
International Standard



7002

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Agricultural food products — Layout for a standard method of sampling from a lot

Produits agricoles alimentaires — Présentation d'une méthode normalisée d'échantillonnage à partir d'un lot

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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 7002 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

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.

Agricultural food products – Layout for a standard method of sampling from a lot

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes a general layout for standard methods of sampling from lots of agricultural food products.

It gives only general rules for drafting standard methods of sampling. It cannot be used itself, therefore, for sampling products; testing, inspection and acceptance procedures are dealt with to such an extent as to make the user aware of the meaning of further references.

2 General

2.1 Use of the layout

In making use of the layout (see clause 3), it should be remembered that it is for guidance only, and it will have to be adapted in each case to suit individual requirements. Thus, some of the clauses or headings may be omitted in certain instances whilst, in others, additions may be needed in appropriate places to cater for special requirements.

2.2 Plan of the document

In all cases, when drafting a method of sampling, clauses should be arranged in the order given in the layout, if they are to be included in the document.

In this way, the drafter of the method will find it easier to set out systematically all the information needed, with less risk of overlooking any important item. Moreover, the user of the document, knowing that it conforms to this layout, will be able more readily to refer to any clause, whatever may be the origin and scope and field of application of the method. (This is particularly important when considering a partial translation of a method, and in comparing different methods or different versions of a method.)

2.3 Numbering of clauses and sub-clauses

Clauses and sub-clauses shall be numbered consecutively throughout the document, in accordance with the point numbering system described in ISO 2145, *Numbering of divisions and subdivisions in written documents*.

No provision should be made in this sequence of numbers for numbers referring to clauses or sub-clauses of the layout which have not been included in the document (see 2.1).

This consecutive numbering scheme is also recommended when dealing with a broadly based document embracing several methods of sampling, or variants of a given method, constituting different sections of a document.

2.4 Terminology

Use should be made of standardized sampling terminology, including statistical concepts, in particular that given in the International Standards prepared by ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*.

In some cases, terms other than those standardized by ISO/TC 69 are used in trade in agricultural food products; definitions relating to the sampling of agricultural food products are given in annex A, and a list of the equivalent English and French terms in annex B. Where traditional usage differs from the standardized terminology, a reference should be made to the standard term, for example by including it as a synonym for the traditional term.

When several synonyms may express the same concept in one of the official ISO languages, preference should be given to that most closely corresponding to the term or terms in the other official ISO languages.

Where there is no similarity of terms in the different languages to express the same concept, and where there exist internationally recognized symbols or abbreviations, these should be used after the terms in the different languages, in order to assist readers of all languages.

2.5 Choice and wording of methods of sampling

As far as possible, the same sampling methods, used as a basis for the assessment of a given characteristic for a given product, should be adopted in all International Standards for related products; the wording used should be as similar as possible. An exception may be made where, in the field in question, this will be contrary to a reasonable and well-established practice which it is desired to retain.