



Designation: E1644 – 25

Standard Practice for Hot Plate Digestion of Dust Wipe Samples for the Determination of Lead¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1644; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the acid digestion of surface dust samples (collected using wipe sampling practices) and associated quality control (QC) samples for the determination of lead.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.2.1 *Exception*—Informational inch-pound units are provided in [Note 3](#).

1.3 This practice contains notes which are explanatory and not part of mandatory requirements of the standard.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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:²

[D1129](#) Terminology Relating to Water

[D1193](#) Specification for Reagent Water

[D1356](#) Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres

[D8457](#) Practice for Cleaning Glass and Plastic Labware Used in Metal and Metalloid Analyses

[D8568](#) Test Method for Determination of Lead by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) Techniques

[E1583](#) Practice for Evaluating Laboratories Engaged in Determination of Lead in Paint, Dust, Airborne Particulates, and Soil Taken From and Around Buildings and Related Structures

[E1605](#) Terminology Relating to Lead in Buildings

[E1613](#) Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) Techniques (Withdrawn 2021)³

[E1728/E1728M](#) Practice for Collection of Settled Dust Samples Using Wipe Sampling Methods for Subsequent Lead Determination

[E1792](#) Specification for Wipe Sampling Materials for Lead in Surface Dust

[E2051](#) Practice for the Determination of Lead in Paint, Settled Dust, Soil and Air Particulate by Field-Portable Electroanalysis (Withdrawn 2010)³

[E2239](#) Practice for Record Keeping and Record Preservation for Lead Hazard Activities

[E3193](#) Test Method for Measurement of Lead (Pb) by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (FAAS)

[E3203](#) Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES)

2.2 Other Documents:

[EPA SW 846, Method 3050](#) Acid Digestion of Sediments, Sludges, and Soils⁴

[NIOSH 7082 LEAD](#) by Flame AAS⁵

[NIOSH 7105 LEAD](#) by GFAAS⁵

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.12 on Sampling and Analysis of Lead for Exposure and Risk Assessment.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ This method is found in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*, U.S. EPA SW 846, 3rd Edition, Revision 1, 1987. Available from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5301 Shawnee Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312, <http://www.ntis.gov>.

⁵ Available from Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210, <http://www.osha.gov>.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms not appearing here, refer to Terminologies [D1129](#), [D1356](#), and [E1605](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *blank wipe, n*—an unused, unspiked dust wipe that is only removed from its packaging immediately before use.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Blank wipes are used to prepare non-spiked, spiked, and spiked duplicate quality assurance samples.

3.2.2 *dust wipe sample, n*—surface dust collected on a wipe.

3.2.3 *method blank, n*—a digestate that reflects the maximum treatment given any one sample within a sample batch except that only the sampling medium (such as a blank wipe) is initially placed into the digestion vessel.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—The same reagents and processing conditions that are applied to field samples within a batch are also applied to the method blanks so that analysis results provide information on the level of potential contamination resulting from the laboratory and sampling medium sources that are experienced by samples processed within the batch.

3.2.4 *non-spiked sample, n*—a portion of a homogenized sample that was targeted for the addition of analyte but is not fortified with the target analytes before sample preparation.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—For wipe samples, a non-spiked sample is equivalent to a method blank. Analysis results for this sample are used to correct for background levels in the blank wipes used for spiked and spiked duplicate samples.

3.2.5 *reagent blank, n*—a digestate that reflects the maximum treatment given any one sample within a sample batch except that it has no sample placed into the digestion vessel.

3.2.5.1 *Discussion*—The same reagents and processing conditions that are applied to field samples within a batch are also applied to the reagent blank so that analysis results provide information on the level of potential contamination resulting from only laboratory sources that are experienced by samples processed within the batch.

3.2.6 *spiked sample and spiked duplicate sample, n*—a blank wipe that is spiked with a known amount of analyte (that is, lead) before hot plate digestion and subsequent lead analysis.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—Analysis results for these samples are used to provide information on accuracy and precision of the overall analysis process.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 A dust wipe sample is digested using hot plate type heating with nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide. The digestate is diluted to final volume prior to lead measurement.

NOTE 1—The procedure in this practice is based on U.S. EPA SW846, Method 3050, and NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, NIOSH 7082 and NIOSH 7105.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice is intended for the digestion of lead in dust wipe samples collected during various lead hazard activities performed in and around buildings and related structures.

5.2 This practice is also intended for the digestion of lead in dust wipe samples collected during and after building renovations.

5.3 This practice is applicable to the digestion of dust wipe samples that have or have not been collected in accordance with Practice [E1728/E1728M](#) using wipes that may or may not conform to Specification [E1792](#).

5.4 This practice is applicable to the digestion of dust wipe samples that were placed in either hard-walled, rigid containers such as 50-mL centrifuge tubes or flexible plastic bags.

NOTE 2—Due to the difficulty in performing quantitative transfers of some samples from plastic bags, hard-walled rigid containers such as 50-mL plastic centrifuge tubes are required in Practice [E1728/E1728M](#) for sample collection.

5.5 Digestates prepared according to this practice are intended to be analyzed for lead concentration using analytical techniques such as Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS), and Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS) (see Test Methods [D8568](#), [E1613](#), [E3193](#), and [E3203](#)), or using electrochemical techniques such as anodic stripping voltammetry (see Practice [E2051](#)).

5.6 This practice is not capable of determining lead bound within matrices, such as silica, that are not soluble in nitric acid.

5.7 This practice is capable of determining lead bound within paint.

6. Apparatus and Materials

6.1 *Borosilicate Glassware:*

6.1.1 *Class A Volumetric Flasks with Stoppers*, 100 mL and other sizes needed to make serial dilutions,

6.1.2 *Griffin Beakers*, 150 mL or 250 mL,

6.1.3 *Watch Glasses*, sized to cover Griffin beakers,

6.1.4 *Class A Pipets*, as needed to make serial dilutions, and

6.1.5 *Glass Rods*.

6.2 *Funnels*—Plastic or porcelain or borosilicate funnels sized to fit into a 100-mL volumetric flask.

6.3 *Filter Paper*—Suitable for metals analysis.

6.4 *Thermometers*—Red alcohol or thermocouple, that covers a range of 0 °C to 150 °C.

6.5 *Electric Hot Plate*—Suitable for operation at temperatures up to at least 100 °C (see [Note 3](#)).

NOTE 3—Provided that the hot plate is capable of handling the extra heating required, use of a 12 mm to 25 mm (0.5 in. to 1 in.) thick aluminum plate placed on the burner head can help reduce the presence of hot spots common to electric hot plates.

6.6 *Vinyl Gloves*, powderless.

6.7 *Micropipettors with Disposable Plastic Tips*—Sizes needed to make reagent additions, and spike standards. In general, the following sizes should be readily available: 1 mL to 5 mL adjustable, 100 µL, 500 µL, 250 µL, and 1000 µL.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in this practice. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended