from which they are taken. For this purpose, each consignment shall be divided, actually or notionally, into lots of mass not exceeding 500 t and a number of increments shall be taken from each lot and carefully mixed to give a bulk sample from which laboratory samples are obtained by successive division.

3.2 Special care is necessary to ensure that all sampling apparatus is clean, dry, free from foreign odours and made from material which will not contaminate the oilseed residue.

Sampling shall be carried out in such a manner as to protect the samples, the sampling instruments and the container in which the samples are placed, from adventitious contamination such as rain, dust, etc.

Material adhering to the outside of the sampling instrument shall be removed before the contents are discharged.

3.3 All sampling operations shall be carried out over a sufficiently short period of time, so as to avoid any alteration in the composition of the samples. If one of the sampling stages will require too long a period of time, the samples or intermediate samples shall be preserved in airtight containers.

If samples are required for the determination of volatile hydrocarbons, it is particularly important that loss by evaporation be avoided. Plastics containers are not suitable.