

Journal homepage: www.fia.usv.ro/fiajournal Journal of Faculty of Food Engineering, Ştefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania Volume XIII, Issue 1 – 2014, pag. 80 - 86



HEAVY METALS IN TOBACCO

*Sonia AMARIEI¹, Cristina-Elena HRETCANU¹, Gheorghe GUTT¹, Alexandra AGACHI¹

¹Faculty of Food Engineering, Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania <u>gutts@fia.usv.ro</u> *Corresponding author Received 25th February 2014, accepted 15th March 2014

Abstract: Heavy metals in cigarettes were determined considering that the number of smokers of both sexes is growing. Besides air, water, food raw materials, foodstuff, dietary supplements, the human body can accumulate heavy metals from tobacco. Tobacco samples from Romanian and Ukrainian market were analyzed using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS). The results showed that the Romanian samples have lower content of heavy metal than the Ukrainian samples. Tolerable weekly intake of cadmium was over in the case of two samples for minimum and maximum consumption and in the case of three samples for maximum consumption.

Key words: tobacco, heavy metals, risk assesment, tolerable weekly intake.

1. Introduction

It is estimated that the actual number of substances in tobacco varies between 2000 and 3000, half of them existing in tobacco and the remainder resulting from the conversion into chemical processes that occur from burning tobacco. Hundreds of additives to improve the taste, odor, flavor of different varieties of tobacco are added these. Besides these substances to carcinogen acting radioactive isotopes (Pb210, Po201, K30 etc.) have been found in tobacco. An important factor in heavy metal uptake is the soil composition. The chemical composition of soil, pH, the humus content influenced Pb and Cd accumulation in leaves [1], [2], [3]. These elements were captured mainly by tobacco radioactive substances plants from forming the environment fund. The humus influenced content Pb and Cd accumulation in [1]. Industrial emissions,

phosphate fertilizers containing cadmium [2], [3], insecticides based on heavy metals or metallic compounds of cadmium, mercury, lead, arsenic constitutes a health hazard to the consumer [5], [6], [7].

Cigarette smoking and tobacco chewing are a major source of cadmium exposure [8], [9].

Cigarette smoke is a very dangerous source of poisoning with Cd for both active smokers and passive ones. To highlight the heavy metals content in cigarettes 14 varieties of cigarettes, both Romanian and Ukrainian market, were analyzed.

2. Matherials and methods

2.1 Materials

Tobacco samples are presented and coded in Table 1.

Table 1.

Sample **Country of** Sample cigarettes code origin Romania Kent Nanotek Neo 1 Kent Nanotek 2 Ukraine 3 Kent 8 Romania Kent Clik 4 Romania 5 Winston Blue Romania Winston Balanced 6 Ukraine Blue 7 Фэсt Ukraine Mallboro RED 8 Romania 9 Malboro Gold Romania 10 Monte Carlo RED Ukraine 11 Pall Mall Ukraine Pall Mall 3TEK 12 Romania Charcoal Filter 13 L&M Red Label Romania 14 L&M Tune Slims Romania

Codification of samples

2.2 Sample preparation

Sample preparation is carried out in accordance with the standard SR EN ISO 14082:2003, Determination of trace elements by atomic absorption spectrometry after ashing.

Moisture content of tobacco samples was determined by oven drying method.

Ash content for each sample was determined by ashing in the furnace Nabertherm P330. Dissolving of ash is carried out according to SR EN ISO 14082:2003.

Ash of cigarettes taken from each sample was dissolved in 5 ml of hydrochloric acid concentration of 6 mol / L, the acid is evaporated in a water bath, and the residue was dissolved in a volume of 10 ml of nitric acid 0.1 mol / l

2.3 Reagents

All solutions were prepared with reagent grade chemicals and ultra-pure water (18 $M\Omega$ cm). Nitric acid and hydrochloric acid were purchased from Sigma Aldrich.

