Amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item no.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details of change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>Deleted references to certification, updated information, clarified meaning, adopted a single column format and made minor editorial changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>Incorporated existing test procedure and information from the Sampling and Test Procedures for Prepackaged Frozen Fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>Explanation of Terms</td>
<td>Included a section to define terms used in the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>Incorporated the abbreviations from the existing Sampling and Test Procedures for Prepackaged Frozen Fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>clause 1</td>
<td>Included four test methods (substitution method, displacement method, mass per unit method and an additional volumetric method) that have been used by Trade Measurement Inspectors. These test procedures are used to assess prepackaged products such as ice cream and garden landscape materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1 to 3</td>
<td>clause 2</td>
<td>Clarified the required equipment for each test method specified in the document.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>clause 3.2</td>
<td>Reworded the requirements for instrument characteristics, from a question to a statement.</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>clause 6.1.2</td>
<td>Clarified the test procedure for testing the control (weighing) instrument in relation to the various test methods detailed for prepackaged products.</td>
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<td>clause 6.2.3</td>
<td>Clarified the requirements for consistent and inconsistent tares.</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>13 to 14</td>
<td>clause 7.4</td>
<td>Inserted a new substitution test procedure for viscous or non-homogenous prepackaged products that are marked with reference to volume.</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>14 to 16</td>
<td>clause 7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>16 to 17</td>
<td>clause 7.6</td>
<td>Inserted a new test procedure to determine the number of products in a prepackage using the weight of the product.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>17 to 18</td>
<td>clause 7.7</td>
<td>Inserted a new test procedure to determine the net contents of prepackaged landscaping material.</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>01/02/2015</td>
<td>18 to 19</td>
<td>clause 7.8</td>
<td>Incorporated the existing test procedure on Sampling and Test Procedures for Prepackaged Frozen Fish to assess compliance with the marking requirements and shortfall offences of prepackaged frozen fish.</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>test report</td>
<td>Added section to record details of equipment and reference standards.</td>
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<td>01/02/2015</td>
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<td>test report</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>test report</td>
<td>Incorporated the existing test report to record the results of the frozen fish method.</td>
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| 20      | 01/02/2017 | 17 to 28| clause 7.7 to 7.9 test report | • Incorporated a new testing procedure to determine number of products in a prepackage by counting.  
• Added a test report to record results of counting method.  
• Renumbered clauses 7.7 to 7.8 to incorporate the test procedure for counting method as clause 7.7. |
<table>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>clause 5.1</td>
<td>Amended the sampling procedure for non AQS sampling to align with National Trade Measurement Regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>16/03/2018</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>Explanation of Terms</td>
<td>Included definitions of “Fish” and “Plate Freezing”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>16/03/2018</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>clause 7.9</td>
<td>Editorial amendments made to as a result of new definitions provided under Item 22 above.</td>
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**PREFACE**

NMI’s Chief Metrologist has determined that *Sampling and Test Procedures for Prepackaged Products* contains, for the purposes of section 19Q of the *National Measurement Act 1960* (Cth), the:

- AQS sampling procedures;
- AQS test procedures;
- national group test procedures;
- national sampling procedures; and
- national single article test procedures.
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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

For explanation of other terms see General Information for Test Procedures.

AQS Product
A prepackaged product that has a predetermined constant nominal quantity and is marked with the ‘e’ mark

A mark, indicated by the letter ‘e’ used by packers to indicate the prepackaged product is packed using AQS.

Fish
All or part of, or any number of, or any combination of, any cold-blooded aquatic vertebrate or invertebrate, including shellfish but not an amphibian or a reptile. It does not include manufactured or value added fish products produced by processes including crumbing, marinating, reconstituting, mincing, curing, seasoning, shredding and forming.

Inspection lot
A collection of prepackaged products that are:

- either produced or imported at the same time so that they are exposed to what is presumed to be uniform conditions;
- available for inspection at the same time and location; and
- of the same measurement i.e. same kind, length, area, mass, volume, number etc.

from which a sample is drawn and then inspected to ascertain that the prepackages conform to the requirements set out in the Regulations.

Where the above is not possible (i.e. to determine the single production time), the inspection lot is that which is selected by the inspector for the purposes of assessing shortfall in a prepackage.

Plate Freezing
The process whereby fish only is placed between two hollow metal plates and is frozen by a refrigerant flowing through the hollow plates to produce uniform packaged block products.

Prepackaged Product
A single item:

- that consists of a product and packing material into which it was put before being offered for sale; and
- that is prepared for presentation to a consumer:
  (a) as a single item, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or partially; and
  (b) in a way in which the quantity of the product cannot be altered without opening or perceptibly modifying the packing material; and
- in relation to which the quantity of the product has been determined before being offered for sale.

Random Sampling
The process of selecting prepackages randomly in conditions in which each prepackage has the same probability of being included in the sample.

Range
The difference between the smallest and largest values.

Tare
The weight of the empty packaging or reference standard.

