



Designation: D3335 – 85a (Reapproved 2020)

## Standard Test Method for Low Concentrations of Lead, Cadmium, and Cobalt in Paint by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3335; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of lead<sup>2</sup> contents between 0.01 and 5 %, cadmium contents between 50 and 150 ppm (mg/kg), and cobalt contents between 50 and 2000 ppm (mg/kg) present in the nonvolatile portion of liquid coatings or contained in dried films. There is no reason to believe that higher levels of all three elements could not be determined by this test method, provided that appropriate dilutions and adjustments in specimen size and reagent quantities are made.

1.2 Only pigmented coatings were used for evaluating this test method, but there is no reason to believe that varnishes and lacquers could not be analyzed successfully, provided that appropriate precautions are taken.

1.3 This test method is not applicable to the determination of lead in samples containing antimony pigments (low recoveries are obtained).

1.4 If lead is present in the sample to be analyzed in the form of an *organic* lead compound at a concentration greater than 0.1 %, small losses of lead may occur, resulting in slightly poorer precision than shown in Section 12.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. Specific hazard statements are given in Section 7.*

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.21 on Chemical Analysis of Paints and Paint Materials.

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<sup>2</sup> Vandenberg, J. T., Swafford, H. D., and Scott, R. W., "Determination of Low Concentrations of Lead in Paint," *Journal of Paint Technology*, Vol 47, No. 604, May 1975.

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>3</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D2832 Guide for Determining Volatile and Nonvolatile Content of Paint and Related Coatings

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The specimen of liquid coating or dried film is prepared for analysis by dry ashing. The content of lead, cadmium, or cobalt of an acid extract of the ash is determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 The permissible level of heavy metals in certain coatings is specified by governmental regulatory agencies. This test method provides a fully documented procedure for determining low concentrations of lead, cadmium, and cobalt present in both water and solvent-reducible coatings to determine compliance.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer*, consisting of an atomizer and either a single- or three-slot burner; gas pressure regulating and metering devices for air and acetylene; lead, cadmium, and cobalt source lamps<sup>4</sup> with a regulated constant-current supply; a monochromator and associated optics; a photosensitive detector connected to an electronic amplifier; and a readout device.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>4</sup> Both hollow cathode lamps and electrodeless discharge lamps have been found satisfactory for this purpose.

5.2 *Muffle Furnace*, capable of maintaining  $500 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ .

5.3 *Crucibles*, wide-form, porcelain, glazed inside and outside except for the outside bottom surface, approximately 30-mL capacity, 50-mm rim diameter and 31-mm height.<sup>5</sup>

5.4 *Hot Plate*, with variable surface temperature control over the range from 70 to  $200^\circ\text{C}$ .

5.5 *High-Silica Glass Beakers*,<sup>6</sup> 100 and 250-mL.

5.6 *Volumetric Flasks*, 50, 100, and 1000-mL.

5.7 *Dropping Bottles*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 7 or 15-mL ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz) capacity.

5.8 *Glass or Disposable Syringes*, 5 or 10-mL capacity.

5.9 *Pipets*, 1, 2, 5, and 10-mL capacity.

5.10 *Paint Shaker*.

5.11 *Paint Draw-Down Bar*.

## 6. Reagents

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.<sup>7</sup> Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

6.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent grade water conforming to Type II of Specification **D1193**.

6.3 *Ammonium Acetate Solution (50 % weight/volume)*—Dissolve 500 g of ammonium acetate ( $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ ) in water and dilute to 1 L.

6.4 *Ammonium Acetate Diluting Solution*—Add 50 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42) to 150 mL of 50 % weight/volume ammonium acetate solution and dilute to 1 L.

6.5 *Cadmium Standard Stock Solution (1 mg/mL)*—Dissolve 2.1032 g of cadmium nitrate ( $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ) in 10 mL of water, add 10 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42), and dilute to 1 L.

6.6 *Cobalt Standard Stock Solution (1 mg/mL)*—Dissolve 4.9387 g of cobalt nitrate hexahydrate ( $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in 10 mL of water, add 10 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42), and dilute to 1 L.

<sup>5</sup> The sole source of supply of No. 25007 crucibles, known to the committee at this time is Coors Manufacturer. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

<sup>6</sup> The sole source of supply of Vycor beakers, known to the committee at this time is Corning Glass Co., Houghton Park, Corning, NY 14831. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

<sup>7</sup> *ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

6.7 *Lead Standard Stock Solution (1 mg/mL)*—Dissolve 1.5980 g of lead nitrate ( $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ) in 10 mL of water, add 10 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42), and dilute to 1 L.