2.4. Apparatus

The analysis of samples was performed with mass spectrometry inductively coupled plasma ICP-MS Agilent Technologies 7500 Series precisely to 10⁻¹²

2.5 Calculation of results

Concentration (C) of the heavy metals in samples is expressed in $\mu g/g$ sample and is calculated using the formula:

$$\mathbf{C} = a \cdot \frac{V}{m} \qquad (1)$$

where:

a - concentration value measured by the device, [ppb];

V - volume of acid dissolving the sample [ml];

m - mass of sample mineralized, [g].

2.6 Assesment of risk

The Estimated Daily Intake (EH s) was calculated for heavy metals and compared with tolerable Daily Intake (TD / S). The data is based on the assumption that body weight is 60 kg:

EDI=(CxFDC)/BW (2) where:

C - the concentration of contaminant $(\mu g/g)$,

FDC - stand for tobbaco daily consumption (g/d)

BW - the body weight (kg) [10].

The current tolerable weekly intake (TWI) of 2.5 $\mu g/kg$ body weight (*b.w.*) for cadmium is established by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) in 2010, and the CONTAM Panel of European Food Safety Authority EFSA reassessed the TWI in 2011 and concluded that the TWI of 2.5 $\mu g/kg$ *b.w.* is still appropriate.

Sonia AMARIEI, Cristina-Elena HRETCANU, Gheorghe GUTT, Alexandra AGACHI, Heavy metals in tobacco, Issue 1 - 2014, pag. 80 - 86

2.6. Statistical analysis

All analyses were carried out in triplicates with replication. The mean and standard deviation of the data obtained were calculated. Principal component analysis (PCA) was used to aggregate variables obtained from the amount of heavy metals (corresponding to a daily consumption of minimum 10 and maximum 20 cigarettes per day) into a smaller number of orthogonal factors. Principal Component Analysis was carried out with the software Unscrambler X 10.1 (Camo, Norway).

3. Results and discussions

Samples were always analyzed in triplicates. Ash content and moisture of the samples is shown in Figure 1.

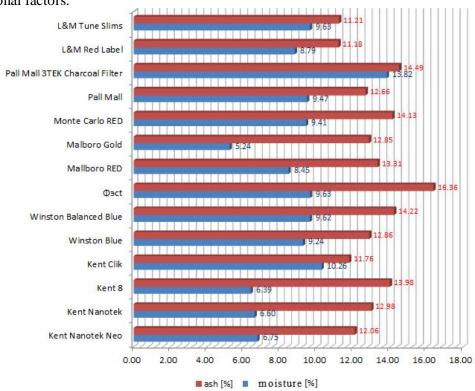


Fig. 1 Ash content and moisture of cigarettes samples

Heavy metal analysis was performed using ICP-MS device.

Taking into account the masses of samples and using equation (1), the amount of heavy metals corresponding to a daily consumption of minimum 10 and maximum 20 cigarettes per day was calculated [8]. As shown in Table 3, the content of the elements As, Pb, Hg is not exceeded even a consumption of 20 cigarettes per day, conclusions drawn also by other authors after analyzing a number of samples of tobacco [11-12].

Sonia AMARIEI, Cristina-Elena HRETCANU, Gheorghe GUTT, Alexandra AGACHI, Heavy metals in tobacco, Issue 1 - 2014, pag. 80 - 86

