



# **Illustration of the Sampling plan for tree nuts and dried produce UNECE Recommendation 2015 Edition**

**in trial until November 2019**

**Slides 6 to 78 have been taken at the workshop in Naples May 2018.  
Slides 79 to 127 been taken at the workshop in Izmir in November 2018.**

**The text of the UNECE Recommendation is printed in **blue bold**, the explanatory notes in *black bold italics*.  
Observations and proposals are in **red**.**



**2.3 Place of control**  
A conformity check may be carried out during the packing operation at the point of dispatch, during transport, at the point of destination.  
*Illustration: Sampling of produce at arrival or import. The produce is presented in the transport vehicle.*



### 3.0 Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

*Illustration: In order to allow at random sampling, the transport vehicle must be unloaded – at least to a degree that it is possible to take primary samples from each part of the lot.*

*This means, at the arrival point the produce must have been unloaded and at dispatch point the produce must be inspected before it is loaded onto the transport vehicle.*



## ***Workflow of sampling a lot***

***Primary samples***



***Secondary samples***



***Composite sample***



***Reduced sample***



***initial 5 (or 10) packages***

***300-1000 g each***

***minimum 3 kg***

***minimum:***

***2 x 100 nuts in shell  
1 kg + 1 kg nut kernels,  
1 kg + 1 kg dried grapes  
2 x 1 kg sticky and  
irregular dried produce***



## ***Example 1***

### ***Inspection of Inshell Walnuts***

***Size of the lot: 1,100 kg net weight  
100 bags à 10 kg***

***The lot is checked for conformity with  
UNECE STANDARD DDP-01 (2014) FOR INSHELL WALNUTS***



## Example 1



### 2.5

#### Presentation of produce

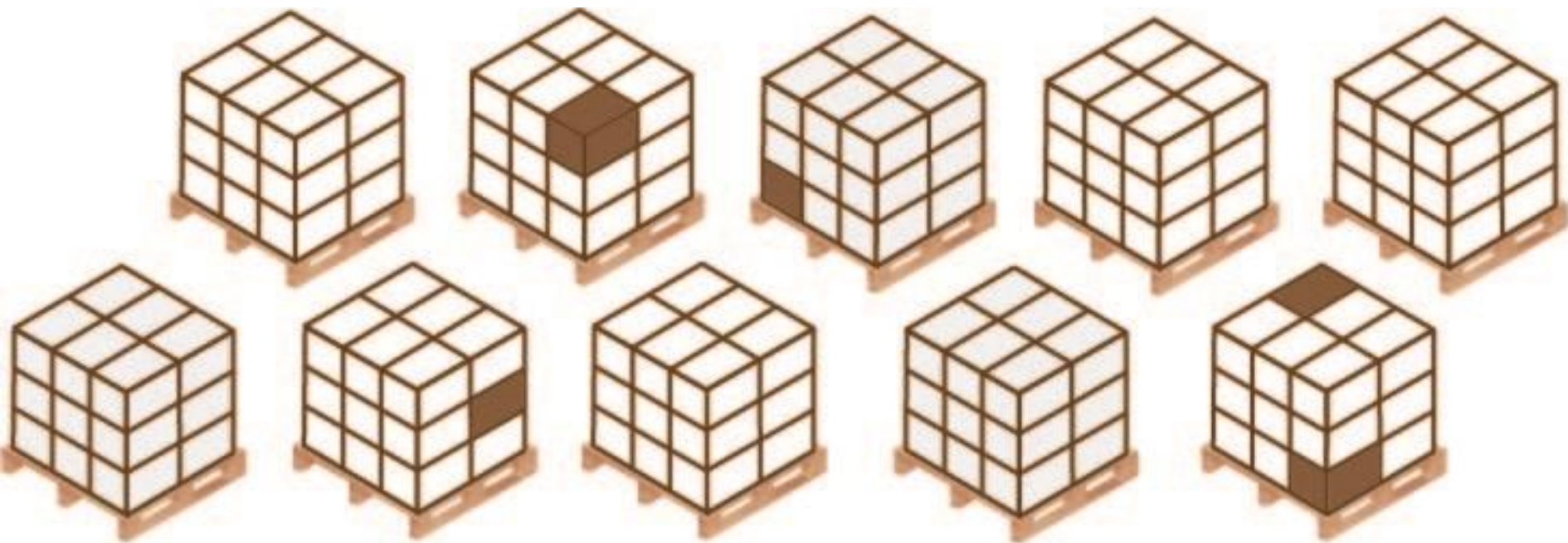
The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

***Illustration: Primary samples are presented by the trader and selected by the inspector.***





### Example 1



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

*Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot.*



## Example 1



### 3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

The inspector shall select a minimum of 5 samples for lots up to 1000 packages and a minimum of 10 samples for lots over 1000 packages to test conformity;

*Illustration: 5 primary samples have been selected.*





## Example 1



### 2.3 Place of inspection

A conformity check may be carried out during the packing operation at the point of dispatch, during transport, at the point of destination.

In cases where the authorised service does not carry out the conformity check in their own premises, the trader shall provide facilities enabling the conduct of a conformity check.

*Illustration: Example of place of inspection.*



### Example 1



#### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

*Illustration: The print on the bag provides the obligatory indications such as name and address of the dispatcher, the country of origin and the nature of produce. On a voluntary basis, the net weight and the information “of controlled production” are indicated.*



### Example 1

The image shows a product label for walnuts with the following text: "Garten Kft, H1143 Budapest Ilka u 54.", "Walnüsse Ursprungsland Ungarn", "Klasse I, 10 kg net, L", "A117 4 1 0 3", "Sorte:", "32-34mm", "Kaliber:", and "ERNTE : 2017 Mindestens haltbar bis ende 2018.12.31.". Red arrows point from labels to "Garten Kft, H1143 Budapest Ilka u 54.", "Walnüsse Ursprungsland Ungarn", "Klasse I, 10 kg net, L", and "32-34mm". Green arrows point from labels to "ERNTE : 2017" and "Mindestens haltbar bis ende 2018.12.31.". The label also features a vertical "ORGANIC" stamp.

Label	Text on Label
Nature of produce	Walnüsse
Class	Klasse I, 10 kg net, L
Crop year	ERNTE : 2017
Best before	Mindestens haltbar bis ende 2018.12.31.
Name and address of dispatcher	Garten Kft, H1143 Budapest Ilka u 54.
Country of origin	Ursprungsland Ungarn
Size range in mm	32-34mm

### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

**Illustration:** The obligatory indications are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green. **Result of inspection:** All obligatory indications are present.



### Example 1



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample. The minimum size of the secondary sample taken from each primary sample shall be between 300 g and 1 kilo, in case the produce is packed loose in the package.

*Illustration: A secondary sample of about 1 kg is taken from the first bag and the four other bags taken as primary samples.*





### Example 1



#### 3.4 Size of the composite sample

The composite sample should be at least 3 kg in case of produce of a 100 units-weight of 1 kg or less.

*Illustration: This carton contains the composite samples made of the five secondary samples. The size of the composite sample was about 5 kg.*





### Example 1



### 3.4 Size of composite sample

Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

*Illustration: The composite sample is mixed by means of a laboratory tray.*



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: The indicated size is 32-34 mm. A reduced sample of 200 nuts in shell is checked for uniformity in size. The check is done by means of round-hole sieves of 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 mm stacked one on top of the other.***



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: The reduced sample is shaken and the number of nuts meeting the size of the respective sieve is determined.***



### Example 1

CONTROLLO ACCETTAZIONE/INCOMING GOODS CONTROL	
NOCI IN GUSCIO/INSHELL WALNUTS	
DATA/DATE: / /	
FORNITORE/SUPPLIER:	
LOTTO DEL FORNITORE/supplier lot code:	
VARIETA'/VARIETY:	
CALIBRO/SIZE:	CONFEZIONE/CONFECTION:
LOTTO/LOT No:	RIF. ORDINE/ORDER REF:
SBIANCATE BLEACHED	GREZZE NATURAL
ORIGINE/ORIGIN:	
PARAMETRI FISICI/PHYSICAL PARAMETERS	
PERCENTUALE CALIBRO/SIZE PERCENTAGE	
% Pz x Kg/Pcs x kg	% +32 mm
% Umidità/Moisture	% 31/32 mm
% Rotte/Broken	% 30/31 mm
% Scolorite/Discoloured	% 29/30 mm
% Macchiate/Spotted	% 28/29 mm
% Con mallo/With husk	% 27/28 mm
% Bucate/Holed	% 26/27 mm
% Grezze/Natural (unbleached)	% -26 mm
% Impurezze/Impurities	
% Frutti diff. var./Diff. variety fruits	
% Bocchi aperti/Opening	
% Frutti vecchi/Old fruits	
%	
%	
%	
PRESENZA CERTIFICATO DI CONFORMITA'	
<input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
SPACCO/CRACK	
1	2
3	Media/Aver.
% Chiare/Light	% Oleate/Oiled
% Scure/Dark	% Vecchie/Old
% Ambrati/Amber	% Con ip./With hyp.
% Avvanati/Spoiled	% Con Barba
% Vuoti/Empty	% Sp. sano/Sound
% Regg./Shriveled	
TEST DI ASSAGGIO/TASTING TEST	

