# Status: Point in time view as at 11/12/2009. Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1272/2009 (repealed), PART V. (See end of Document for details)

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1272/2009 of 11 December 2009 laying down common detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards buying-in and selling of agricultural products under public intervention (repealed)

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#### ANNEX IV

#### **BUTTER**

#### PART V

#### Sampling for chemical and microbiological analysis and sensory evaluation

## 1. Chemical and microbiological analysis

Quantity of butter(kg)	Minimum number of samples(> 100 g)
≤ 1 000	2
> 1 000 \le 5 000	3
> 5 000 ≤ 10 000	4
> 10 000 \le 15 000	5
> 15 000 \le 20 000	6
> 20 000 \le 25 000	7
> 25 000	7 + 1 per 25 000 kg or part thereof

Sampling for microbiological analysis must be carried out aseptically.

Up to five samples of 100 g may be combined into one sample for analysis after thorough mixing.

The samples must be taken randomly from different parts of the offered quantity before or at the time of entry into the cold store designated by the competent body.

Preparation of composite butter sample (chemical analysis):

- (a) using a clean, dry butter trier or similar suitable instrument, extract a core of butter of at least 30 g and place in a sample container. The composite sample must then be sealed and forwarded to the laboratory for analysis;
- (b) at the laboratory the composite sample is to be warmed in the original unopened container to 30 °C and shaken frequently until a homogeneous fluid emulsion free of unsoftened pieces is obtained. The container should be one half to two thirds full.

Two samples per year per producer offering butter for intervention must be analysed for non-milk fat.

## 2. Sensory evaluation

Quantity of butter(kg)	Minimum number of samples
$1\ 000 \le 5\ 000$	2
> 5 000 \le 25 000	3
> 25 000	3 + 1 per 25 000 kg or part thereof

The samples are to be taken randomly from different parts of the offered quantity between the 30th and the 45th day following conditional takeover of the butter and graded.

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Each sample must be assessed individually in accordance with Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 278/2008. No re-sampling or re-evaluation is allowed.

- 3. Guidelines to be followed where samples show defects
- (a) chemical and microbiological analysis:
  - where individual samples are analysed, one sample showing a single defect out of five to 10 samples or two samples each showing a single defect out of 11 to 15 samples may be allowed. Where a sample shows a defect, two new samples must be taken from either side of the sample showing the defect and checked for the parameter in question. Where neither sample meets the specification, the quantity of butter between the original two samples on either side of the sample showing the defect must be rejected from the quantity offered.

Quantity to be rejected where the new sample shows a defect:

- where composite samples are analysed and found to show defects in respect of one parameter, the quantity represented by the composite sample concerned is to be rejected from the quantity offered. The quantity represented by one composite sample may be determined by subdividing the quantity offered before samples are taken randomly from each part thereof;
- (b) sensory evaluation:
  - where a sample fails the sensory evaluation, the quantity of butter between two neighbouring samples on either side of the sample failing is to be rejected from the quantity offered,
- (c) where samples show a sensory defect and either a chemical or a microbiological defect, the whole quantity is to be rejected.

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