

Trace elements in milk and milk products —

Part 2: Method for the determination of iron content (reference method)

[ISO title: Milk and milk products — Determination of iron
content — Spectrometric method (Reference method)]

[637.12/.14].068.07:543.064:546.72

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Dairying Standards Committee (DAC/-) to Technical Committee DAC/3 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- AFRC Food Research Institute (Reading)
- Association of British Preserved Milk Manufacturers
- Association of Public Analysts
- Association of Public Analysts of Scotland
- Creamery Proprietors' Association
- Dairy Trade Federation
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Ice Cream Alliance Limited
- Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce
- Joint Committee of the Milk Marketing Board and the Dairy Trade Federation
- Milk Marketing Board
- Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
- Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers
- Royal Society of Chemistry
- Society of Chemical Industry
- Society of Dairy Technology
- University of Reading

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Dairying Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 December 1985

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference DAC/3
Draft for comment 83/50944 DC

ISBN 0 580 14806 8

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments

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National foreword

This Part of BS 6394 has been prepared under the direction of the Dairying Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 6732:1985 “*Milk and milk products — Determination of iron content — Spectrometric method (Reference method)*” published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Its preparation was undertaken by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 in which the UK took an active part.

The method described in the International Standard was developed jointly with the International Dairy Federation (IDF) and the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) and will also be published by these organizations.

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 the British Standard it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “this Part of BS 6394”.

The spelling “sulfur” is used throughout for that element and its derivatives. In British Standards it is current practice to use the spelling “sulphur”.

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 835-2:1981	BS 700 <i>Graduated pipettes</i> Part 2:1982 <i>Specification for pipettes for which no waiting time is specified</i> (Identical)

The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of ISO 648:1977, to which reference is made in the text, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard. A related British Standard to ISO 648:1977 is BS 1583:1985 “*One-mark pipettes*”. One-mark pipettes complying with BS 1583 may be used in place of those complying with ISO 648:1977.

Additional information. With reference to clause 5, it is expected that ISO 3696 will be published, when available, as an identical British Standard. Meanwhile grade 2 water should be deemed to be water that is very low in inorganic, organic or colloidal contaminants and suitable for sensitive analytical purposes including atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) and the determination of constituents in trace quantities, when produced by multiple distillation, or by de-ionization followed by distillation or by reverse osmosis, followed by distillation or de-ionization.

Attention is drawn for information only to BS 6337 “*General methods of chemical analysis*” Part 3:1983 “*Method for the determination of iron content (1,10-phenanthroline spectrometric method)*”.

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.