

Caseins and caseinates —

Part 11: Method for determination of nitrate and nitrite contents

[ISO title: Caseins and caseinates — Determination of nitrate and nitrite contents — Method by cadmium reduction and spectrometry]

NOTE This Part should be read in conjunction with Part 1 “General introduction, including preparation of laboratory samples”, published separately.

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National foreword

This Part of BS 6248, which has been prepared under the direction of the Dairying Standards Committee, is identical with ISO 8195:1987 “*Caseins and caseinates — Determination of nitrate and nitrite contents — Method by cadmium reduction and spectrometry*”, prepared by ISO/TC 34, Agricultural food products, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The method described in ISO 8195 was developed jointly with the International Dairy Federation (IDF) and the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC).

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “Part of this British Standard”.

The symbol “l” has been used to denote litre (and in its sub-multiples). In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L”.

In British Standards it is current practice to use the spelling “sulphur”, etc. instead of “sulfur”, etc.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 707:1985	BS 809:1985 <i>Methods for sampling of milk and milk products</i> (Identical)
ISO 1042:1983	BS 1792:1982 <i>Specification for one-mark volumetric flasks</i> (Identical)

Additional information. With reference to clause 5, water complying with grade 3 of BS 3978:1987 “*Specification for water for laboratory use*” may be used.

With reference to 6.6, class A graduated pipettes complying with BS 700 “*Graduated pipettes*” Part 1:1982 “*Specification for general requirements*” or Part 2:1982 “*Specification for pipettes for which no waiting time is specified*” may be used in place of those complying with ISO 8351, and class A one-mark pipettes complying with BS 1583:1986 “*Specification for one-mark pipettes*” may be used in place of those complying with ISO 648, class A.

With reference to 6.12, a wire cloth test sieve of diameter 200 mm and aperture size 500 µm, complying with BS 410:1986 “*Specification for test sieves*”, is suitable.

It is recommended that analysts should periodically undertake duplicate determinations to verify that results complying with the repeatability requirements of 9.1.2 or 9.2.2, as appropriate, are being obtained.

When a determination is being undertaken for reference purposes, or in cases of dispute, it is strongly recommended that duplicate determinations be undertaken. Provided the duplicate values, calculated as described in 9.1.1 or 9.1.2, as appropriate, comply with the relevant repeatability requirement (9.1.2 or 9.2.2), the result should be reported as the mean value and in such cases the test report (see clause 10) should include a reference to the fact that such a result has been reported.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

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This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.