Tabel 2

Elemental concentrations of samples

| Sample | Kent Nanotek Neo RO 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Kent Nanotek RU 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Kent 8 10/20 cigare ttes [ppb] | Kent Clik 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Winston Blue RO 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Winston Balanced Blue RU 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Фэсt RU 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Mallboro RED 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Malboro Gold 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Monte Carlo RED RU 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Pall Mall RU 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | Pall Mail 3TEK Charcoal Filter RO 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | L&M Red Label 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] | L&M Tune Slims 10/20 cigarettes [ppb] |
|--------|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Li7 | 12.98943 / 25.97887 | 11.72699 / 23.45398 | 14.38711 / 28.77422 | 11.13898 / 22.27796 | 15.36353 / 30.72706 | 13.79028 / 27.58055 | 9.93768 / 19.87535 | 11.00166 / 22.00332 | 6.65879 / 13.31757 | 17.11050/ 34.22100 | 3.63803/ | 10.91738/ | 18.31804/ 36.63608 | 9.25871/ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B 11 | 14.17029 / 28.34058 | 7.94209/ 15.88418 | 7.81884/ 15.63767 | 8.14046/ 16.28093 | 10.88631/ 21.77261 | 8.71705/ 17.43409 | 5.93768/ 11.87535 | 6.33753/ 12.67505 | 5.96270/ 11.92540 | 8.20324/ 16.40649 | 16.65138/ 33.30276 | 4.80487/ 9.60973 | 13.17226/ 26.34452 | 3.16007/ 6.32014 |
| Mg 24 | 2639.32049/ 5278.64098 | 2428.12823/ 4856.25646 | 2223.97476/ 4447.94953 | 2022.57439/ 4045.14879 | 1662.9682/ 3325.93656 | 1727.00644/ 3454.01289 | 2350.14164/ 4700.28329 | 1986.70781/ 3973.41562 | 1174.1528/ 2348.30575 | 2422.20182/ 4844.40363 | 2113.52288/ 4227.04576 | 1899.64521/ 3799.29042 | 1479.84667/ 2959.69334 | 1585.94211/ 3171.88423 |
| AI 27 | 903.87404 / | 1791.72699/ | 750.67598/ | 1 124.50120/ | 282.33912/ | 206.56122/ | 165.77904/ | 375.38571/ | 192.14605/ | 149.27048/ | 1219.09712/ | 655.1444/ | 471.94796/ | 378.47017/ |
| A1 47 | 1807.74808 | 3583.45398 | 1501.35196 | 2249.00239 | 564.67824 | 413.12244 | 331.55807 | 750.77142 | 384.29209 | 298.54097 | 2438.19423 | 1310.28890 | 943.89592 | 756.94034 |
| K 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ca 43 | 11412.8858 / 22825.77170 | 10566.7011/ 21133.40228 | 9361.19874/ 18722.3974 | 7763.08289/ 15526.1657 | 6929.9047/ 13859.8094 | 8329.23257/ 16658.4651 | 8962.03966/ 17924.07932 | 7843.57940/ 15687.1587 | 4083.2676/ 8166.53533 | 8783.79757/ 17567.59514 | 6327.32090/ 12654.64180 | 6699.44247/ 13398.88495 | 4772.91207/ 9545.82414 | 5772.29770/ 11544.59539 |