Handwritten notes on the right side of the form:

436 0%  
35/36 15%  
34/35 58%  
33/32 32%

### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

**Illustration: Example of an inspection sheet.**  
**In this case: 15 % of the nuts are larger than 34 mm. The uniformity of the indicated size (32-34 mm) is not met and the tolerance of 10 % is exceeded.**





## Example 1



### 3.5 Size of the reduced sample

The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:  
2 x 100 nuts in case of nuts in shell

*Illustration: The nuts are placed in 2 trays with 100 depressions / indentations each.*





### Example 1



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: The reduced sample of inshell walnuts are assessed for defects of the shell. In one tray 11 out of 100 nuts are set aside for defects of the shell. These 11 nuts are checked, whether the defects are within the limits allowed.***



### Example 1



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: 5 out of the 11 walnuts with defects of the shell are exceeding the tolerances for external defects.***



### Example 1



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: In the second tray 8 out of 100 nuts are exceeding the tolerances for defects of the shell. These 8 nuts are checked, whether the defects are within the limits allowed.***





### Example 1



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: In the reduced sample of 200 inshell nuts, 13 nuts are exceeding the limits for skin defects defined in the minimum requirements. The next photo will show the details***



### Example 1

#### 3.6.5

#### Verification of characteristics of the produce

##### *Illustration*

**4 units misshapen**

**6 units dirty; adhering foreign matter exceeding  
10 % of the surface area**

**1 unit cracked; missing portion of the shell exceeding in  
aggregate an area of a circle one-fourth inch (6 mm)**

**2 units blemishes; exceeding in aggregate 25 per cent of  
the surface of the shell**

***Class I: Tolerances for defects affecting the external  
appearances of the shell such as shells with adhering  
husk/hull, dirt and blemishes, open, broken or damaged  
shells: 10 %***

***In this reduced sample: 13 out of 200 nuts are affected by  
these defects affecting the external appearance of the  
shell = 6.5 %***

***The lot is in conformity with respect to external defects.***







### Example 1



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: The reduced sample is cracked to assess possible defects affecting the edible part. Care must be taken, that the kernel remains more or less intact. It is Recommended to crack the nuts with a hammer and to strike on the convex side of the nut.***



### Example 1



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

*Illustration: A cracked nut with a kernel largely unbroken.*



## Example 1



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

**Illustration: First step: The cracked nuts (kernel and shells) are placed in the tray. Second step: one by one, the shells are eliminated and the kernels are checked. Kernels are placed in an empty tray – the kernels without any defect are placed in the tray from the bottom line to the top, the defective kernels are placed from the top row to the bottom.**





### 3.6.5

#### Verification of characteristics of the produce

**11 units mouldy (= 5.5 % in reduced sample of 200 nuts)**

**8 units shriveled; i.e. dried tough portions affecting more than 25 per cent of the kernel  
(= 4 % in reduced sample of 200 nuts)**

#### Class I:

**4 % Tolerances for mouldy kernels**

**10 % Tolerances for not sufficiently developed, shrunken or shrivelled kernels**

**The lot is in conformity with respect to internal defects.**



### *Example 1*



#### **3.6.6 Determination of inspection result**

**The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.**

**In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.**

**If the percentage of defects found is close +/- 10 percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.**

**The final result is given as a rounded integer.**





## Example 1



### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

***Result of the inspection:***

***100 % complete labelling***

***7 % external defects or defects of the shell – in conformity (standard 10 % for Class I)***

***4 % mouldy kernels – in conformity (standard 4 % for Class I)***

***6 % shrivelled kernels – in conformity (standard 10 % for Class I)***

***Total of 10 % of defects affecting the edible part (standard 10 % for Class I).***

***15 % larger size than indicated – not in conformity (standard 10 % for Class I)***

***As the lot shows defects exceeding the size tolerances, the size of the sample must be increased as specified in the sampling plan.***

### 2. Sample size in case of non-conformity

**The bulk sample shall comprise the following minimum quantities whenever a lot is declared unsatisfactory: 7 packages in case of lots consisting of 101 to 300 packages.**

***The lot in the given example consists of 110 packages. 5 packages have been taken for the initial inspection. Another 2 packages have to be taken as samples.***

***Moreover, with respect to the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph of 2.8.4 a second bulk sample has to be taken. In order to fulfil both requirements, a second sample of 9 packages must be taken and this second bulk sample must be checked.***



### Example 1

#### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

*Result of the inspection of two bulk samples:*

<b>Defect</b>	<b>1. Bulk sample = 5 packages</b>	<b>2. Bulk sample = 9 packages</b>	<b>Total of both bulk samples</b>
<b>Defects of the shell</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23 = 5.7 % <math>\equiv</math> 6 %</b>
<b>Mouldy kernels</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17 = 4.2 % <math>\equiv</math> 4 %</b>
<b>Shrivelled kernels</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19 = 4.7 % <math>\equiv</math> 5 %</b>
<b>Defects affecting edible part</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36 = 9 %</b>
<b>Sizing</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50 = 12.5 % <math>\equiv</math> 13 %</b>
<b>Size of reduced sample</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>

*The lot is in conformity for defects of the shell, for mouldy kernels and defects affecting the edible part. The lot is not in conformity for sizing. A non-conformity report must be issued. The final result is given as a rounded integer.*

*Possible follow-up: The lot is resized to eliminate the oversizes or the indication of the size is changed to “32 mm and above”.*



## Example 1

### Observations at the workshop:

- 1) According to the sampling provisions, sizing has to be checked on the basis of the reduced sample (2 x 100 nuts in case of inshell produce). The industry takes a composite sample of 6 kg and checks sizing on the basis of the composite sample. We should discuss the appropriate sample size.
- 2) In case of inshell walnuts: An explanatory note should be developed to differentiate between “mould filaments visible to the naked eye” and “duvet” and to define on how to assess these defects when evaluating the sample. (see photos below)
- 3) The standard says: “In the calculation of tolerances, whatever the class, two half-empty walnuts or four quarter-empty walnuts are counted as one empty walnut.” Does this apply to shriveled kernels as well?





## *Example 2*



### ***Example 2***

#### ***Inspection of Almond Kernels***

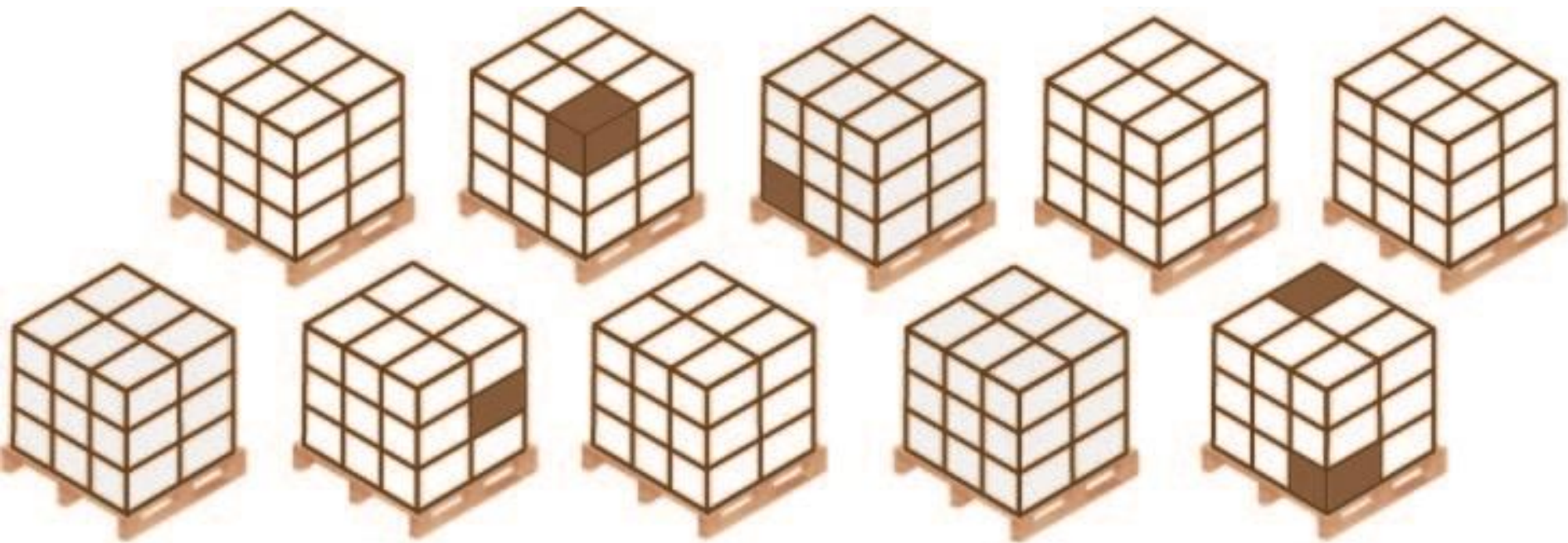
***Size of the lot: 19,960 kg net weight  
20 big bags à 998 kg each***