ABBREVIATIONS
\[ \pi \quad 3.142 \]
\[ A \quad \text{horizontal cross sectional area of the base of the vessel in the } \textit{volumetric} \text{ method for garden landscaping materials} \]
\[ \text{AQS} \quad \text{average quantity system} \]
\[ c \quad \text{statistical factor to account for variation in the sample} \]
\[ d \quad \text{scale interval} \]
\[ h \quad \text{maximum internal height of the cylindrical vessel in the } \textit{volumetric} \text{ method for garden landscaping materials} \]
\[ \text{ISO} \quad \text{International Organisation for Standardisation} \]
\[ \text{MPD} \quad \text{maximum permissible difference between readings} \]
\[ \text{MPE} \quad \text{maximum permissible error} \]
\[ n \quad \text{number of packages in the sample} \]
\[ N \quad \text{number of prepackaged products selected} \]
\[ Q \quad \text{weighted average quantity} \]
\[ Q_n \quad \text{nominal quantity on the prepackaged article} \]
\[ r \quad \text{radius of the cylindrical vessel in the } \textit{volumetric} \text{ method for garden landscaping materials} \]
\[ s \quad \text{standard deviation of the prepackaged sample} \]
\[ T \quad \text{tolerable deficiency} \]
\[ T_1 \quad \text{an error that occurs when the actual contents } < (Q_n - T) \]
\[ T_2 \quad \text{an error that occurs when the actual contents } < (Q_n - 2T) \]
\[ u \quad \text{smallest of the three heights of the unfilled capacity of the vessel in the } \textit{volumetric} \text{ method for garden landscaping materials} \]
\[ \bar{x} \quad \text{sample mean} \]
\[ x_i \quad \text{measured net contents of the } 'i'th \text{ prepackaged product.} \]
1. **SCOPE**

This document describes the procedures used by Trade Measurement Inspectors for the inspection of prepackages to ensure their compliance with the marking requirements and to ensure the actual contents of a prepackaged product are within the tolerable deficiencies specified in the *National Trade Measurement Regulations 2009* (Cth).

Nine test methods are described to measure the contents of prepackaged products:

- the *gravimetric mass* method (clause 7.1)
- the *volumetric* method (clause 7.2)
- the *gravimetric volume* method (clause 7.3)
- the *substitution* method (clause 7.4)
- the *displacement* method (clause 7.5)
- the *mass per unit* method (clause 7.6)
- the *counting* method (clause 7.7)
- the *volumetric* method for garden landscaping materials (clause 7.8)
- the *frozen fish* method (clause 7.9)

Although it is not mandatory for industry to use these test methods to determine the net contents of packaged articles, industry may find it beneficial to use similar methods to those which will be used for compliance assessments by Inspectors.

2. **EQUIPMENT**

Record details of the reference standard used on the test report.

All equipment detailed below is in reference to the relevant test method.

1. Appropriate reference standards of measurement:

   (a) reference weight (to test the control instrument up to 110% of the combined mass of product and where applicable any equipment used in the relevant test method. See clause 6.1.1 for further detail.)

   (b) *volumetric* method:

   (i) volume measure (to determine the volume of product to an accuracy equal to or better than 0.1% of $Q_n$)

   (c) *gravimetric volume* method:

   (i) volume measure (to determine the density of the sample to an accuracy equal to or better than 0.05% of the total volume measured)

   (d) *displacement* method:

   (i) digital thermometer (to measure the temperature of the water bath)

   (e) *volumetric* method (garden landscaping material):

   (i) Inspector’s class 1 length measure with a 1 mm scale interval (to measure the empty capacity of a vessel/container and fill height).

2. Current Regulation 13 certificates for all reference standards of measurement and Regulation 13 or NATA certificate for thermometers.

   All reference standards of measurement shall comply with the uncertainties and variations permitted in the *National Measurement Regulations 1999* (Cth). The combined uncertainties and variations shall be no greater than one-third of the applicable MPE of the measures or control instrument being tested.

3. Suitable weighing instrument (hereinafter referred to as a control instrument for determining the mass of a prepackage (for *gravimetric mass*, *mass per unit* and *frozen fish* methods) and the
mass of a measured volume (for gravimetric volume, substitution and displacement methods)). See clause 6.1.1 for suitability requirements for the control instrument.

4. **Substitution** method:
   (a) Depth gauge or calliper with depth facility
   (b) Rigid spanning bar greater than the width of the container under test
   (c) Suitable substitution liquid e.g. potable water
   (d) Funnel/pouring kit

5. **Displacement** method:
   (a) Water bath (to contain the ice cream pack)
   (b) Fully enclosed thin wire mesh basket in which the ice cream can be secured and submerged in the displacement bath. Any similar device can be used, provided the ice cream is able to be securely submerged.
   (c) Control instrument
   (d) Potable water
   (e) Freezer
   (f) Dry ice
   (g) Newspaper
   (h) Sharp knife
   (i) Personal protective equipment for handling frozen products
   (j) Bowl or receptacle to contain the equivalent amount of water as the prepackage being tested.

6. **Volumetric** method (for garden landscaping materials)
   (a) Suitable measuring vessel/container which:
      - is cylindrical with the planes of the top and bottom surfaces parallel to each other;
      - has a flat base plate fitted to one end, which is large enough to enable the cylinder to remain stable when filled to its capacity;
      - is made of rigid transparent plastic material and constructed in a manner that will not deform or leak when filled with water;
      - has an internal diameter not exceeding 195 mm and does not vary by more than 0.5% of the smallest measurement when the maximum internal diameter is measured in the horizontal plane at five separate vertical points (including top, middle and bottom); and
      - has an internal height that does not vary by more than 0.2% of the smallest measurement, when measured from the inside of the base to the rim and taken at three points across the diameter using a spanning bar.
   (b) Callipers (to measure an internal diameter)
   (c) Wide necked funnel (to fit inside the measuring vessel)
   (d) Tarpaulin or floor covering material
   (e) Dustpan and brush
   (f) Rigid spanning bar
   (g) P2 Dust masks
   (h) Protective gloves

7. **Frozen fish** method (for determining the mass of frozen fish products)
   (a) Circular wirecloth sieve, which:
• has a mesh aperture of 2.36 mm;
• has a diameter of 200 mm (if the prepackage is ≤ 500 g), 300 mm (if the prepackage is > 500 g), or an appropriate diameter to fully contain the fish; and

(b) Thermometer
(c) Water bath
(d) Plastic (water-tight) bag

8. Materials to clean and dry prepackaged products.

9. Test reports (see Appendix A).

3. VISUAL INSPECTION

Before examining and testing products it is important an assessment of the product being measured is undertaken to determine the necessary safety precautions. This may include handling of a hazardous product or managing the testing environment to reduce any identified risks.

