

[<sup>F1</sup>ANNEX I**METHODS OF SAMPLING****Textual Amendments**

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 691/2013 of 19 July 2013 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 152/2009 as regards methods of sampling and analysis \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

5. QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS NUMBER OF INCREMENTAL SAMPLES

- The quantitative requirements in points 5.1 and 5.2 as regards the number of incremental samples are applicable for sampled portion sizes up to a maximum of 500 tonnes and which can be sampled in a representative way. The sampling procedure described is equally valid for quantities larger than prescribed maximum sampled portion size provided that the maximum number of incremental samples given in the tables below is ignored, the number of incremental samples being determined by the square-root formula given in the appropriate part of the procedure (see point 5.3) and the minimum aggregate sample size increased proportionally. This does not prevent a large lot being divided into smaller sublots and each subplot sampled in accordance with the procedure described in points 5.1 and 5.2.
- The size of the sampled portion must be such that each of its constituent parts can be sampled.
- For very large lots or sublots (> 500 tonnes) and for lots which are transported or stored in such a way that sampling cannot be done in accordance with the sampling procedure provided for in points 5.1 and 5.2 of this chapter, the sampling procedure as provided for in point 5.3 is to be applied.
- In case the feed business operator is required by legislation to comply with this Regulation within the frame of a mandatory monitoring system, the feed business operator may deviate from the quantitative requirements as provided for in this chapter to take into account operational characteristics on the condition that the feed business operator has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority the equivalence of the sampling procedure as regards representativeness and after authorisation from the competent authority.
- In exceptional cases, if it is not possible to carry out the method of sampling set out as regards the quantitative requirements because of the unacceptable commercial damage to the lot (because of packaging forms, means of transport, way of storage etc.) an alternative method of sampling may be applied provided that it is as representative as possible and is fully described and documented.

5.1. **Quantitative requirements as regards incremental samples in relation to the control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout the feed**

5.1.1. *Loose solid feed*

Size of sampled portion	Minimum number of incremental samples
≤ 2,5 tonnes	7

<sup>a</sup> Where the number obtained is a fraction, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009, Division 5.. (See end of Document for details)

> 2,5 tonnes	$\sqrt{}$ 20 times the number of tonnes making up the sampled portion <sup>a</sup> , up to 40 incremental samples
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**a** Where the number obtained is a fraction, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

#### 5.1.2. Loose liquid feed

Size of sampled portion	Minimum number of incremental samples
$\leq$ 2,5 tonnes or $\leq$ 2 500 litres	4 <sup>a</sup>
> 2,5 tonnes or > 2 500 litres	7 <sup>a</sup>

**a** In case it is not possible to make the liquid homogeneous, the number of incremental samples has to be increased.

#### 5.1.3. Packaged feed

Feed (solid and liquid) can be packaged in bags, sacks, cans, barrels etc. which are referred to in the table as units. Large units ( $\geq$  500 kg or litres) have to be sampled in accordance with the provisions foreseen for loose feed (see points 5.1.1 and 5.1.2).

Size of sampled portion	Minimum number of units from which (at least) one incremental sample has to be taken <sup>a</sup>
1 to 20 units	1 unit <sup>b</sup>
21 to 150 units	3 units <sup>b</sup>
151 to 400 units	5 units <sup>b</sup>
> 400 units	$\frac{1}{4}$ of the $\sqrt{}$ number of units making up the sampled portion <sup>c</sup> , up to 40 units

**a** In the case where opening of an unit might affect the analysis (e.g. perishable wet feeds) an incremental sample shall be the unopened unit.

**b** For units whose contents do not exceed 1 kg or one litre, an incremental sample shall be the contents of one original unit.

**c** Where the number obtained is a fraction, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

#### 5.1.4. Feed blocks and mineral licks

Minimum one block or lick to be sampled per sampled portion of 25 units, up to a maximum of four blocks or licks.

For blocks or licks weighing not more than 1 kg each, an incremental sample shall be the contents of one block or one lick.

#### 5.1.5. Roughages/forage

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009, Division 5.. (See end of Document for details)

Size of sampled portion	Minimum number of incremental samples <sup>a</sup>
≤ 5 tonnes	5
> 5 tonnes	√ 5 times the number of tonnes making up the sampled portion <sup>b</sup> , up to 40 incremental samples
<b>a</b>	It is acknowledged that in certain situations (e.g. silages) it is not possible to take the required incremental samples, without causing unacceptable damage to the lot. An alternative method of sampling may be applied in such situations and a guidance for sampling such lots will be elaborated before the entry into application of this Regulation.
<b>b</b>	Where the number obtained is a fraction, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

### 5.2. Quantitative requirements as regards incremental samples in relation to the control of constituents or substances likely to be distributed non-uniformly in feed

These quantitative requirements as regards incremental samples are to be used in the following situations:

- control of aflatoxins, rye ergot, other mycotoxins and harmful botanical impurities in feed materials;
- control of cross contamination by a constituent, including GM material, or substance for which non-uniform distribution is expected in feed materials.

In case the control authority has strong suspicion that such a non-uniform distribution occurs also in case of cross contamination by a constituent or substance in a compound feed, the quantitative requirements as provided for in the table below can be applied.

Size of sampled portion	Minimum number of incremental samples
< 80 tonnes	See quantitative requirements under point 5.1. The number of incremental samples to be taken has to be multiplied by 2,5.
≥ 80 tonnes	100

### 5.3. Quantitative requirements as regards the incremental samples in the case of very large lots

In the case of large sampled portions (sampled portions > 500 tonnes), the number of incremental samples to be taken = 40 incremental samples + √ tonnes in relation to the control of substances or products uniformly distributed throughout the feed or 100 incremental samples + √ tonnes in relation to the control of constituents or substances likely to be distributed non-uniformly in feed materials.]

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009, Division 5..