***The lot is checked for conformity with  
UNECE STANDARD DDP-06 (2016) FOR ALMOND KERNELS***





## Example 2



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

*Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot. In case of big bags, these big bags are the primary samples. Different big bags have to be selected.*



## Example 2



### 3.1 Bulk sample in case of initial sampling

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

The inspector shall select a minimum of 5 samples for lots up to 1,000 packages and a minimum of 10 samples for lots over 1,000 packages to test conformity;

***Illustration: 5 out of the 20 big bags making the lot are selected as primary samples.***



## Example 2



### 2.5

#### Presentation of produce

The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

*Illustration: The overall appearance of the content of the primary samples is checked.* 35





## Example 2



### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

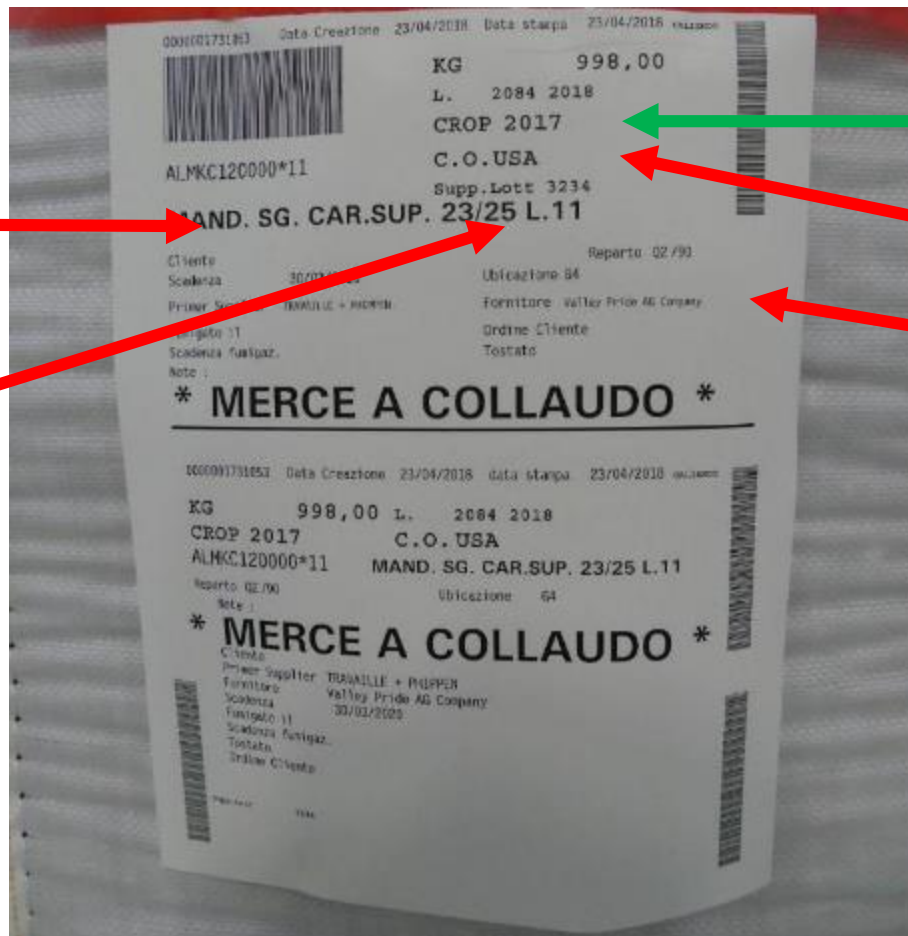
The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

**Illustration:** One label on the big bag provides handling advice for the big bag. The country of origin “China” does not refer to the produce contained in the bag but to the bag.





### Example 2



Crop year

Country of origin

Name of Dispatcher

Nature of produce

Size

Class

### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

**Illustration: The obligatory indications are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green. Result of inspection: Missing indications: class and address of the dispatcher.**



## Example 2



### 2.3 Place of inspection

A conformity check may be carried out during the packing operation at the point of dispatch, during transport, at the point of destination.

In cases where the authorised service does not carry out the conformity check in their own premises, the trader shall provide facilities enabling the conduct of a conformity check.



## Workflow of sampling a lot

**Primary samples**



**Secondary samples**



**Composite sample**



**Reduced sample**



**initial 5 (or 10) packages**

**300-1000 g each**

**minimum 3 kg**

**minimum:**

**2 x 100 nuts in shell  
1 kg + 1 kg nut kernels,  
1 kg + 1 kg dried grapes  
2 x 1 kg sticky and  
irregular dried produce**



## Example 2



### 2.4 Inspector's equipment

With respect to the range of produce covered by conformity checks, the inspector must be provided with adequate equipment.

*Illustration: Equipment to take samples from a big bag:*





## Example 2



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

*Illustration: Taking the secondary samples at random, i.e. from different parts of the big bag.*



## Example 2



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

*Illustration: Taking the secondary samples at random, i.e. from different parts of the big bag.*



## Example 2



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

***Illustration: The big bag has carefully to be sealed after the secondary sample has been taken.***



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

*Illustration: Taking the secondary samples at random, i.e. from different parts of the big bag.*





## Example 2



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

*Illustration: Taking the secondary samples at random, i.e. from different parts of the big bag.*



*Example 2*



### **3.4 Size of the composite sample**

**The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.**



## *Example 2*



**3.4 Size of the composite sample**  
The composite sample should be at least 3 kg.



## Example 2



### 1.17 Reduced sample

The reduced sample is the quantity of produce taken at random from the bulk or composite sample whose size is restricted to the minimum quantity necessary but sufficient to allow the assessment of certain individual criteria.

Several reduced samples may be taken from a bulk or composite sample in order to check the conformity of the lot against different criteria.

*Illustration: In order to check the size, the reduced sample of 3 x 30 g ( $\approx 1$  ounce) is taken from the composite sample. This sample size is determined by the industry.*





**3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce**  
The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: The indicated size is 23/25. The size checked is 24/25. The lot is in conformity.*



## Example 2



### 3.5 Size of the reduced sample

The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:

- 2 x 1 kg but at least 2 x 100 units in case of nut kernels



**3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce**  
**The almond kernels are checked for defects.**





## Example 2



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce





### 3.6.5

#### Verification of characteristics of the produce

##### Illustration

- 4 doubles and twins – no defect
- 2 shrivelled; i.e. tough portions exceeding 25 % of the kernel = 0.2 %
- 3 pieces, i.e. more than 1/8 missing = 0.4 %
- 4 dark kernels, i.e. discolouration exceeding 20 % of the surface = 0.4 %
- 5 mechanical damage; i.e. less than 1/8 missing = no defect
- 32 scratched kernels; i.e. less than 1/8 missing = no defect

**Class I: 4 % tolerance for shrivelled kernels, 3 % for discoloration and 3 % for split and broken kernels. The defects found are within the tolerances allowed. The lot is in conformity.**



