



Designation: C872 – 89 (Reapproved 2005)

Standard Test Method for Lead and Cadmium Release from Porcelain Enamel Surfaces¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C872; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the precise determination of lead and cadmium extracted by acetic acid from porcelain enamel surfaces.

1.2 Values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. Inch-pound units are given for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C738 Test Method for Lead and Cadmium Extracted from Glazed Ceramic Surfaces

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The lead and cadmium extracted from the article under test by acetic acid at 20 to 24°C (68 to 75°F) after 24 h of leaching are measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometry using a specific hollow cathode lamp for lead and cadmium respectively.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The determination of lead and cadmium release from porcelain enamel surfaces was formerly of interest only to manufacturers of porcelain enamel cookware and similar food service products. Food contact surfaces of these container-type products have been evaluated using a test procedure similar to Test Method **C738**. Recently, however, there has been a need to measure lead and cadmium release from flat or curved porce-

lain enamel surfaces that are not capable of being evaluated by a test similar to Test Method **C738**.

5. Interferences

5.1 Since a specific hollow cathode lamp for lead and cadmium is used, there are no interferences.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer*, equipped with a 102-mm (4-in.) single slot or Boling burner head and digital concentration readout attachment (DCR) if available.³ This instrument should have a sensitivity of about 0.5 mg/L of lead for 1 % absorption and a sensitivity of about 0.03 mg/L of cadmium for 1 % absorption. The operating conditions as specified in the instrument manufacturer's analytical methods manual shall be used.

NOTE 1—ppm, mg/L, and $\mu\text{g/mL}$ are equivalent units.

6.2 *Hollow Cathode Lead Lamp*, with wavelength set at 283.3 or 217.0 nm.

6.3 *Hollow Cathode Cadmium Lamp*, with wavelength set at 228.8 nm.

6.4 *Glassware* of chemically resistant borosilicate glass, to make reagents and solutions.

6.5 *Test Cell*, suitable for the containment of the leaching solution on a flat porcelain enamel surface. A cell that has proved suitable for this purpose is shown in **Fig. 1**.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.⁴ Other grades may be used provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **B08** on Metallic and Inorganic Coatings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **B08.12** on Materials for Porcelain Enamel and Ceramic-Metal Systems.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Perkin-Elmer model 303 and Jarrell-Ash model 82-546 have been found suitable for this determination.

⁴ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.