Examine the prepackage and where applicable request relevant information (Material Safety Data Sheet, production/ importation documentation) from the trader as needed and record the data on the test report.

Visually inspect the prepackaged product and determine if:
• all the required data; and
• the applicable characteristics of the prepackaged product are correctly marked.

Where required, record details on the test report (Appendix A).

3.1 Required Data

1. Inspection details:
   (a) Test report reference number.
   (b) Date of inspection.
   (c) Name of inspector.
   (d) Name of trader.
   (e) Address of trader.

2. Product details
   (a) Product description.
   (b) Batch number or use-by/best before date.
   (c) Nominal quantity.
   (d) Packer identification.
   (e) AQS ‘e’ marking (if applicable).
   (f) Unit price of product.
   (g) Selling price of product – may also be marked on the shelf or on an invoice.

3. Test details
   (a) Location of test (e.g. packer, importer, retailer or wholesaler).
   (b) Place of sampling (AQS only).
   (c) Production run size.
(d) Maximum hourly production or importation quantity (AQS only).

4. Measurement details
   (a) Inspection lot size.
   (b) Sample size.
   (c) Measurement method.

3.2 Characteristics of the Prepackaged Product
Where applicable the prepackaged product shall comply with the following clauses:
1. The prepackaged product shall be marked with the name and address of the person who packed the product or on whose behalf it was packed.
2. The name and address on the prepackaged product shall be readily visible, legible and enabling the person who packed the product or on whose behalf the product was packed to be identified and located.
3. The nominal quantity shall be marked on the prepackaged product.
4. The measurement statement shall be clear, concise, readily seen and easy to read.
5. The measurement statement shall be on the principal display panel.
   Note: This is not applicable for standard wine bottles and packaging for automotive parts.
6. The measurement marking shall contain a measurement statement in an appropriate unit of measurement and exclude fractions.
7. The prepackaged product shall be marked with a price per kilogram and total price.
8. The ‘e’ mark shall be at least 3 mm high, close in position to the stated quantity and in the same field of vision.
9. The characters specifying the measurement statement characters shall comply with the relevant size.

4. AQS SAMPLING AND DEFICIENCIES
The following sampling and deficiencies are limited to prepackaged products that are packed in accordance with AQS.

4.1 Threshold and Tolerable Deficiency
The tolerable deficiency appropriate for the nominal quantity of the prepackaged product is given in Table 1.
Thresholds for inspection lots are given in Table 2, where:
- n is the number of prepackaged products in the sample;
- c is a statistical factor to account for variation in the sample; and
- T is the tolerable deficiency.
Table 1. Tolerable deficiency for prepackaged products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$Q_n$ of product in term of</th>
<th>$Q_n$</th>
<th>$T^*$ as a % of $Q_n$</th>
<th>$T^*$ in g or mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass (g) or volume (mL)</td>
<td>0 to 50***</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 to 100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 to 200</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 to 300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300 to 500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 to 1 000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 000 to 10 000</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 000 to 15 000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 000 to 50 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length (m)</td>
<td>$Q_n$ ≤ 5 m</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$Q_n$ &gt; 5 m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (m$^2$)</td>
<td>all $Q_n$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counted (items)</td>
<td>$Q_n$ ≤ 50 items</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$Q_n$ &gt; 50 items</td>
<td>1**</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $T$ values are to be rounded up to the next 1/10 of a g or mL for $Q_n$ ≤ 1 000 g or mL and to the next whole g or mL for $Q_n$ ≥ 1 000 g or mL.

** Compute the value of $T$ by multiplying the nominal quantity by 1% and rounding the result up to the next whole number.

*** Where $Q_n$ equals a $Q_n$ limit in column 2 of Table 1, the $T$ value corresponding to the appropriate percentage value shall be used (e.g. when $Q_n$ = 50, $T$ = 9%).

Table 2. AQS thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Inspection lot size (inclusive)</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>No. of packages allowed to exceed T</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100 to 500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.379</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>501 to 3 200</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.295</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&gt; 3 200</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Screening Procedure

To avoid unnecessary testing of prepackaged products a screening test can be used to reduce the time required to carry out testing and potentially reduce the amount of destructive testing that may be required.

For screening purposes it is only necessary to determine the actual quantity in a sample size of 20 prepackaged products.

4.2.1 Screening Inspection Lot Assessment

A screening inspection sample is considered to be acceptable if:

- the mean of the sample is equal to or greater than $Q_n$,
- no more than one package in the sample is found to have a $T_1$ error; and
• no packages are found to have a $T_2$ error.

Where the screening sample is found to be unacceptable, the testing shall be carried out with the sample size as defined in Table 2.

Note: The original 20 prepackaged products from the screening sample shall only be used in a full test if they have been chosen by random sampling from the whole inspection lot.

4.3 Sampling Procedure

Ideally AQS sampling is performed at the place of packing, storage/distribution facility or place of importation.

When prepackaged products are inspected at a retailer, a screening inspection is recommended (see clause 4.2). If the prepackaged products in the screening test are found to be unacceptable, further testing is required at a location where an adequate inspection lot can be found (e.g. at the manufacturer / importer).

Selected prepackaged products are required to be:

• of the same kind; and
• marked with the same measurement marking.