## Example 2

CONTROLLI ACCETTAZIONE/ACCUSATI-SCODAS CONTROL		
MANDORLE SG. E PELI/SHELLED & BLANCHED ALMONDS		
DATA/DATE		
FORNITORE/SUPPLIER		
VARIETA'/VARIETY		
LOTTO DEL FORNITORE/supplier lot code		
CALIBRO/SIZE	23/25	CONFEZIONE/CONFECTION
LOTTO/LOT No	2084	REF. ORDINE/ORDER REF.
SOUSCATE SHELLED	PELATE BLANCHED	ORIGINE/ORIGIN
PARAMETRI FISICI/PHYSICAL PARAMETERS		
% Pezzi a oncia/Count x oz. 24.25/25		
% Umidità/Moisture		
% Impurità/Impurities		
% Amaro/Bitter		
% Frutti vecchi/Old fruits		
% Avariato: visibile/External damage		
% Diff. varietà/Different variety		
% Vermicela/Worm-eaten		
% Con pellicola/With skin *		
% Raggrinzito/Shrivelled		
% Danneggi Mecc./Mechanically damaged		
% Colore chiaro/Light colour		
% Colore scuro/Dark colour		
% Rotame/Broken		
% Pezzi/Pieces		
% Guscio/Shell		
% Sgusci/Spit Almond		
% Gialli/Yellow		
% Macchiati/Spotted places		
% Gemelle/Twins		
%		
TEST DI ASSAGGIO/TASTING TEST		
Sapore tipico <input type="checkbox"/> Sapore atipico <input type="checkbox"/>		
Typical taste Not typical taste		
Descrizione/Description		
% Amaro su 50 pz/Bitter per 50 pcs		
Media/Average		
GIUDIZIO/JUDGEMENT SCMP		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conforme/Conform <input type="checkbox"/> Non conforme/Not conform <input type="checkbox"/> Inadatto/Rejected		
OSSERVAZIONI/NOTES		
RESPONSABILE/RESPONSIBLE		
Disegnato: NIT PD 8		
Rev. 07 21.09.2017		

### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

Illustration: Results may be recorded in an inspection report.



## *Example 2*



### **3.6.6 Determination of inspection result**

**The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.**

**In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.**

**If the percentage of defects found is close  $\pm 10$  percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.**

**The final result is given as a rounded integer.**



## Example 2

### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

***Result of the inspection of one bulk sample :***

	<b><i>Reduced Sample</i></b>		
<b><i>Defect</i></b>			<b><i>Percentage</i></b>
<b><i>Doubles, twins</i></b>	<b><i>20 g</i></b>		
<b><i>Splits, broken</i></b>	<b><i>2 g</i></b>		
<b><i>Shriveled kernels</i></b>	<b><i>3 g</i></b>		
<b><i>Dark colour</i></b>	<b><i>6 g</i></b>		
<b><i>Size of reduced sample</i></b>	<b><i>1,000 g</i></b>	<b><i>1,000 g</i></b>	





## Example 2



### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

#### *Result of the inspection:*

***100 % incomplete labelling (address of dispatcher and class are missing)***

***0.2 % shrivelled kernels – in conformity (standard 2 % for Class I)***

***0.4 % dark kernels – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)***

***0.4 % broken kernels – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)***

***The lot is not in conformity with the standard. As the bulk sample of 5 primary samples is of the appropriate size to state a non-conformity. A non-conformity report must be issue.***

#### *Possible follow-up:*

***Correction of the labelling – add address and class.***



## Example 2



### Observations at the workshop

- 1) In case of big bags ( $\geq 1,000$  kg net weight), the industry takes samples from 5 % of the lot, 3 % of the lot as secondary sample, the composite sample is about 10 kg, the reduced sample = 1 kg).
- 2) According the sampling provisions, sizing has to be checked on the basis of the reduced sample (2 x 1kg in case of nut kernels). The industry takes 3 samples of 30 g or 1 ounce each. We should discuss the appropriate sample size.
- 3) In case of almond kernels, the industry is checking for scratches and very small pieces missing. While the standard does not take note of those defects. Moreover, the minimum requirements count “missing parts exceeding 1/8” as a defect, while the standard provides a tolerance for “pieces” as well as a tolerance for “split and broken”. This should be checked.



### *Example 3*



## ***Example 3***

### ***Inspection of Dried Grapes***

***Size of the lot: 22,000 kg net weight  
1,760 cartons à 12.5 kg each***

***The lot is checked for conformity with  
UNECE STANDARD DDP-11 (2016) FOR DRIED GRAPES***



### Example 3



## 2.5

### Presentation of produce

The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

***Illustration: Primary samples are selected by the inspector and presented by the trader.***





### Example 3



#### 3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot. The inspector shall select a minimum of 5 samples for lots up to 1000 packages and a minimum of 10 samples for lots over 1000 packages to test conformity;

*Illustration: 5 primary samples have been selected at random from the lot. – Cartons are restacked to take the primary samples from different parts of the pallet.*



### Example 3

0000001701822 Data Creazione 05/03/2018 data stampa 05/03/2018 CALTENDO

KG 1000,00 L. 1229 2018

CROP 2017 C.O. TURCHIA

RAIDC010000\*12 UVA SULTANA STD.9 L.12

Reparto 90/90 Ubicazione C4

Note :

Cliente MOLINO NICOLI S.p.A.  
Primer Supplier SELVAN TARIM UR.VE GIDA SAN.TIC.  
Fornitore SELVAN TARIM UR.VE GIDA SAN.TIC.  
Scadenza 16/02/2019  
Fumigato il  
Scadenza fumigaz.  
Tostato  
Ordine Cliente

Crop year

Country of origin

Size

Class: Standard

Nature of produce

Name of dispatcher

### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

*Illustration: The obligatory indications on the label of the pallet are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green.*

*Result of inspection: Missing indications: class and address of the dispatcher.*



### Example 3



**Name of dispatcher**

**Nature of produce**

**Country of origin**

### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

*Illustration: The obligatory indications on the package are highlighted in red.*

*Result of inspection: Missing indications: class and size.*



### Example 3

## Workflow of sampling a lot

**Primary samples**



**Secondary samples**



**Composite sample**



**Reduced sample**



**initial 5 (or 10) packages**

**300-1000 g each**

**minimum 3 kg**

**minimum:**

**2 x 100 nuts in shell  
1 kg + 1 kg nut kernels,  
1 kg + 1 kg dried grapes  
2 x 1 kg sticky and  
irregular dried produce**





### Example 3



#### 3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

The inspector shall select a minimum of 5 samples for lots up to 1000 packages and a minimum of 10 samples for lots over 1000 packages to test conformity;

*Illustration: In this case the inspector decided to take 3 samples only – as because of previous inspection results he/she did see a low risk for non-conformity.*



### *Example 3*



#### **3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation**

The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce. If only certain types of packaging or presentation are permitted, the inspector checks whether these are being used. Moreover, this check is used to get a general impression of the lot.





### Example 3



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

*Illustration: The secondary sample has to be taken at randomly from the primary sample. In case of sticky produce such as dried grapes, the produce must be loosened before the secondary sample can be taken. – An other option would be to open some of the primary samples on the bottom side to get secondary samples from those parts as well.*



### **Example 3**



### **3.3 Size of the secondary sample**

**In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.**

***Illustration: The content of the primary sample has been loosened. The secondary sample can be taken at randomly.***





### Example 3



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample. The minimum size of the secondary sample taken from each primary sample shall be

- between 300 g and 1 kilo, in case the produce is packed loose in the package.

*Illustration: The size of the secondary sample must be such that all secondary samples<sup>69</sup> taken from all primary samples, finally make a composite sample of at least 3 kg.*



### *Example 3*



#### **3.4 Size of the composite sample**

**The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.**



### Example 3



*The provisions say that sizing has to be checked on the basis of the reduced sample.*

*The sampling provisions define the reduced sample for 2 x 1 kg in case of dried produce of a 100 units-weight of 1 kg or less.*

*The industry takes 1 kg to check the sizing.*

*We should discuss whether the sampling provisions are appropriate for conformity checks on sizing.*

#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: Reduced sample to check for conformity of sizing.*



### Example 3



### 3.5 Size of the reduced sample

The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:

- 2 x 1 kg but at least 2 x 100 units in case of dried produce.

**Illustration:** Two bowls are filled with 1 kg of dried grapes making the reduced sample. 72





### Example 3



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: To check for correct sizing, the number of dried grapes per 100 g are counted. Result 223 units per 100 g.*



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: The reduced sample consists of 2 x 1 kg. The first kg is checked for defects.*



### Example 3



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

*Illustration: The defects found in the first kg are set a side.*



### *Example 3*



#### **3.6.6 Determination of inspection result**

**The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.**

**In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.**

**If the percentage of defects found is close  $\pm 10$  percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.**

**The final result is given as a rounded integer.**





### Example 3

#### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

***Result of the inspection of the bulk sample made of three primary samples:***

<b><i>Defect</i></b>	<b><i>Reduced sample</i></b>		<b><i>Percentage</i></b>
<b><i>Sugared</i></b>	<b><i>10 g</i></b>	<b><i>14 g</i></b>	<b><i><math>2.4 \equiv 2 \%</math></i></b>
<b><i>Shrivelled</i></b>	<b><i>6 g</i></b>	<b><i>8 g</i></b>	<b><i><math>1.4 \equiv 1 \%</math></i></b>
<b><i>Damaged</i></b>	<b><i>7 g</i></b>	<b><i>7 g</i></b>	<b><i><math>0.7 \equiv 1 \%</math></i></b>
<b><i>Sunburn</i></b>	<b><i>5 g</i></b>	<b><i>9 g</i></b>	<b><i><math>0.7 \equiv 1 \%</math></i></b>
<b><i>Sample size</i></b>	<b><i>1,000 g</i></b>	<b><i>1,000 g</i></b>	



### Example 3



#### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

***Result of the inspection:***

***100 % incomplete labelling (address of dispatcher, class and size are missing)***

***2 % sugared dried grapes – in conformity (standard 2 % for Class I)***

***1 % shrivelled dried grapes – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)***

***1 % damaged – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)***

***1 % sunburn– in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)***

***The lot is not in conformity with the standard. As the bulk sample of 5 primary samples is of the appropriate size to state a non-conformity. A non-conformity report must be issue.***

***Possible follow-up: Correction of the labelling – add address and class. In case the lot is going to be re-packed in sales packages, the inspector may decide that the correct labelling must only be done after re-packing.***



## ***Example 4***

### ***Inspection of Dried Grapes in Izmir***

***Size of the lot: 480 cartons à 12.5 kg = 6,000 kg total weight***

***9 cartons taken as the bulk sample***

***The lot is checked for conformity with  
UNECE STANDARD DDP-11 (2016) FOR DRIED GRAPES***



#### Example 4



### 2.3 Place of inspection

A conformity check may be carried out during the packing operation at the point of dispatch, during transport, at the point of destination.

In cases where the authorised service does not carry out the conformity check in their own premises, the trader shall provide facilities enabling the conduct of a conformity check.

*Illustration: Example of place of inspection.*





## Example 4



### 2.5

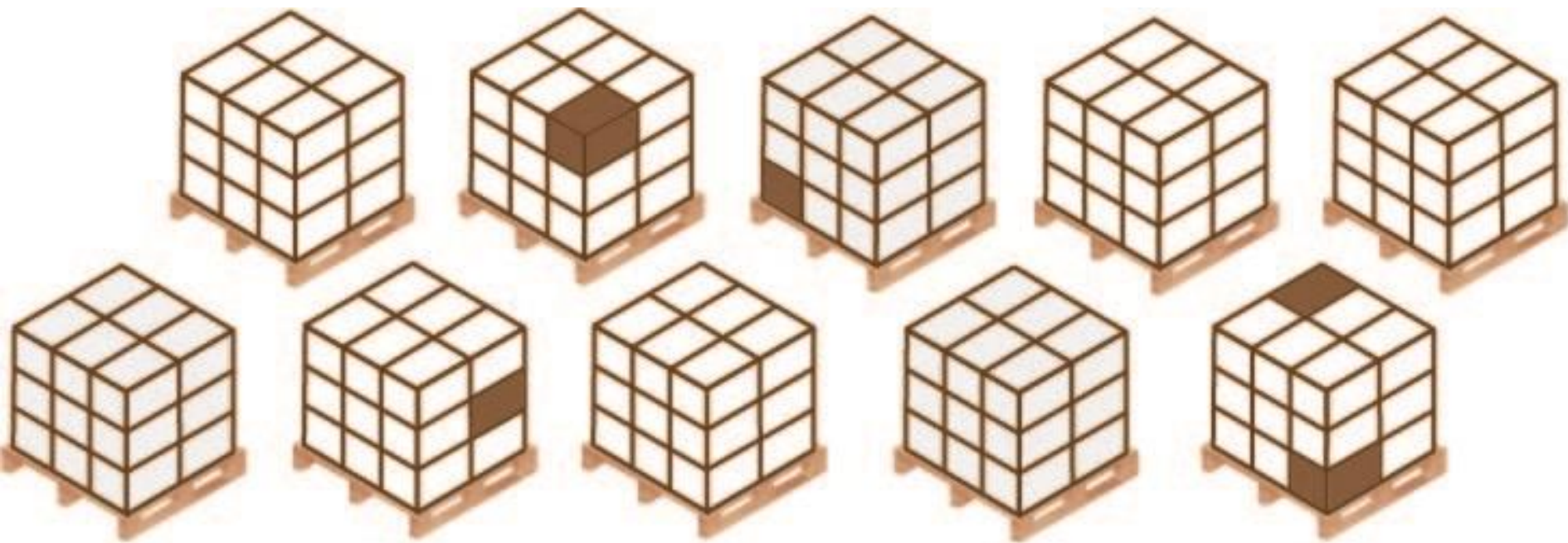
#### Presentation of produce

The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

*Illustration: Primary samples are presented by the trader and selected by the inspector.*



#### Example 4



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

*Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot.*



## Example 4



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

*Illustration: The inspector marks the cartons to be taken as primary samples*





## Example 4



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

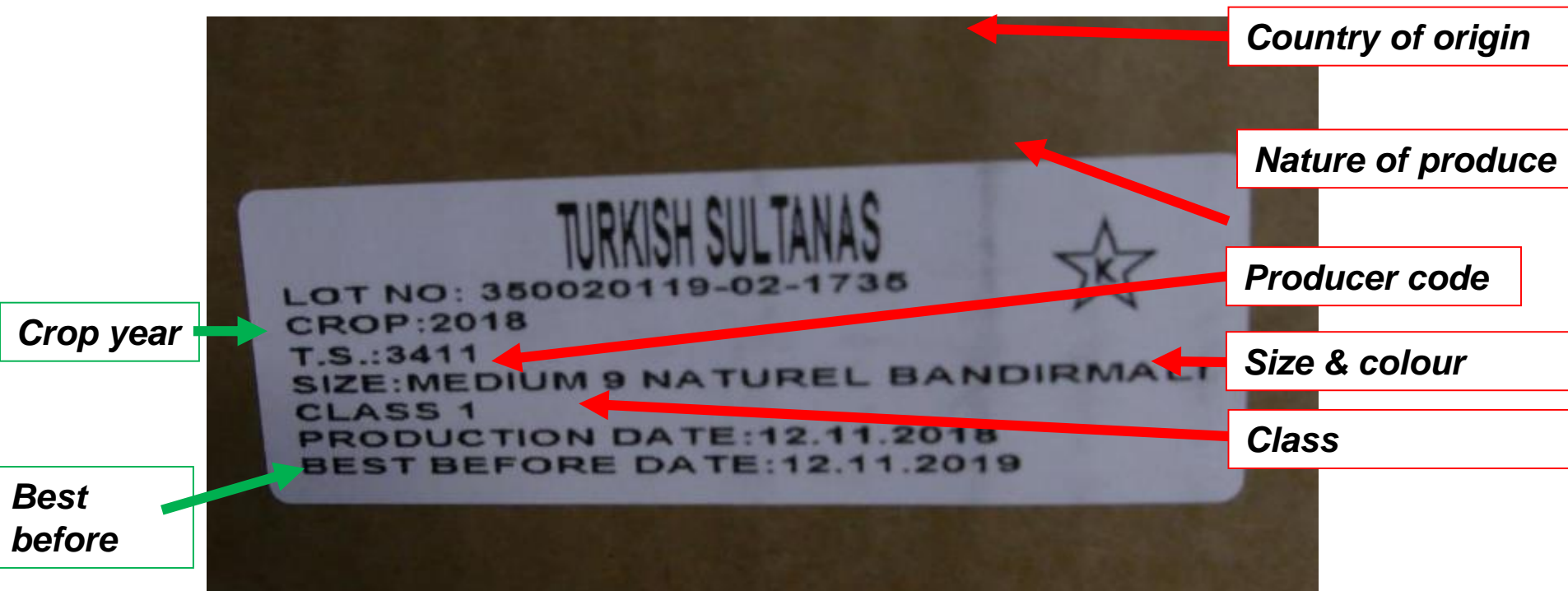
The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

***Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot. – Cartons are restacked to take the primary samples from different parts of the pallet.***





### Example 4



### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

*Illustration: The obligatory indications on the label of the pallet are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green.*

*Result of inspection: Missing indications: name and address of the dispatcher.*



## Workflow of sampling a lot

**Primary samples**



**Secondary samples**



**Composite sample**



**Reduced sample**



**initial 5 (or 10) packages**

**300-1000 g each**

**minimum 3 kg**

**minimum:**

**2 x 100 nuts in shell  
1 kg + 1 kg nut kernels,  
1 kg + 1 kg dried grapes  
2 x 1 kg sticky and  
irregular dried produce**