NOTE 1—10.00 mg/mL concentrations of cadmium, lead, silver and zinc are available as SRM 2121; and the same concentration of cobalt, copper, iron and nickel as SRM 2124 from: Office of Standard Reference Materials, Room B-311, Chemistry Building, NIST, Washington, DC 20234.

6.8 *Nitric Acid (sp gr 1.42)*—Concentrated nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ).

6.9 *Nitric Acid (1 + 1)*—Add 1 volume of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42) to 1 volume of water.

## 7. Hazards

7.1 Concentrated nitric acid is corrosive and may cause severe burns of the skin or eyes; the vapor is irritating to mucous membranes. Use care in handling this acidic substance. Refer to suppliers' Material Safety Data Sheet.

7.2 Use only a rubber bulb aspirator for pipeting liquids.

## 8. Calibration and Standardization

8.1 Prepare 100-mL quantities of at least four standard solutions bracketing the expected lead, cadmium, or cobalt concentration in the sample to be tested. To suitable aliquots of the 1 mg/mL standard lead, cadmium, or cobalt solution, add 5 mL of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42) and 15 mL of 50 % ammonium acetate solution. Dilute to 100 mL with water.

8.2 Operational instructions for atomic absorption spectrophotometers vary with different models. Consult the manufacturer's literature for establishing optimum conditions for the specific instrument used.

8.3 Turn the instrument on and set the wavelength to the 283.3-nm lead line, the 228.8-nm cadmium line, or the 240.7-nm cobalt line. Apply the current recommended by the manufacturer to the lead, cadmium, or cobalt source lamp. Allow the instrument to warm up for about 15 min and set the slit width. Adjust the air and acetylene pressure or flow rates and ignite the burner in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.4 Aspirate water to rinse the atomizer chamber. Aspirate a standard solution and make any necessary readjustment in instrument parameters to obtain maximum absorption.

8.5 Aspirate each of the appropriate standard solutions and record the corresponding instrument readings. Aspirate water between each standard.

8.6 Construct a calibration curve on linear graph paper by plotting the absorbance versus concentration (micrograms per millilitre) for each standard solution. Alternatively, the calibration results may be stored in the instrument, if so equipped, and readings made directly in concentration.

## 9. Procedure

9.1 If the sample is a liquid coating, mix it until homogeneous, preferably on a mechanical shaker. Determine the nonvolatile content in accordance with Guide **D2832**.

9.2 Prepare at least two replicate specimens by weighing by difference from a dropping bottle or syringe approximately 2 to 3 g of the mixed liquid coating, or by directly weighing approximately 1 to 2 g of dried paint film, into a 30-mL porcelain crucible. Weigh to 0.1 mg.

NOTE 2—The specimen size called for will give a concentration of approximately 10 to 20 µg/mL lead in the final diluted solution for paints containing approximately 500 ppm (mg/kg) lead, based on the solids. If the material is estimated to contain more or less than 500 ppm lead, the quantity taken should be adjusted accordingly. In the event that significantly less than 500 ppm lead is expected, a 250-mL high-silica beaker may be used in place of the crucible to accommodate specimen weights up to 10 g. The size specified will give a concentration of approximately 2 to 4 µg/mL cadmium in the final diluted solution for paints containing approximately 100 ppm cadmium, based on the solids. The size specified will give a concentration of approximately 10 to 20 µg/mL cobalt in the final diluted solution for paints containing approximately 500 ppm cobalt, based on the solids.

NOTE 3—Recover dried paint films from previously coated substrates (being careful not to remove any underlying material from the substrate) or prepare in the laboratory from liquid samples. For the laboratory preparation, flow some of the well-mixed sample onto a clean glass plate. The use of a paint draw-down bar is recommended to obtain a uniform wet film thickness not exceeding 2 mils (50 µm). Allow the film to dry in an oven at 105°C for a minimum of 1 h. Scrape the dried film off the glass plate, preferably with a single-edge razor blade.

9.3 Place the crucible (or beaker) containing the liquid coating on a hot plate and slowly increase the temperature until the material is dried. With some types of coatings, an initial oven-drying at 105°C may be necessary to remove solvents without incurring losses due to spattering.

9.4 When the specimen appears to be dry or when starting with a dried film, gradually increase the temperature of the hot plate until the material chars.

9.5 After charring is complete, place the container in a preheated muffle furnace and ash at 475 to 500°C.

NOTE 4—Ashing at temperatures in excess of 500°C may result in the loss of some lead by volatilization.

