

Australian Standard[®]

**Methods for the analysis of zinc
and zinc alloys**

**Part 7: Determination of lead
content—Flame atomic absorption
spectrometric method**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/10, Analysis of Metals. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 28 June 1994 and published on 19 September 1994.

The following interests are represented on Committee CH/10:

Aluminium Development Council
Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Australian Lead Development Association
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers
Copper Technical Data Centre
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
Railways of Australia Committee

Additional interests participating in preparation of Standard:

Analytical laboratories
Department of Defence, Materials Research Laboratory
Steel manufacturers

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RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 1329.7—1994

Methods for the analysis of zinc and zinc alloys

**Part 7: Determination of lead content—Flame atomic absorption spectrometric
method**

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Australian Aluminium Council
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
International Copper Association Australia
International Precious Metals Institute
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NOTES

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH/10 on the Analysis of Metals to supersede AS 1329.7—1980, *Methods for the analysis of zinc and zinc alloys, Part 7: Determination of lead content—Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method.*

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Methods for the analysis of zinc and zinc alloys

Part 7: Determination of lead content—Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the lead content of special high grade zinc and high grade zinc, and in diecast alloys containing a maximum of 4.3% aluminium, 0.06% magnesium and 1.3% copper. The method is suitable for the determination of lead content in the range 0.0001% to 0.03%.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

- 2134 Recommended practice for analysis by atomic absorption spectrometry
- 2134.1 Part 1: Flame atomic absorption spectrometry
- 2162 Code of practice for the use of volumetric glassware
- 2164 One-mark volumetric flasks
- 2165 Burettes and bulb burettes
- 2166 One-mark pipettes
- 2347 Method for the sampling of zinc metal and zinc alloys for chemical analysis
- 2850 Chemical analysis—Interlaboratory test programs—For determining precision of analytical method(s)—Guide to the planning and conduct

BS

- 4237 Report on reproducibility of methods of chemical analysis used in the iron and steel industry

3 PRINCIPLE The sample is dissolved in sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixture. Sodium iodide is added and the lead iodide complex is extracted into n-butyl acetate containing 1% of tri-n-octylamine. The lead is determined in the organic phase by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

4 REAGENTS

4.1 General requirements During the analysis, only reagents of recognized analytical reagent grade, and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity, shall be used.

4.2 Solutions

4.2.1 Sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixture Add, slowly and with stirring, 150 mL of sulfuric acid (ρ_{20} 1.84 g/mL) and 30 mL of nitric acid (ρ_{20} 1.41 g/mL) to 700 mL of water. Cool, dilute to 1 L, and mix.

4.2.2 Sodium iodide solution (750 g/L) Dissolve 75 g of sodium iodide and 4 g of ascorbic acid in water. Dilute to 100 mL and mix.

NOTE: Potassium iodide solution (830 g/L) may be used in lieu of sodium iodide solution.