

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1100 : PART 2 : 1995

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**METHODS OF TEST FOR HEAVY
METALS IN FOOD**

**PART 2 : ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC
METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF LEAD**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

**METHODS OF TEST FOR HEAVY METALS IN FOOD
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METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF LEAD**

SLS 1100 :Part 2 : 1995

Gr. 4

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Sri Lanka Standard
METHODS OF TEST FOR HEAVY METALS IN FOOD
PART 2 : ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC
METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF LEAD

FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Agriculture and Food Technology - 2 and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1995-11-23.

This part is one of the series of standards on determination of heavy metals in food using atomic absorption spectrophotometric method.

In reporting the result of a test or an analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, obtained or calculated is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with CS 102.

In the preparation of this standard, the valuable assistance derived from the following publication is gratefully acknowledged:

Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC), 15th edition, 1990, 972.25

1 SCOPE

This part of the standard prescribes an atomic absorption spectrophotometric method for the determination of lead in food.

2 REFERENCES

- CS 102 Presentation of numerical values
- SLS 242 Methods for the destruction of organic matter

3 PRINCIPLE

Organic matter is digested and lead which is released is co-precipitated with strontium sulfate. Soluble sulfate salts are decanted. The precipitate is converted to carbonate salt and dissolved in acid and lead is determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer at 217.0 nm or 283.3 nm.