
**Ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and
glass dinnerware in contact with food —
Release of lead and cadmium —**

**Part 2:
Permissible limits**

*Articles en céramique, vaisselle en vitro-céramique et vaisselle plate en
verre en contact avec les aliments — Émission de plomb et de cadmium —
Partie 2: Limites admissibles*



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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 3.

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 part of ISO 6486 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 6486-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 166, *Ceramic ware, glassware and glass ceramic ware in contact with food*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6486-2:1981) which has been technically revised.

ISO 6486 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium*:

- *Part 1: Test method*
- *Part 2: Permissible limits*

Introduction

Lead- and cadmium-release from ceramic and glassware surfaces is an issue which requires effective means of control to ensure the protection of the population against possible hazards arising from the use of improperly formulated and/or processed ceramic, glass-ceramic and glass dinnerware used for the preparation, serving and storage of food and beverages. As a secondary consideration, different requirements from country to country for the control of the release of toxic materials from the surfaces of ceramic ware present non-tariff barriers to international trade in these commodities. Accordingly, there is a need to maintain internationally accepted methods of testing ware for lead- and cadmium-release, and to define permissible limits for the release of these toxic heavy metals.

The limits for lead and cadmium release specified in this part of ISO 6486 are not intended to be regarded as the maximum amount of these metals to which exposure can be considered safe. They are levels which are consistent with good manufacturing practice in the respective industries, harmonize regulatory levels in principal world markets and reflect a general objective of reducing overall exposure to these metals.

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Ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium —

Part 2:

Permissible limits

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6486 specifies permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium from ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware intended to be used in contact with food, but excluding porcelain enamel articles.

This part of ISO 6486 is applicable to ceramic ware, glass-ceramic ware and glass dinnerware which is intended to be used for the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 6486. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 6486 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 385-2:1984, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 2: Burettes for which no waiting time is specified.*

ISO 648:1977, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes.*

ISO 1042:1998, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks.*

ISO 3585:1998, *Borosilicate glass 3.3 — Properties.*

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specifications and test methods.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 6486, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)

spectroanalytical method for qualitative determination and quantitative evaluation of element concentrations wherein the technique determines these concentrations by measuring the atomic absorption of free atoms