1. Determine the maximum hourly output of the production line or the total number of packages imported at the same time. If this output is:

(a) equal to or greater than 10 000 packages, the inspection lot size shall be 10 000;
(b) equal to or greater than 100 and is less than 10 000 packages, the inspection lot size is equal to the maximum hourly output of the production line or total number of packages imported at the same time;
(c) less than 100, the inspection lot size is equal 100; or
(d) unknown, then the inspection lot size shall be 10 000 or if 10 000 packages are not available all the available packages.

2. Prepackaged products shall be selected by random sampling from the inspection lot.

4.4 Inspection Lot Failure

An inspection lot is considered to have a shortfall if:

• the weighted average quantity of the prepackage products in the sample (see clause 4.5) is less than $Q_n$;
• the sample has more $T_1$ errors than permitted in Table 2; or
• the sample has one or more $T_2$ errors.

4.5 Weighted Average Quantity

The weighted average quantity ($Q$) in a sample is determined using the following formula:

$$Q = \bar{x} + (s \times c)$$

where:

$\bar{x}$ is the sample mean
$s$ is the sample standard deviation
$c$ is the sample correction factor in Table 2
The sample mean ($\bar{x}$) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

where:

- $x_i$ is the measured net contents of the $i$th package in the sample
- $n$ is the number of packages in the sample

The sample standard deviation ($s$) is calculated using the following formula:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

where:

- $N$ is the number of prepackaged products selected
- $x_i$ is the ‘measured net contents of the $i$th’ package in the sample

5. **NON-AQS SAMPLING AND DEFICIENCY**

5.1 **Sampling Procedure**

The sample size of prepackaged products that are not packed in accordance to AQS is dependent on the number of prepackaged products available:

- If 12 or more are available, then the minimum sample size shall be 12.
- The sample size may be more than 12 at the discretion of the inspector.
- If more than 6 and less than 12 packages are available, then the sample size shall be all the packages available.
- If less than six are available and the original production run was less than six, each package is tested as a single article

Selected prepackaged products are required to be:

- of the same kind; and
- marked with the same measurement marking.

Note: Where possible this should include packages from the same batch. Alternatively, record the separate batch numbers for each package.

5.2 **Group Test Failure**

For the sample sizes determined by clause 5.1, non-AQS shortfall occurs when:

- the average quantity of the sample is less than $Q_n$; or
- any one package is deficient by more than 5% of $Q_n$

5.3 **Single Article Test Failure**

For single articles, which include random weight products, a failure occurs when the measured quantity is less than $Q_n$. 


6. STANDARD PROCEDURES

6.1 Control Instrument
A control instrument is used to determine the weight of the prepackaged product as well as the mass of a liquid when determining the density of the product in the gravimetric volume method (see clause 7.3).

6.1.1 Suitability
A suitable control instrument for weighing the packages shall:

- be a non-automatic weighing instrument;
- have a scale interval that is equal to or less than:
  - 0.2% of \( Q_n \) for determining the mass of the package and contents; or
  - 0.1% of the gross mass of the density sample when determining the density; or
  - 0.05% of the net mass of the package when determining the mass per unit
- be capable of having standard weights deposited on the load receptor; and
- have a maximum capacity at least 10% greater than the gross weight of the prepackage product or density sample.

6.1.2 Testing the Control Instrument
The control instrument shall be tested immediately before and after any product testing. It is not necessary to test the instrument to its maximum capacity. It is sufficient to test the instrument up to the relevant maximum as detailed below:

(a) 110% of the largest gross weight of the package;
(b) 110% of the largest gross weight of the density sample;
(c) 110% of the largest gross weight of the package plus the mass of the water needed to fill each package to its brim for the substitution method (for products not having a smooth and level surface procedure);
(d) 110% of the combined mass of test liquid equivalent to \( Q_n \) plus the tare weight of the receiving vessel for the displacement method; or
(e) up to 110% of the combined weight of \( Q_n \) and sieve for the frozen fish method.

1. If the control instrument has zero tracking, disable the zero tracking function.
2. Test the control instrument in accordance with NITP 6.1 to 6.4 National Instrument Test Procedures for Non-automatic Weighing instruments for the following tests:

   (a) weighing performance
   (b) eccentricity at 1/3 max
   (c) repeatability at 2/3 max

Note that 'max' during this test means:

(i) 110% of the largest gross weight of the package;
(ii) 110% of the largest gross weight of the density sample;
(iii) 110% of \( Q_n \) plus the mass of any equipment included in the weighing process (e.g. sieve during frozen fish method)
(iv) 110% of the largest gross weight of the package plus the mass of the water needed to fill each package to its brim (for the substitution method for products not having a smooth and level surface procedure); or
(v) 110% of the combined mass of test liquid equivalent to \( Q_n \) plus the tare weight of the receiving vessel (for the displacement method).

3. Record the results on the test report.
4. The instrument shall not have an error (MPE or MPD) exceeding the following values:
   (a) weighing performance, MPE = 0.5 \( d \)
   (b) eccentricity at 1/3 max, MPE = 0.5 \( d \)
   (c) repeatability at 2/3 max, MPD = 1 \( d \)

6.1.3 Performance Testing
A weighing performance test shall be repeated regularly, at least every hour during measurements to ensure the on-going accuracy of the instrument.

The instrument shall not have an error exceeding the MPE or MPD specified in clause 6.1.2.

If the instrument has an error exceeding the MPE or MPD, the instrument shall be calibrated.

Where the accuracy of the control instrument has been observed to deviate, calibration and retesting shall occur more regularly and if the problem continues, an alternate instrument shall be used.

The prepackaged articles weighed after the last known correct performance test for the instrument shall be disregarded from the test results and reweighed.

