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Fertilizers and liming materials — Sampling and sample preparation —

Part 3: Sampling of static heaps

Engrais et amendements minéraux basiques — Échantillonnage et préparation de l'échantillon —

Partie 3: Échantillonnage des tas statiques

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 134, *Fertilizers, soil conditioners and beneficial substances*.

This first edition is based on EN 1482-3.

A list of all parts in the ISO ISO 14820 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The establishment of this document for methods of sampling and analysis is of utmost importance to guarantee a uniform application and control of fair trade. Standardized methods of sampling and analysis are essential elements in guaranteeing a high level of quality and safety of fertilizers for the benefit of purchasers. Competent authorities have limited resources for conformity assessment, and these resources are most efficiently deployed at the downstream end of the supply chain. Representative sampling is essential to achieve reliable analytical results.

The fundamental principle of representative sampling is that every particle has an equal chance of being sampled. This principle cannot easily be complied with in the case of bulk static heaps of solid fertilizers as a large proportion of the material cannot practically be reached by any sampling device. Wherever possible, this fertilizer should be sampled during transfer, during the building up of the heap, during dispatch or where it can practically be moved solely for sampling purposes. However, in some cases, sampling in the way described is not practicable. Sampling of static heaps should only be carried out when the product is not in motion.