## Example 4



### 3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling

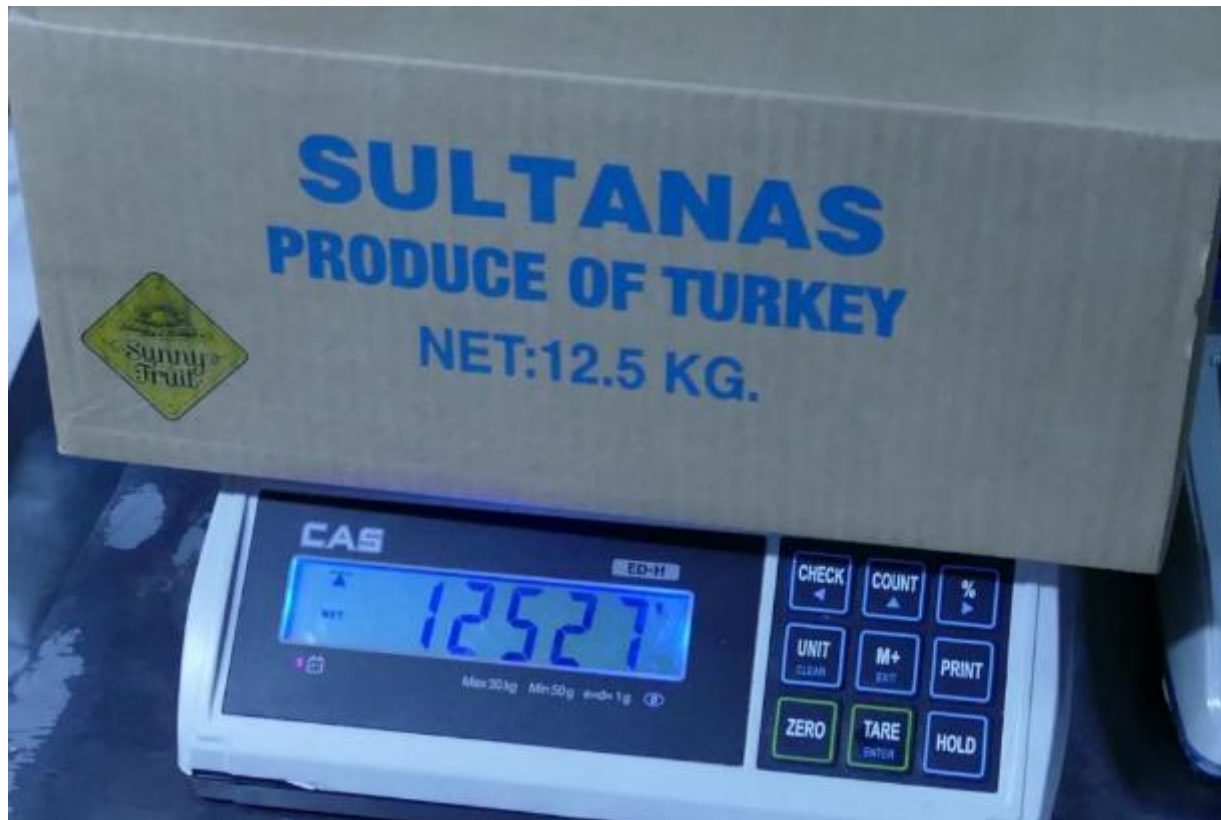
The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

The inspector shall select a minimum of 9 samples for lots up to 1000 packages and a minimum of 10 samples for lots over 1000 packages to test conformity;

*Illustration: Due to the size of the lot, the inspector decides to select 9 primary samples.*



#### Example 4



**3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation**  
The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

*Illustration: After fixing the tare weight, the net weight of each primary sample is checked.*





#### Example 4



#### 3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation

The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

*Illustration: The overall appearance of all primary samples is checked.*



#### Example 4



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

***Illustration: In case of sticky produce such as dried grapes, the produce must be loosened before the secondary sample can be taken. – The primary sample is completely emptied and loosened.***





## Example 4



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

*Illustration: The content of the primary sample has been loosened. The content is checked for foreign material loose in the package.*



### Example 4



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample. The minimum size of the secondary sample taken from each primary sample shall be between 300 g and 1 kilo, in case the produce is packed loose in the package.

*Illustration: From each of the first two primary sample a secondary sample of about 1 kg has been taken and placed in the corner of the inspection table. The inspector is checking the third primary sample.*





#### Example 4



### 3.4 Size of the composite sample

The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

*Illustration: The composite sample consisting of 9 secondary samples is evenly mixed.*



#### Example 4



### 3.4 Size of the composite sample

The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

*Illustration: From the composite sample, about 1 kg is taken as a first step to take the reduced sample.*





#### Example 4



### 3.4 Size of the composite sample

The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

*Illustration: From the 1 kg sample, the reduced sample of 100 g is taken.*



## Example 4



### 3.5 Size of the reduced sample

The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:

- 2 x 1 kg but at least 2 x 100 units in case of dried produce.

*Illustration: From the 1 kg sample, the reduced sample of 100 g is taken.*





#### Example 4



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: Verifying the correct sizing, by counting the number of dried grapes in the reduced sample of 100 g. Result: 348 units per 100 g (indicated on the label: Medium = 320-380 units per 100 g.*



#### *Example 4*



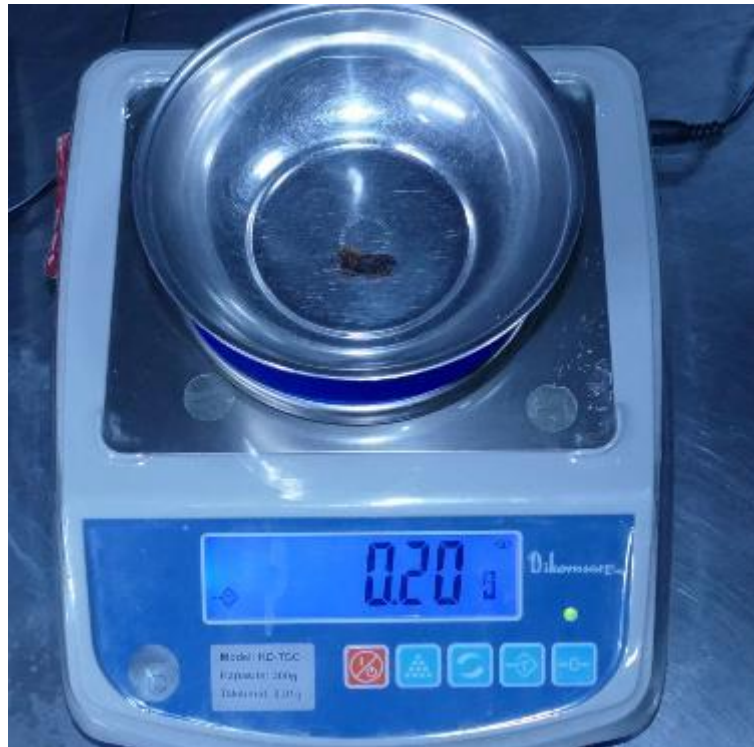
#### **3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce**

The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: Verifying the correct quality, by counting the number of dried grapes in the reduced sample of 100 g.*



#### Example 4



### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: Defective dried grapes found in 100 g are weighed. Here 0,2 g mouldy dried grapes.***



#### *Example 4*



### **3.6.6 Determination of inspection result**

**The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.**

**In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.**

**If the percentage of defects found is close +/- 10 percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.**

**The final result is given as a rounded integer.**





### Example 4

**ÇEKİRDEKSİZ KURU ÜZÜM ANALİZ RAPORU**

İmalatçı-İhracatçı Firmasının  
Ticari Unvanı: **KFC**

ÇEKİRDEKSİZ KURU ÜZÜM PARTİSİNİN  
Parti No: **350020119-02-1705**  
Grubu: **Natural**  
Tipi: **Type 9**  
Sınıfı: **Class I**  
Boy: **Size Medium**  
Mansul Yılı: **Crop 2018**

Ambalaj Nevi: **Mukawwa Kutu (Carton Box)**  
Ambalaj Ağırlığı (Net): **12.5 kg**  
Ambalaj Adedi: **480**  
Partinin Ağırlığı (Net): **6000 kg**  
Gideceği Ülke: **Mısır (Egypt)**

	%	Renk	
		Gram	Puan
Zenep Çöpü (Sayıca)	1.10%		
Gelişmemiş Dane (Ağırlıkça)	1.23%		
Özürlü Dane (Ağırlıkça)	1.10%		
Şekerlenmiş Dane (Ağırlıkça)	—	1 - 42	0
Küflü Dane (Ağırlıkça)	0.2 gr	2 - 42	210
Çekirdekli tane (Sayıca)	—	3 - 14	210
		4 - 2	40
Boy			460
100 gr daki tane adedi:	367	Netice %	
	Medium		

Kontrol için **9** ambalaj açılmıştır.  
TS3411 Çekirdeksiz Kuru Üzüm standardına uygundur.