| Cr 53 | 2.19598/ 4.39196 | 1.36505/ 2.73009 | 0.96890/ | 1.66458/ | 1.12257/ 2.24514 | 0.77329/ | 1.08782/ 2.17564 | 0.90197/ 1.80394 | 0.72235/ | 0.73462/ | 1.89544/ 3.79089 | 0.77040/ | 0.51109/ | 0.54637/ 1.09273 |
| | 113.09302/ | 98.42813/ | 78.40243/ | 73.64041/ | 89.53139/ | 41.69889/ | 98.11898/ | 88.52362/ | 37.54925/ | 90.38874/ | 81.10670/ | 62.43284/ | 52.95621/ | 46.64796/ |
| Mn 55 | 226.18604 | 98.42813/ 196.85626 | 156.80487 | 147.28081 | 89.53159/ 179.06279 | 41.09889/ 83.39777 | 98.11898/ 196.23796 | 88.52362/ 177.04723 | 57.54925/ 75.09850 | 90.38874/ 180.77747 | 162.21339 | 124.86569 | 105.91242 | 46.64796/ 93.29592 |
| Fe 56 | 381.18914/ 762.37829 | 380.55843/ 761.11686 | 241.09959/ 482.19919 | 243.98586/ 487.97173 | 201.01814/ 402.03629 | 168.71705/ 337.43409 | 231.16147/ 462.32295 | 491.33634/ 982.67268 | 34.14762/ 68.29525 | 218.34507/ 436.69013 | 228.26862/ 456.53725 | 196.65484/ 393.30968 | 101.05703/ 202.11407 | 153.57354/ 307.14708 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Co 59 | 0.87632/ 1.75264 | 0.79214/ 1.58428 | 1.51307/ 3.02614 | 0.59628/ 1.19257 | 0.53909/ 1.07819 | 0.49561/ 0.99121 | 0.66062/ 1.32125 | 0.58509/ 1.17019 | 0.26661/ 0.53323 | 0.68666/ | 0.55335/ 1.10670 | 0.57070/ 1.14141 | 0.44488/ 0.88977 | 0.44743/ 0.89486 |
| Ni 60 | 3.02465/ 6.04931 | 1.98552/ 3.97104 | 3.67283/ 7.34565 | 1.77859/ 3.55718 | 1.90576/ 3.81151 | 1.47627/ 2.95255 | 1.88102/ 3.76204 | 1.49537/ 2.99074 | 0.99816/ 1.99632 | 2.10183/ 4.20365 | 1.89544/ 3.79089 | 1.78409/ 3.56817 | 0.99895/ 1.99791 | 1.12227/ 2.24454 |
| | 15.26828/ | 11.72699/ | 9.88058/ | 9.88485/ | 12.23078/ | 7.69772/ | 17.41643/ | 7.91597/ | 24.12661/ | 16.70238/ | 6.89901/ | 4.73391/ | 4.72761/ | 5.27171/ |
| Cu 63 | 30.53657 | 23.45398 | 19.76115 | 19.76970 | 24.46156 | 15.39543 | 34.83286 | 15.83195 | 48.25322 | 33.40475 | 13.79802 | 9.46782 | 9.45522 | 10.54341 |
| Zn 66 | 24.03149/ 48.06298 | 19.85522/ 39.71044 | 17.57548/ 35.15097 | 16.64576/ 33.29153 | 15.14163/ 30.28325 | 11.24780/ 22.49561 | 17.67705/ 35.35411 | 17.32732/ 34.65464 | 11.29498/ 22.58997 | 13.87614/ 27.75227 | 14.87822/ 29.75645 | 12.77243/ 25.54486 | 9.98955/ 19.97909 | 9.30301/ 18.60602 |
| | 3.70831/ | 3.08170/ | 0.85624/ | 1.24273/ | 1.13562/ | 0.38664/ | 0.30595/ | 0.59340/ | 0.19701/ | 0.27548/ | 0.65220/ | 1.51039/ | 0.25555/ | 0.75310/ |
| Ga 69 | 7.41661 | 6.16339 | 1.71248 | 2.48546 | 2.27124 | 0.77329 | 0.61190 | 1.18680 | 0.39401 | 0.55096 | 1.30439 | 3.02078 | 0.51109 | 1.50620 |
| As 75 | 0.60079/ | 0.49638/ | 0.63091/ | 0.51305/ | 0.36549/ | 0.60926/ | 0.70255/ | 0.65274/ | 0.28894/ | 0.78563/ | 0.59105/ | 0.49671 | 0.34847/ | 0.36917/ |
| As /5 | 1.20157 | 0.99276 | 1.26183 | 1.02611 | 0.73098 | 1.21851 | 1.40510 | 1.30548 | 0.57788 | 1.57127 | 1.18211 | 0.99341 | 0.69695 | 0.73833 |