6.2 Tare Weight
When determining the tare weight of a prepackage, it is desirable to utilise non-destructive tests where practical and open the least number of prepackages required to satisfy the test procedures. For this reason, it is recommended the unused tare method be used whenever possible.

When calculating the tare weight, check all packing material in the sample to ensure the packaging is the same and does not vary in size or composition between packages being inspected.

Five tare weights shall be obtained.

Note: The tare weight may be determined before or after determining the gross mass of the prepackage. This timing will impact on whether a gross weight will be required to be determined in clause 6.2.2.

6.2.1 Unused Tare
An unused tare is determined at the place of packing where the unused packaging material is available for testing.
1. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
2. Select the packing material used to make one prepackage from the available stocks.
3. Zero the control instrument.
4. Place the packing material on the control instrument and record the unused tare.
5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 four more times.

6.2.2 Used Tare
A used tare is performed when access to unused packing material is unavailable. For this method the gross weight of the package must first be established in accordance with 7.1
1. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
2. Select a prepackage from the available stocks.
3. If applicable zero the control instrument and record the gross mass of the prepackage
4. Remove the contents from the packing material.
5. Clean and dry all packing material.
6. Zero the control instrument.
7. Place the packing material on the control instrument and record the used tare.
8. Repeat steps 2 to 7 four more times.

6.2.3 Tare Validation
The number of tares required for testing depends on the consistency of the tares.

- If the range of tare values is less than 0.2% \( Q_n \), take the smallest value as the tare. These tares are referred to as consistent tares.
- If the range of tare values is greater than or equal to 0.2% \( Q_n \), individual tare values must be obtained using the used tare method described in 6.2.2. These tares are referred to as inconsistent tares.

Note: When products are sold by volume use the density figure determined in clause 7.3 step 15 to calculate the weight of \( Q_n \) and use this figure during tare validation.

7. TEST PROCEDURES
This section describes the test procedures for determining the actual net quantity of a prepackaged product.

Ensure each prepackage being tested is identified by a unique identification number, prior to conducting any of the tests detailed below.

7.1 Gravimetric Mass Method
This method is used to determine the actual contents of a prepackaged product with a quantity statement in units of mass. The specific method to be used (7.1.1 or 7.1.2) depends on:

- consistent tare i.e. the range of tare values is less than 0.2% \( Q_n \); or
- inconsistent tare i.e. the range of tare values is greater than or equal to 0.2% \( Q_n \).

7.1.1 Consistent Tare
This method is used for packages with a consistent tare (see clause 6.2.3).

1. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
2. If the control instrument is not indicating zero, zero the instrument.
3. Place the unopened prepackage on the instrument and record the gross weight on the test report.
4. Remove the prepackage from the instrument.
5. Repeat steps 2 to 4, for all the prepackages in the sample.
6. Re-test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
7. If the prepackage tare has not already been determined, determine the prepackage tare (see clause 6.2).
8. Calculate and record the net weight of each prepackage by subtracting the prepackage tare (step 7) from the package gross weight (step 3).
9. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing
10. Record the results on the test report.

7.1.2 Inconsistent Tare
This method is used for prepackages with an inconsistent tare (see clause 6.2.3).
1. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
2. If the control instrument is not indicating zero, zero the instrument.
3. Place the prepackage on the instrument and record the gross weight on the test report.
4. Remove the prepackage from the instrument.
5. Remove the contents from the prepackage. Clean and dry the packing material.
6. Zero the control instrument.
7. Weigh the packing material and record the tare weight on the test report.
8. Remove the packing material from the instrument.
9. Calculate and record the net weight of the prepackage by subtracting the tare (step 7) from the gross weight (step 3).
10. Repeat steps 2 to 9 for all prepackages in the sample. Record the results on the test report.
11. Re-test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
12. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.

7.2 Volumetric Method

This method is used to determine the actual contents of a prepackaged product with a quantity statement in units of volume.

Note 1: This method has limitations in extracting product that adheres to the internal surfaces of the package. This should be considered when choosing this measurement method.

Note 2: This method may only be suitable for transparent liquids as the bottom of the meniscus is used as the datum point. The gravimetric volume method can be used for opaque liquids.

1. Condition the reference standard volume measure for use in accordance with its Regulation 13 certificate.
2. Select a prepackage from the sample.
3. Pour the contents of the package into the reference standard volume measure while:
   (a) holding the measure at approximately 45° from the vertical;
   (b) reducing the agitation of the liquid where possible; and
   (c) reducing the product contact above the volume mark.
4. Return the reference standard volume measure to an upright position when continuous flow has stopped and allow a minimum of 1 minute drain time.
5. Determine the volume by reading from the bottom of the meniscus.
6. Record the volume on the test report.
7. Repeat steps 1 to 6 for each prepackage. Record the results on the test report.
8. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.
7.3 Gravimetric Volume Method

This method is used to determine the actual contents of a prepackaged product with a quantity statement in units of volume, when the density can be accurately determined.

1. Determine the net weight of each prepackage (see clause 7.1).
2. Select a suitable reference standard volume measure.
3. Record the value of the reference measure on the test report.
4. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
5. Condition the reference measure in accordance with the Certificate of Approval.

Note: When using a density bottle, ensure that it is dry prior to use. If the density bottle is used for multiple samples, the bottle can be rinsed after first sample with product from second sample and initial tare can be used.

6. If the control instrument is not indicating zero, zero the instrument.
7. Weigh the reference measure and record the tare weight.
8. Remove the reference measure from the control instrument.
9. Select a prepackage from the inspection lot. Ensure its contents are thoroughly mixed.

Note: A different prepackage is required for the second sample.

10. Fill the reference measure with the product.
11. If the control instrument is not indicating zero, zero the instrument.
12. Weigh the reference measure and record the gross weight.
13. Remove the reference measure from the control instrument.
14. Calculate and record the net weight of the product by deducting the tare weight (step 7) from the gross weight (step 12).
15. Determine the density of the product by dividing the net weight of the liquid (step 14) by the value of the reference measure (step 3).
16. Repeat steps 5 to 15 once more.
17. If the difference in the two density samples (step 15) is equal to or less than 0.1% of the smaller density, use the smaller density to determine the volume of the prepackage.

If the range of density values is greater than 0.1% of the smaller density, the gravimetric volume method is not suitable and an alternative method must be used.

18. Test the control instrument in accordance with clause 6.1.2
19. Calculate the net volume by dividing the net weight of the product (step 1) by the density (step 15) and record the result on the test report.
20. Repeat steps 5 to 19 for each prepackage in the inspection lot and record the results on the test report.
21. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:

   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.

7.4 Substitution Method

This method is used to determine the volume of viscous or non-homogenous prepackaged products marked with reference to volume and packed in a rigid container (i.e. maintains its shape).
7.4.1 Method for products with a smooth and level surface

This method is used when the product is not homogenous (i.e. inconsistent density), but is self-levelling when poured (e.g. fruit juice with pulp, flavoured oils, yoghurt and etc.).

1. Allow the prepackages to stand to settle the product.
2. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
3. Place the prepackage on a stable level surface and mark the position of the package relative to the surface.
4. Remove the lid and ensure that any product that has adhered to the lid is removed and placed in the packaging.
5. Place a spanning bar across the centre of the brim of the package and mark its location on the package.
6. Using a depth gauge or calliper, measure and record the distance from the spanning bar to the liquid level at three points along the spanning bar (e.g. left edge, centre and right edge). If necessary, support the base of the package to eliminate any “sag” in the package base.
7. Remove all product from the package and thoroughly clean and dry the empty package.
8. Zero the control instrument.
9. Weigh the empty package on the instrument and record the tare weight on the test report.
10. Return the package to the stable level surface in the same as position as determined in step 3.
11. Place the spanning bar across the brim of the package in the same location as described in step 5.
12. Fill the package with water to the same fill height ascertained and recorded in step 6.
13. Zero the control instrument.
14. Weigh the package and record the gross weight on the test report.
15. Subtract the tare weight (step 9) from the gross weight (step 14) to determine the net weight of the water. Using the density of water (1 g/mL), determine the volume of product. (Note: Volume = Mass ÷ Density)
16. Repeat steps 3 to 15 for each prepackage. Record the results on the test report.
17. Re-test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
18. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.

7.4.2 Method for products that do not have a smooth and level surface

This method is used when the product is not self-levelling when poured (e.g. mayonnaise). It is not suitable for porous products (e.g. sand or gravel) as it requires a test liquid to be added to the empty headspace above the product.

1. Allow the prepackages to stand to settle the product.
2. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
3. If required, determine the density of the test liquid (clause 7.3, steps 2 to 15). If the test liquid is potable water, the density is deemed 1 g/mL.
4. Remove the lid and ensure any product that has adhered to the lid is removed and placed in the package.
5. Zero the control instrument. Weigh the prepackage and record the result on the test report.
Note: If necessary, support the base of the package with a firm surface/disc to eliminate any sag.

6. Deliver the test liquid onto the top of the product until it is level with the brim of the package. Take care not to overfill. Record the weight on the test report. Note: If the container overfills, the test is void.

7. Determine the weight of the test liquid by subtracting the weight determined in step 5 from the weight determined in step 6.

8. Remove all product from the package and thoroughly clean and dry the empty package.

9. Zero the control instrument and weigh the packing material (empty package) and any supporting surface/disc on the instrument. Record the tare weight on the test report.

10. Fill the package to the brim with the test liquid. Record the gross weight of the prepackage and test liquid.

11. Determine the net weight of the test liquid by subtracting the tare weight (step 9) from the gross weight (step 10).

12. Determine the weight of the test liquid, which substituted for the product being tested by subtracting the weight determined in step 7 from the weight determined in step 11.

13. Determine the volume of product being tested by dividing the weight determined in step 12 by the density of the test liquid determined in step 3. Record the results on the test report.

14. Repeat steps 4 to 13 for each prepackage. Record the results on the test report.

15. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing

7.5 Displacement Method
This method is used to determine the volume of ice cream.
The test shall be conducted on a stable level surface.

1. Pack each individual prepackage in dry ice, wrap with newspaper and leave in a freezer for at least 24 hours to ensure the products are at a temperature less than -35 ºC.

2. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).

3. Place the wire mesh basket in the water bath (see Figure 1).
4. Position the receiving vessel to capture the water displaced from the overflow spout.
5. Fill the water bath with water until it overflows and drains through the spout.
6. When the water stops flowing i.e. the water stops draining from the overflow spout, record the temperature of the test liquid on the test report.
   Note: For frozen products ensure the water is between 1 to 3 ºC.
7. Empty and dry the receiving vessel.
8. Zero the control instrument.
9. Weigh the empty receiving vessel and record the tare weight on the test report.
10. Place the receiving vessel under the overflow spout to capture the excess water.
11. Carefully remove the mesh basket, taking care not to disturb or move the bath.
12. Select a prepackage to be tested and remove the surrounding newspaper. Cut a hole in the bottom of the package to allow the water to flow into any air spaces that may be present. Remove the packaging lid.
13. Insert the thermometer between the package wall and product. When the temperature reading stabilises, record the temperature on the test report, ensuring it is less than -35 ºC.
14. Place the product and packaging onto the mesh basket and carefully submerge until it is completely below the water level in the bath.
15. Zero the control instrument.
16. Once the displaced water stops flowing from the overflow spout, weigh the receiving vessel on the instrument and record the gross weight on the test report.
17. Determine the net weight of water displaced from the bath by subtracting the tare weight of the receiving vessel (step 9) from the gross weight of the vessel (step 16)
18. Determine the volume of the product and packaging by dividing the net weight (step 17) by the density of water.
   Note: The density of potable water is deemed to be 1 g/mL.
19. Remove the product and packaging from the water bath. Remove all product from the packaging and dry the packaging material.