ANALİZİN YAPILDIĞI  
Tarih: **15/11/2018** Saat: **16<sup>00</sup>**

GRÜN DENETMENİ  
**Ağar Jean-François**

### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

*The result is presented in the inspection report.*



#### Example 4

### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

*Result of the inspection of the reduced sample:*

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Reduced sample of 100 g</i>	<i>Percentage calculated on the basis of <u>1 kg????</u></i>
<i>Undeveloped</i>	<i>4.2 g</i>	<i>0.42 ≡ 0 %</i>
<i>Mouldy</i>	<i>0.2 g</i>	<i>0.02 ≡ 0 %</i>
<i>Rotten</i>	<i>1.4 g</i>	<i>0.14 ≡ 0 %</i>
		<i>Percentage calculated on the basis of the composite sample of 9 kg</i>
<i>Foreign material</i>	<i>4.2 g</i>	<i>0.05 %</i>



## Example 4



### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

#### *Result of the inspection:*

- 0.05 % foreign matter – not in conformity (standard 0.02 % for Class I)*
- 0 % undeveloped dried grapes – not in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)*
- 0 % mouldy – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)*
- 0 % rotten – in conformity (not explicitly mentioned in the standard, thus up to 10 % in total tolerance for units not meeting the minimum requirements)*

*The lot is not in conformity with the standard. As the bulk sample of 9 primary samples is of the appropriate size to state a non-conformity, a non-conformity report must be issue.*

*Possible follow-up: Re-grading.*



## Example 4

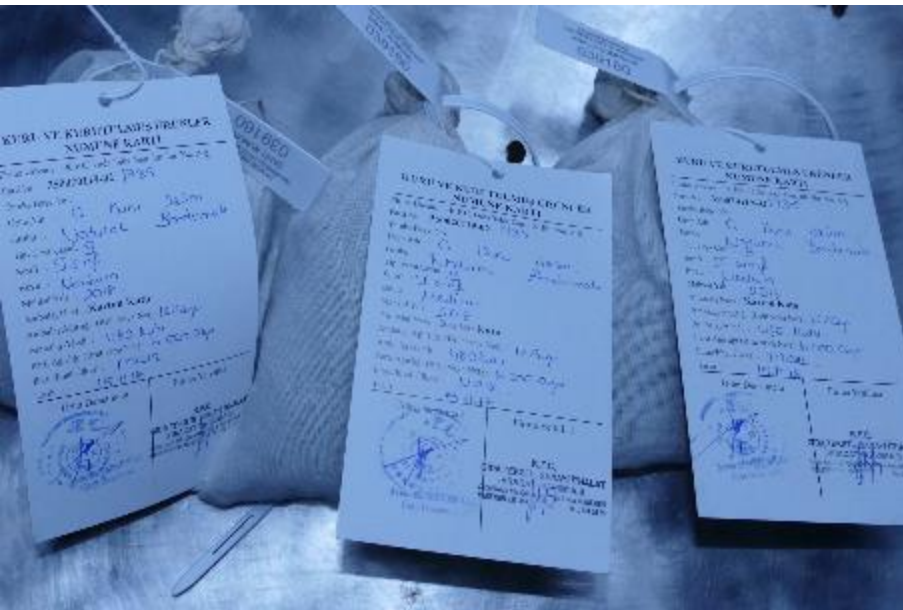


**3 samples for laboratory analysis are taken**





## Example 4



KURU VE KURUTULMUŞ ÜRÜNLER NUMUNE KARTI	
Firma Unvanı : K.F.C. Gıda Tekst. San. İth. İhr. Yat. A.Ş.	
Parti No : 350020119-02 1935	
Tareks Başv. No:	
Ürün Adı : C. Kuru üzüm	
Grubu : Natural Bırdırmalı	
Tipi veya Çeşidi : 9	
Sınıfı : I sınıf	
Boyutu : Medium	
Mahsul Yılı : 2018	
Ambalaj Nevi : Karton Kutu	
Ambalaj Ağırlığı (Brüt veya Net) : 12.5 kg	
Ambalaj Adedi : 480 kudu	
Parti Ağırlığı (Brüt veya Net) : 6.000.0 kg	
İhrac/İthal Okresi : 771512	
Tarih : 15.11.18	
Ürün Denetmeni	Firma Yetkilisi
	K.F.C. GIDA TEKSTİL SANAYİ İTHALAT İHRACAT TİCARET A.Ş. Cumhuriyet Cad. Çarşı No: 10 A. KAT: MENEMEN MEHMETLİ, İZMİR / TÜRKİYE TEL: 851 35 65

3 samples for laboratory analysis are taken



## ***Example 5***

### ***Inspection of Dried Apricots in Izmir***

***Size of the lot: 200 cartons à 12.7 kg = 2,540 kg total weight***

***7 cartons taken as the bulk sample***

***The lot is checked for conformity with  
UNECE STANDARD DDP-15 (2016) FOR DRIED APRICOTS***



## Example 5



### 2.5

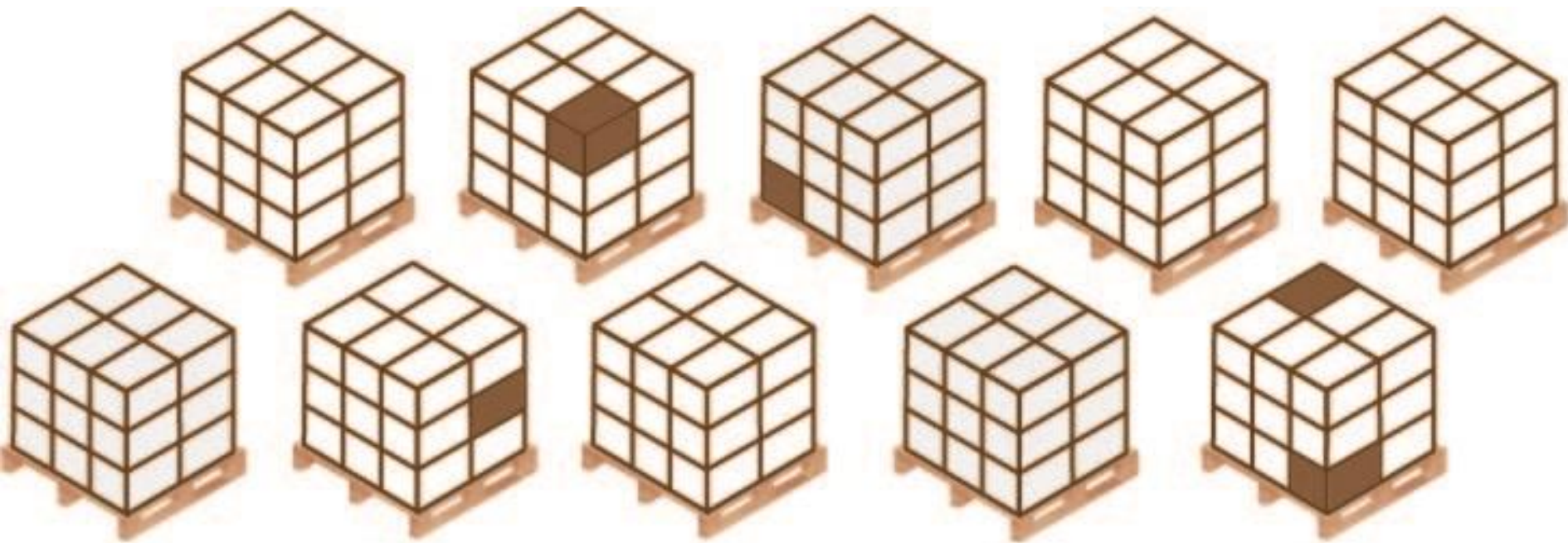
#### Presentation of produce

The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

*Illustration: Primary samples are presented by the trader and selected by the inspector.*



### Example 5



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

*Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot.*





## Example 5



### 3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

***Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot. – Cartons are restacked to take the primary samples from different parts of the pallet.***



