
**Glass hollowware in contact with food —
Release of lead and cadmium —**

**Part 2:
Permissible limits**

*Vaisselle creuse en verre en contact avec les aliments — Émission
de plomb et de cadmium —*

Partie 2: Limites admissibles



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Foreword

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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 7086 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 7086-2 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 7986-2:1982), which has been technically revised.

ISO 7086 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glass hollowware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium*:

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

Introduction

Lead and cadmium release from 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 glassware 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 glassware present non-tariff barriers to international trade in these commodities. Accordingly, there is a need to maintain internationally accepted methods of testing glassware 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 7086 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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Glass hollowware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium —

Part 2:

Permissible limits

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7086 specifies permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium from glass hollowware that is intended to be used in contact with food.

This part of ISO 7086 is applicable to glass hollowware intended for use in the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding glass ceramic ware, glass flatware, and all articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 7086, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)

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

2.2

atomic absorption

absorption of electromagnetic radiation by free atoms in the gas phase where a line spectrum is obtained which is specific for the absorbing atoms

2.3

bracketing technique

analytical method consisting of bracketing the measured absorption or machine reading of the sample between two measurements made on calibration solutions of neighbouring concentrations within the optimum working range

2.4

calibration function

function relating atomic absorption instrument readings, either in absorption or in other machine units, to the concentration of lead or cadmium which generated the instrument reading

2.5

direct method of determination

analytical method consisting of inserting the measured absorption or machine reading into the calibration function and deducing the concentration of the analyte

2.6

drinking rim

20 mm wide section of the external surface of a drinking vessel, measured downwards from the upper edge along the wall of the vessel