20. Prepare the water bath by repeating steps 3 to 6. If necessary top up with fresh water.
   Note: For frozen products ensure the water is clean and between 1 to 3 ºC.

21. Repeat steps 8 to 11.

22. Place the packaging (from step 19) in the mesh basket and carefully submerge, until it is completely below the water level in the bath.

23. Zero the control instrument. Once the displaced water stops flowing from the overflow spout, weigh the receiving vessel on the instrument and record the gross weight on the test report.

24. Determine the net weight of water displaced from the bath by subtracting the tare weight of the receiving vessel (step 21) from the gross weight of the vessel (step 23).

25. Determine the volume of the packaging by dividing the net weight (step 24) by the density of water.

26. Determine the volume of the product by subtracting the volume of the packaging (step 25) from the volume of the product and packaging (step 18).

27. Remove the packaging from the water bath.

28. Repeat steps 3 and 27 for each prepackage.

29. Re-test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).

30. Record all results on the test report.

31. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.

7.6 Mass per Unit Method

This method is used to determine the number of products in a prepackage which are of similar mass using the weight of the product.

If the product quantity is 50 or less, it is recommended that the prepackage contents are individually counted.

1. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).

2. Zero the control instrument.

3. Place an unopened prepackage on the instrument and record the gross weight on the test report.

4. Remove the prepackage from the instrument.

5. Repeat steps 2 to 4, for all the prepackages in the inspection lot.

6. If the package tare has not been already been determined, determine the package tare (see clause 6.2).
   Note: The contents from each prepackage must be separated, identified with the package ID and retained.

7. Calculate and record the net weight of each prepackage by subtracting the tare (step 6) from the gross weight (step 3).

8. Determine the product sample size (see Table 3).
Table 3. Product sample size in relation to marked count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marked Count (n)</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 ≥ n</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 ≥ n &gt; 100</td>
<td>100 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n &gt; 500</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


10. Zero the control instrument.

11. Weigh the product sample and record the weight on the test report.

12. Determine the mass per unit by dividing the weight (step 11) by the number of units in the sample. Record the mass per unit.

13. Repeat steps 8 to 12 with a product sample from two further prepackages.

14. If the difference in any of the mass per units (step 12) is equal to or less than 0.5% of the lowest mass per unit, use the lowest mass per unit to determine the package contents.

15. If the range of mass per unit values is greater than 0.5%, then the mass per unit value method is not suitable and an alternative method must be used.

16. Calculate the number of articles in each of the remaining prepackages by dividing the net weight of each prepackage (step 7) by the mass per unit (step 12). Record all results on the test report.

17. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   (a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   (b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   (c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   (d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.

7.7 Counting Method

This method is used to determine the number of products in a prepackage by individually counting products in the packages.

1. Select a prepackage from the inspection lot.

2. Count the number of products in the prepackage.

3. Record the result on the test report.

4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 for all the prepackages in the sample.

5. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
   a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
   b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
   c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
   d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.

7.8 Volumetric Method for Garden Landscaping Materials

This method is used to determine the actual contents of prepackaged garden landscaping material with a quantity statement in units of volume (e.g. potting mix, mulch, peat).

Ensure the test procedure is conducted on a level surface.
For ease of calculation record all dimensions using metres (m) as the units of measurement.

1. Measure the maximum internal height of the cylindrical measuring vessel, using a spanning bar to measure the inside of the base to the rim at three points across the diameter. Mark the position of the spanning bar on the rim of the measuring vessel and record the maximum internal height \( h \) on the test report.

2. Calculate the maximum internal diameter of the vessel \( d \) by measuring at five separate vertical points, including top, middle and bottom, on the horizontal plane. Record the result on the test report.

3. Calculate the horizontal cross sectional area of the base \( A \) of the vessel using the formula:

\[
A = \pi r^2
\]

where

\[
\pi \text{ is 3.142}
\]

\[
r \text{ is the radius of the vessel}
\]

To determine the radius of the vessel from the maximum internal diameter divide the maximum internal diameter by two (i.e. \( r = \frac{d}{2} \)).

4. Lay the tarpaulin/floor cover under the measuring vessel to catch any escaping product.

5. Select a prepackage from the inspection lot and loosen the contents of the prepackage before opening and taking any measurements.

6. Place the wide-necked funnel on the measuring vessel.

7. Pour the contents of the prepackage into the measuring vessel, ensuring the contents fall as close to the funnel edge as possible. Use the dustpan and brush to collect any escaped product.

Note 1: Maintain a steady rate of flow of the contents into the vessel to minimise compression of the product.

Note 2: Another person assisting during the pouring process would ensure the product is free flowing and reduce the presence of clumps in the contents.

8. With the measuring vessel in an upright position, gently level the surface of the product using your hand or a straight edge that is smaller than the internal dimensions of the vessel.

Note: Ensure the product is not compressed.

9. Place a spanning bar across the brim of the measuring vessel at the same position referred to in step 1.

10. Measure the height of the unfilled capacity of the vessel using an Inspector’s Class 1 length measure. Repeat this step to obtain measurements at three points across the diameter. Record the smallest of the three heights of the unfilled capacity \( u \) on the test report.