### Example 5



**DRIED APRICOT** ← **Nature of produce**  
WHOLE PITTED NATURAL

LOT : 350020119/1-02-419

**Crop year** → Crop : 2018

T.S. 485

Class : 1 ← **Class**

Size : 4 ← **Size & colour**

Production Date : 11/14/2018

**Best before** → Best Before End : 11/14/2019

IMPORTED BY : SAFE FOOD CORPORATION  
EDGEWATER NEW JERSEY  
NJ 07020 USA

Malatya, Product of Turkey. ← **Country of origin**

**Producer code or name and address = missing**

**NET WEIGHT : 28 LBS (12,7 Kg)**

### 3.6.2 Verification of marking

The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

*Illustration: The obligatory indications on the label of the pallet are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green.*

*Result of inspection: Missing indications: name and address of the dispatcher.*



## Workflow of sampling a lot

**Primary samples**



**Secondary samples**



**Composite sample**



**Reduced sample**



**initial 5 (or 10) packages**

**300-1000 g each**

**minimum 3 kg**

**minimum:**

**2 x 100 nuts in shell  
1 kg + 1 kg nut kernels,  
1 kg + 1 kg dried grapes  
2 x 1 kg sticky and  
irregular dried produce**



## Example 5



### 3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

***Illustration: Due to the size of the lot (200 packages), the inspector decides to select 7 primary samples. Thus, in case of non-conformity an additional sampling will not be necessary.***





### Example 5



#### 3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation

The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

*Illustration: After fixing the tare weight, the net weight of each primary sample is checked.*



### Example 5



#### 3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation

The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

*Illustration: The general appearance of all primary samples is checked.*



### Example 5



### 3.3 Size of the secondary sample

In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

***Illustration: In case of sticky produce such as dried apricots, the produce must be loosened before the secondary sample can be taken. – The primary sample is completely emptied and loosened. In the corner of the inspection table: The secondary sample set aside from the first primary sample – about 2 kg.***





### Example 5



#### 3.4 Size of the composite sample

The composite sample should be at least

3 kg in case of produce of a hundred-units-weight of 1 kg or less

6 kg in case of produce of a hundred-units-weight of more than 1 kg

**Illustration: The composite sample is made of the secondary samples (here about 2 kg each) of 7 primary samples – composite sample about 14 kg.**





### Example 5



#### 3.4 Size of the composite sample

The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

*Illustration: The composite sample consisting of 7 secondary samples is evenly mixed.*



## Example 5



### 3.5 Size of the reduced sample

*The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:*

- 1,000 g when these 1,000 g contain more than 100 units
- 2,000 g when these 2,000 g contain more than 100 units.

*Illustration: The reduced sample of 997 g is taken from the composite sample.*



### Example 5



**3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce**  
The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: Verifying the correct sizing, by counting the number of dried apricots in the reduced sample of 997 g. Result: 155 units per 997 g (indicated on the label: size = 4 = 141-160 units per kg)*



### Example 5



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

*Illustration: Verifying the correct quality, by counting the number of dried apricots in the reduced sample of 997 g.*





### Example 5



#### 3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

***Illustration: Defective dried apricots found in 1,000 g are weighed; here 41 g dried apricots affected by serious sunburn.***



### *Example 5*



#### **3.6.6 Determination of inspection result**

**The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.**

**In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.**

**If the percentage of defects found is close +/- 10 percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.**

**The final result is given as a rounded integer.**



### Example 5

## 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

**Result of the inspection of the reduced sample:**

**The tolerances may be determined by weight or by number**

<b>Defect</b>	<b>Reduced sample of 997 g</b>	<b>Percentage calculated on the basis of 997 g</b>	<b>Reduced sample of 155 units</b>	<b>Percentage calculated on the basis of 155 units</b>
<b>Substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn</b>	<b>41 g</b>	<b><math>4.1 \equiv 4 \%</math></b>	<b>7</b>	<b><math>4.5 \equiv 5 \%</math></b>
<b>Spotted</b>	<b>17 g</b>	<b><math>1.7 \equiv 2 \%</math></b>	<b>3</b>	<b><math>1.9 \equiv 2 \%</math></b>
<b>Lesion and calluses</b>	<b>8 g</b>	<b><math>0.8 \equiv 1 \%</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b><math>0.6 \equiv 1 \%</math></b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7 %</b>		<b>8 %</b>



### 3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

***Result of the inspection – tolerances determined by weight:***

- 4 % substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn – in conformity (standard 8 % for Class I)***
- 2 % spotted – in conformity (standard 5 % for Class I)***
- 1 % lesions and calluses – in conformity (standard 6 % for Class I)***

***Result of the inspection – tolerances determined by number:***

- 5 % substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn – in conformity (standard 8 % for Class I)***
- 2 % spotted – in conformity (standard 5 % for Class I)***
- 1 % lesions and calluses – in conformity (standard 6 % for Class I)***

***The lot is in conformity with the standard. A conformity certificate may be issued.***





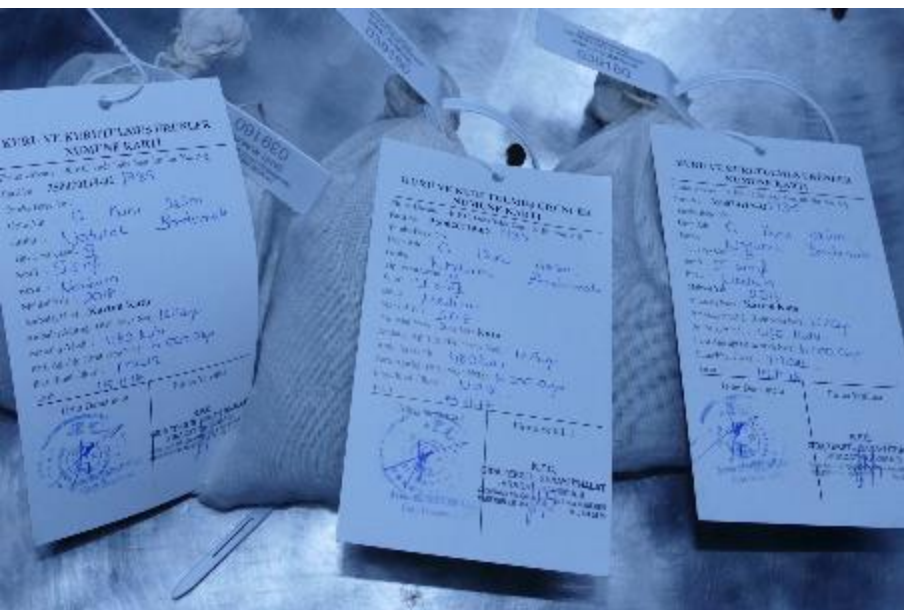
## Example 5



3 samples à 1,000 g are taken for laboratory analysis



### Example 5



KURU VE KURUTULMUŞ ÜRÜNLER NUMUNE KARTI	
Firma Unvanı : K.F.C. Gıda Tekst. San. İth. İhr. Yat. A.Ş.	
Parti No : 350020119-02 1935	
Tareks Başv. No:	
Ürün Adı : C. Kuru üzüm	
Grubu : Natural Bırdırmalı	
Tipi veya Çeydi 9	
Sınıfı : I sınıf	
Boy : Medium	
Mahsul Yılı : 2018	
Ambalaj Nevi : Karton Kutu	
Ambalaj Ağırlığı (Brüt veya Net): 12.5kg	
Ambalaj Adedi : 180 kutu	
Parti Ağırlığı (Brüt veya Net): 6.000 kg	
İhrac/İthal Ülkesi : Mısır	
Tarih : 15.11.18	
Ürün Denetmeni	Firma Yetkilisi

3 samples for laboratory analysis are taken



## Observations at the workshops

- 1) In case of produce packed in packages up to 20 kg, the bulk sample is checked for extraneous foreign matter or mineral impurities. As this is not possible, when Which is possible in case of cartons of a net weight not exceeding 15 kg.
- 2) The weight of the composite sample was at least 12 kg (estimate, no weighing).
- 3) Sizing and quality have been checked on the basis of a reduced sample of 100 g, but calculation of the percentages was based on 1 kg (as the sampling provisions require 1 kg as reduced sample).

## Proposals of the working group

- 1) Foreign matter should be checked based on the composite sample. This would also hold for inspections of big bags.
- 2) The weight of the composite sample must be weighed, not estimated when used as basis for the calculation of percentages.
- 3) If 100 g is the basis for the checks, but 1 kg is the basis for the calculation of the percentages, this must be specified in the sampling plan/procedure.