| Se 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Br 79 | 22.58131/ 45.16263 | 14.68459/ 29.36918 | 8.90041/ 17.80081 | 13.56744/ 27.13488 | 10.44250/ 20.88500 | 16.28588/ 32.57176 | 13.48442/ 26.96884 | 7.35818/ 14.71635 | 1.97006/ 3.94011 | 6.12182/ 12.24365 | 8.15245/ 16.30490 | 9.02179/ 18.04359 | 3.02010/ 6.04019 | 3.54400/ 7.08801 |
| Ag 107 | 60078.7238/ 120157.447 | 37228.5418/ 74457.0837 | - | 2280.2417/ 4560.48341 | - | - | - | 7120.8165/ 14241.6330 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cd 111 | 8701.05656/ 17402.1131 | 9720.78594/ 19441.5718 | 9689.0491/ 19378.0982 | 5472.5800/ 10945.1601 | 4568.5941/ 9137.1883 | 5858.2308/ 11716.4616 | 19943.3427/ 39886.6855 | 6883.4559/ 13766.9119 | 656.68505/ 1313.37011 | 10815.2229/ 21630.44587 | 7744.82829/ 15489.65658 | 3345.15966/ 6690.31931 | 3368.56778/ 6737.13556 | _ |
| Sn 118 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | <u> </u> |
| | 191257.509/ | 205418.821/ | 168228.93/ | 136039.22/ | 155749.90/ | 71845.342/ | 93280.4532/ | 129741.27/ | 43761.491/ | 73788.3889/ | 152165.494/ | 100679.168/ | 71227.78488/ | 65445.95393/ |
| Ce 140 | 382515.019 | 410837.642 | 336457.863 | 272078.440 | 311499.804 | 143690.685 | 186560.906 | 259482.554 | 87522.9839 | 147576.777 | 304330.989 | 201358.3375 | 142455.5697 | 130891.9078 |
| Pt 195 | 0.00021/ 0.00041 | 0.00012/ 0.00025 | 0.00007/ 0.00014 | 0.00011/ 0.00023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000024/ 0.000047 | 0 | 0 | 0.00011/ 0.00022 | 0.000051/ 0.000101 | 0 | 0 |
| Au 197 | 0.00056/ 0.00112 | 0.00141/ 0.00281 | 0.00025/ 0.00050 | 0.00025/ 0.00050 | 0.00035/ 0.00070 | 0.00009/ 0.00019 | 0.00008/ 0.00016 | 0.00017/ 0.00033 | 0.000066/ 0.000131 | 0.000031/ 0.000061 | 0.00036/ 0.00071 | 0.00002/ 0.00004 | 0.00028/ 0.00056 | 0.00028/ 0.00056 |
| Hg 202 | 0.00601/ 0.01202 | 0.00786/ | - | 0.00160/ | 0.00026/ | 0.00269/ | - | - | - | - | 0.06950/ | 0.00030/ | - | 0.03869/ 0.07738 |
| Pb 208 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 0.05(52) | 0.01020/ | 0.010.47/ | 0.00727/ | 0.00550/ | 0.00.109/ | 0.00510/ | 0.00220.1 | 0.00224/ | 0.002521 | 0.01455/ | 0.00272/ | 0.00451/ | 0.00174/ |
| Bi 209 | 0.05652/ 0.11303 | 0.01030/ 0.02060 | 0.01947/ 0.03894 | 0.00727/ 0.01455 | 0.00559/ 0.01117 | 0.00408/ 0.00815 | 0.00519/ 0.01038 | 0.00330/ 0.00660 | 0.00234/ 0.00468 | 0.00253/ 0.00506 | 0.01455/ 0.02910 | 0.00373/ 0.00746 | 0.00451/ 0.00901 | 0.00174/ 0.00348 |
| U 235 | 0.05179/ 0.10358 | 0.02482/ 0.04964 | 0.01915/ 0.03831 | 0.01938/ 0.03876 | 0.02741/ 0.05482 | 0.01640/ 0.03281 | 0.01700/ 0.03399 | 0.02492/ 0.04985 | 0.00867/ 0.01734 | 0.01530/ 0.03061 | 0.02446/ 0.04891 | 0.01723/ 0.03447 | 0.02672/ 0.05343 | 0.02215/ 0.04430 |
| | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | i |