11. Calculate the volume of the product \( V \) using the formula:

\[
V = (h - u) \times A
\]

where

\[
h \text{ is the maximum internal height of the vessel (as determined in step 1)}
\]

\[
u \text{ is the smallest of the three heights of the unfilled capacity}
\]

\[
A \text{ is the cross sectional area of the base of the vessel}
\]

12. Where the contents of the prepackage exceed the volume of the measuring vessel (i.e. is not wholly contained in the vessel), repeat steps 5 to 11 until the net contents of the prepackage has been measured. Determine the total net volume of the prepackage by summing all of the results obtained at step 11 (i.e. \( V \text{ 'lot 1' + V 'lot 2' + V 'lot 3' etc.} \)).

13. Record all results on the test report.

14. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause:
7.9 Frozen Fish Method

This method is also known as the partial thaw method. It is used to determine the mass of fish products which have been:

- covered in an ice water glaze; or
- contained within an ice water block.

Note: This method does not apply to fish products:

- frozen in a marinade; or
- formed by plate freezing with no ice water glaze.

1. Test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
2. Assess if the product can be wholly contained within the sieve. Where the product can be divided into lots without any damage, divide the fish into lots that can be wholly contained in the sieve and complete steps 3 to 12. Ensure the lots which are awaiting test are stored at a temperature less than 0 °C.
3. Precondition the sieve by immersing it in the water bath for 2 min. Then, drain the sieve by inclining it at an angle of 20° ± 2° from the horizontal for at least 2 min but not more than 2 min 15 sec.
4. Zero the control instrument.
5. Weigh the empty sieve and record the measurement.
6. Measure the temperature of the water bath and record the result on the test report. Ensure the water bath is at a temperature of 25 °C ± 5 °C.
7. Place the fish in the sieve. Immerse the sieve plus the product into the water bath containing a volume of clean potable water, which is at least 8 times the weight of the fish ($Q_n$).
   Note: For fish contained within an ice water block, first place the fish in a watertight plastic bag, minimise the air in the bag and seal prior to placing in the sieve.
8. When the product can be easily separated, remove the fish and sieve from the water bath.
   Note 1: For fish products with an ice water glaze this is as soon as the glaze has been removed i.e. the fish surface changes from slippery to rough. This can be facilitated by gentle agitation.
   Note 2: If the fish is in a bag empty the fish into the sieve.
9. Incline the sieve at an angle of 20° ± 2° from the horizontal and drain for at least 2 min but not more than 2 min 15 sec.
10. Zero the control instrument.
11. Weigh the combined mass of the sieve and the fish. Record the result on the test report.
12. Calculate the mass of the fish by subtracting the mass of the sieve (step 5) from the filled sieve (step 11).
13. Where the fish is not wholly contained in the sieve, repeat steps 3 to 12 for the remaining lots that are awaiting test (refer to step 2) and determine the total mass by summing the individual lot masses.
14. Re-test the control instrument (see clause 6.1.2).
15. Record all results on the test report.
16. Determine if the results exceed the shortfall requirements described in the applicable clause.
(a) clause 4.2.1 for AQS screening;
(b) clause 4.4 for full AQS testing;
(c) clause 5.2 for non-AQS testing;
(d) clause 5.3 for single article testing.
APPENDIX A. APPENDIX A. TEST REPORT

Appendix A contains a test report, on which to record the results.

Although the format of the test report may vary according to the individual needs and requirements of Trade Measurement Inspectors, the following test report contains the minimum amount of information that must be recorded.

Where additional tests are required, attach pages that record the results of these tests.

Number each page of the test report in the style shown at the top of each of the following pages.
# Test Report 1 for Prepackaged Products

## Inspection details
- Test report reference number
- Date of inspection
- Name of inspector
- Name of trader
- Address of trader

## Product details
- Product description
- Batch number
- Nominal quantity
- Packer identification
- AQS ‘e’ marking (if applicable)
- Testing environment (e.g. storehouse)
- Sample selection
- Production run size
- Maximum hourly production

## Measurement details
- Inspection lot size
- Sample size
- Measurement method

## Measurement results for AQS sampling and deficiency (clause 4)
- Weighted average
- Weighted average deficiency
- Number of packages with $T_1$ errors
- Number of packages with $T_2$ errors
- Inspection result

## Measurement results for non-AQS sampling and deficiency (clause 5)
- Average
- Average deficiency
- Number of packages > 5% deficient
- Inspection result

Comments: ........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
Inspector’s name ................................................................. NTM ID ............................................................
Inspector’s signature ............................................................

02/2017
Test Report 1 for Prepackaged Products

Details of the Equipment and Reference Standards of Measurement (clause 2)

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<thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Graduation value (g)</td>
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*(NITP 6.1 to 6.4, clause 5.1)*

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<th>Difference</th>
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### Eccentricity
*(NITP 6.1 to 6.4, clause 5.2)*

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<th>Position 6</th>
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### Weighing performance
*(NITP 6.1 to 6.4, clause 5.4.1)*

**Note:** When conducting a performance test, only weighing performance is required.

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<td>Stated quantity</td>
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<td>Required sample size</td>
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**Individual package measurements**

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### Product Density Determination

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### Individual Package Measurements

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### Tare Samples

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Test Report 6 for Frozen Fish Method

Test report reference number .................................................................

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<th>Water temp (°C)</th>
<th>Product immersion time (sec)</th>
<th>Product drain time (sec)</th>
<th>Sieve and product mass (g)</th>
<th>Net product mass (g)</th>
<th>Stated mass</th>
<th>Result excess/deficiency</th>
<th>Percentage deficiency</th>
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# Test Report 7 for Counting Method

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## Individual package measurements

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