



# Sampling

## **Description:**

Sampling procedures are all based on the representative sample, which is the key and end point, because it is obvious that if the sample is not good, the results from analyzes will not be good.

In our business we cannot issue a Certificate of Analysis if we haven't undertaken the sample ourselves

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## **Goals:**

To make sure that we have a good sample in order to have credible results of analysis.

**Target:** Government, Economic operators

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## **How:**

We must take in account:

- Customer needs
- Standards and methodology
- Criteria and customs
- Reasons for sampling
- The type of product
- The product form / constitution (homogeneous or heterogeneous)
- The sample size
- The requested precision
- The analyzes requested
- Equipment
- Sampling preparation
- Sample conditioning
- The environment
- And budget

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## **Benefits / Advantages:**

- The samples are taken by a Neutral and Independent Party and can be presented to the Buyer or to a laboratory
- In case of complaints you can take advantage of the previous item

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**Duration:** It all depends on the sample size, location, quantities, number of samples and the environment

**Pricing:** The prices take into account the previous point