9.6 When the ashing appears to be complete (do not exceed 1 to 2 h), remove the crucible or beaker from the muffle furnace and allow it to cool to room temperature. Break up the ash into fine particles with a glass stirring rod, leaving the rod with the container through the filtering step.

9.7 Add 10 mL of HNO<sub>3</sub> (1 + 1), taking care to avoid losses due to spattering in case the ash reacts vigorously with the acid. Heat carefully on a hot plate until 2 to 3 mL of solution remain. Add an additional 10 mL of HNO<sub>3</sub> (1 + 1) and continue heating on the hot plate until less than 5 mL of the solution remains.

9.8 Filter the solution through medium-porosity filter paper into a 50-mL volumetric flask. If the filtrate is not clear, refilter through fine-porosity filter paper. Wash the container three times with 2.5 mL of hot ammonium acetate solution (6.3), each time transferring the washings to the filter paper. Wash the filter paper several times with water. Adjust the volume to 50 mL with water and mix.

9.9 Aspirate the test solution and determine the absorbance in the same manner in which the instrument was calibrated. Determine the concentration of lead, cadmium, or cobalt in micrograms per millilitre from the calibration curve. If the

absorbance is above the range covered by the calibration curve, dilute an aliquot of the sample solution to a suitable volume with ammonium acetate diluting solution.

NOTE 5—For maximum accuracy, calibration and standardization (Section 8) should be completed just prior to aspirating the sample solution.

NOTE 6—The method of standard additions may be used to improve the accuracy of the analysis. This method is particularly recommended for use with unknown samples where matrix effects may be potentially significant. For a detailed description of the procedure and calculations used in the method of standard additions, consult a standard text on atomic absorption spectroscopy or the instruction manual provided by the instrument manufacturer.

## 10. Calculation

10.1 Calculate the mean concentration of lead, cadmium, or cobalt in the nonvolatile portion of the sample as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lead, cadmium or cobalt, ppm (mg/kg) in nonvolatile} & \quad (1) \\ & = (C \times F \times 5000)/(NV \times S) \end{aligned}$$

where:

*C* = concentration of lead, cadmium, or cobalt in the aspirated specimen solution, (µg/mL),

*F* = dilution factor from 9.9 (volume diluted to/volume of aliquot),

5000 = factor derived from multiplying the 50-mL volume obtained in procedure in 9.8 by 100 (to convert NV used to a whole number) and 10<sup>6</sup> (to obtain ppm), then dividing by 10<sup>6</sup> (to convert grams of sample to µg),

*NV* = percent nonvolatile of paint sample (use 100 if sample was a dried film), and

*S* = sample, g.

## 11. Report

11.1 Report the lead, cadmium, or cobalt content of the nonvolatile content of the sample and whether the analysis was conducted on a liquid coating or a dried film.

## 12. Precision and Bias<sup>8</sup>

12.1 The precision estimates are based on an interlaboratory study in which seven different laboratories analyzed in duplicate, on two different days, four samples of water-reducible paints and four samples of solvent-reducible paints containing from 0.01 to 5 % lead, 50 to 150 ppm (mg/kg) cadmium, and 50 to 2000 ppm cobalt. The within-laboratory coefficient of variation was found to be 3.4 % relative at 24 degrees of freedom for lead, 3.7 % relative at 15 degrees of freedom for cadmium, and 3.3 % relative at 21 degrees of freedom for cobalt. The between-laboratory coefficient of variation was 9.3 % relative at 20 df for lead, 8.9 % relative at 11 df for cadmium, and 5.5 % relative at 17 df for cobalt. Based on these coefficients, the following criteria should be used for judging the acceptability of results at the 95 % confidence level:

<sup>8</sup> Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D01-1005. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

12.1.1 *Repeatability*—Two results, each the mean of duplicate determinations, obtained by the same operator on different days should be considered suspect if they differ by more than 11 % relative for all three metals.

12.1.2 *Reproducibility*—Two results, each the mean of duplicate determinations, obtained by operators in different laboratories should be considered suspect if they differ by more than 28 % relative for lead or cadmium or by more than 17 % relative for cobalt.

#### 12.2 *Bias*:

12.2.1 The true value for the amount of lead present in the solids of a coating should be between 97 and 111 % of the experimental value.

12.2.2 The true value for the amount of cadmium present in the solids of a coating should be between 77 and 143 % of the experimental value.

12.2.3 The true value for the amount of cobalt present in the solids of a coating should be between 96 and 120 % of the experimental value.

### 13. Keywords

13.1 AAS trace metals in paints; trace cobalt paints; trace lead cadmium paints; trace lead in paints

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