Per day levels were calculated considering a consumption of minimum 10 cigarettes and maximum 20 cigarettes

Sonia AMARIEI, Cristina-Elena HRETCANU, Gheorghe GUTT, Alexandra AGACHI, Heavy metals in tobacco, Issue 1 - 2014, pag. 80 - 86

In contrast, the Cd content is exceeded in the case of three samples for a minimum consumption of 10 cigarettes per day, and the content is exceeded for five samples at a consumption of 20 cigarettes per day, figure 2.

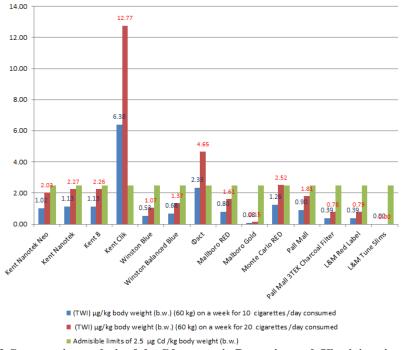
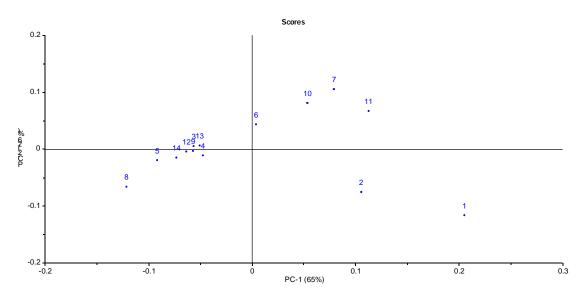


Fig. 2 Comparative analysis of the Cd content in Romanian and Ukrainian cigarettes

Principal Component Analysis was carried out according to the moisture content, ash and mineral concentrations in different samples of cigarettes. The scores of samples in the reduced space and the influence of chemical composition of the main component analysis are presented in figure 3 and figure 4.



Sonia AMARIEI, Cristina-Elena HRETCANU, Gheorghe GUTT, Alexandra AGACHI, Heavy metals in tobacco, Issue 1 - 2014, pag. 80 - 86

Fig. 3 Principal Component Analysis in different samples of cigarettes, according to the moisture and ash

This analysis identifies some kinds of cigarettes chemically similar. Principal Component Analysis was performed to assess the overall effect of chemical composition on the origin of cigarettes. Principal component 1 (PC1) explained 65% of variance, while component (PC2) explains 26% of variation, the overall percentage of variation of the two main components being 91% (figure 4).

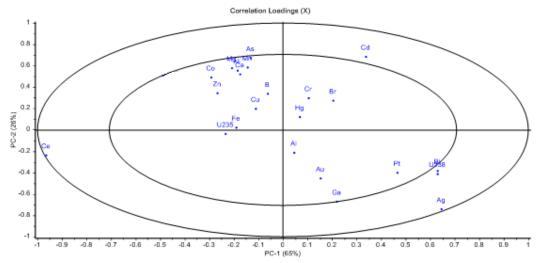


Fig. 4 Principal Component Analysis in different samples of cigarettes, according to the mineral concentrations

Component by PC1 distinguishes samples according to the content in Ag, Bi, U235 while PC2 component distinguished samples according to the content in As, Mn and Cd. The Hg and Al concentrations and proximity to the origin of the coordinates indicates that these parameters are not useful in the total variation. Component PC2 distinguishes types of cigarettes in

4. Conclusion

The metals Cu, Ni, Cr, Se, Hg, Pb were found to be neglijible. For cadmium, TWI was exceeded for Kent Clik cigarettes of 2.52 times, at a rate of 10 cigarettes per day, and of 5.10 times at a consumption of 20 cigarettes per day. In the case of Φ oct cigarettes, TWI has been exceeded of 1.86 times at a consumption of 20 cigarettes per day. The penetration of toxic elements in two categories: on the left side there are Romanian cigarettes, while on the right side there are Ukrainian cigarettes. Cigarettes Kent Nanotek Neo Romania are in discordant note to the other Romanian cigarettes being placed close to the Ukrainian cigarettes because of metal content.

the body is influenced by the moisture content of tobacco [9]. In the case of a high tobacco moisture more and more water vapor are generated which allows a drive of several toxic substances to the mouth end of the cigarette. Smoking of the last third of cigarette lead to increasing the ingestion of toxic substances from its total content determined.

