AS 4550:2026
ISO 212:2007/Amd 1:2012

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Essential oils — Sampling (ISO 212:2007, IDT)



AS 4550:2026

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The following are represented on Committee CH-021:

Accord Australasia
Australian Society of Cosmetic Chemists
Australian Tea Tree Industry Association
Essential Oil Producers Association of Australia
The Australian Lavender Growers Association

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How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH-021, Essential Oils, to supersede AS 4550:1999, *Essential oils - Sampling*.

The objective of this document is to give the general rules for the sampling of essential oils, in order to provide a laboratory with quantities that are suitable to be handled for expertise purposes.

In the presence of a high content of water or other foreign bodies, this method may only be applicable to the "essential oil" fraction free from water and impurities.

This document is identical to, and has been reproduced from, ISO 212:2007, *Essential oils — Sampling* and its *Amendment No. 1 (2012)*, which has been added at the end of the source text.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, the following apply:

(a) In the source text "this International Standard" is to be read as "this document".

(b) A comma is to be read as a full point when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms "normative" and "informative" are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A "normative" appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an "informative" appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 212 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 212:1973), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

The organoleptic, physical and chemical characteristics of batches of essential oils are determined by means of examination of the samples.

A satisfactory sampling operation therefore needs to provide, for analysis, samples representative of the batches from which they originate without modification of the original composition.

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Essential oils — Sampling (ISO 212:2007, IDT)

1 Scope

This International Standard gives the general rules for the sampling of essential oils, in order to provide a laboratory with quantities that are suitable to be handled for expertise purposes.

In the presence of a high content of water or other foreign bodies, this method may only be applicable to the “essential oil” fraction free from water and impurities.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1
delivery
quantity of essential oil dispatched at a single time and forming the subject of a specific contract or dispatch document

Note 1 to entry: The delivery may be made up of one or more batches.

2.2
batch
identified quantity of essential oil, assumed to have uniform characteristics, made up of one or more containers

2.3
container
recipient constituting the whole or part of the batch and containing the essential oil to be sampled

2.4
increment
quantity of essential oil sampled at a single time at a point in the container to be sampled

2.5
sample
quantity of essential oil obtained by mixing the different increments of a container

Note 1 to entry: On the basis of the samples, the laboratory may conduct its own sampling plan in view of the analysis. The sampling plan is not covered in this International Standard.

3 Apparatus

The sampling devices and the related instruments shall be made of materials which do not affect the sampled essential oil.

The type of apparatus required for sampling should be adapted to the volume to be sampled: e.g. cylindrical probes, pipettes, bottom sampler.

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