Second edition 2000-03-01

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

Part 1:

Test method

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

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai



ISO 7086-1:2000(E)

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Contents		Page
Fore	eword	iv
Intro	oduction	
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Principle	3
5	Reagents and materials	3
6	Apparatus	
7	Sampling	5
8	Procedure	5
9	Expression of results	6
10	Reproducibility and variability	7
11	Test report	8
Bibli	liography	9

iii

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.

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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 7086-1 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 7086-1:1982), 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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