Sonia AMARIEI, Cristina-Elena HRETCANU, Gheorghe GUTT, Alexandra AGACHI, Heavy metals in tobacco, Issue 1 - 2014, pag. 80 - 86

5. References

[1]. ZAPRJANOVA Penka, IVANOV Krasimir, ANGELOVA Violina, DOSPATLIEV Lilko, *Relation between soil characteristics and heavy metal content in Virginia tobacco*, World Congress of Soil Science, Soil Solutions for a Changing World, 1 – 6 August 2010, Brisbane, Australia. Published on DVD, 205-208

[2]. PELIT Füsun Okçu, DEMIRDÖĞEN Ruken Esra, HENDEN Emür, *Investigation of heavy metal content of Turkish tobacco leaves, cigarette butt, ash, and smoke*, Environ Monit Assess (2013) 185:9471–9479

[3]. ZHANG Y., YANG X., ZHANG S., TIAN Y., GUO W., The influence of humic acids on the accumulation of lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) in tobacco leaves grown in different soils, Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition, 2013, 13(1), 43-53
[4]. LUGON-MOULIN N., RYAN L., DONINI P., ROSSI L., Cadmium content of phosphate fertilizers used for tobacco production, Agron. Sustain. Dev. 26 (2006), 151–155

[5]. BECCALONI Eleonora, VANNI Fabiana, BECCALONI Massimiliano, CARERE Mario, Concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, lead and zinc in homegrown vegetables and fruits: Estimated intake by population in an industrialized area of Sardinia, Italy, Microchemical Journal 107, (2013) 190–195

[6]. MUSHARRAF Syed Ghulam, SHOAIB Muhammad, SIDDIQUI Amna Jabbar, NAJAM-UL-HAQ Muhammad, AFTAB Ahmed, *Quantitative analysis of some important metals and metalloids in tobacco products by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)*, Chemistry Central Journal, (2012) [7]. R.S. PAPPAS, S.B. STANFILL, C.H. WATSON, D.L. ASHLEY, Analysis of Toxic Metals in Commercial Moist Snuff and Alaskan Iqmik, Journal of Analytical Toxicology, Vol. 32, May 2008, p.281-290

[8]. ASHRAF Muhammad Waqar, *Levels of Heavy Metals in Popular Cigarette Brands and Exposure to These Metals via Smoking*, The Scientific World Journal, (2012), Article ID 729430, p.1-5

[9]. PRABHAKAR V, JAYAKRISHNAN G, NAIR SV, RANGANATHAN B, Determination of trace metals, moisture, pH and assessment of potential toxicity of selected smokeless tobacco products, Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, volume75, Issue 3, 9 (2013), 262-269

[10]. YARED Beyene Yohannes, YOSHINORI Ikenaka, SHOUTA M.M. Nakayama, AKSORN Saengtiencha, KENSUKE Watanabe, MAYUMI Ishizuka, Organochlorine pesticides and heavy metals in fish from Lake Awassa, Ethiopia: Insights from stable isotope analysis, Chemosphere 91 (2013), 857–863

[11]. LAZAREVIĆ Konstansa, NIKOLIĆ Dejan, STOŠIĆ Ljiljana, MILUTINOVIĆ Suzana, VIDENOVIĆ Jelena, BOGDANOVIĆ Dragan, Determination of lead and arsenic in tobacco and cigarettes: an important issue of public health, Cent Eur J Public Health (2012); 20 (1): 62–66

[12]. DHAWARE Dhanashri, DESHPANDE Aditi, KHANDEKAR R.N., CHOWGULE Rohini, *Determination of Toxic Metals in Indian Smokeless Tobacco Products*, The Scientific World, 9 (2009), 1140–1147