

## Determination of Cd in commercial tobacco by EMFAAS.

G. Carrone,<sup>a</sup> E. Morzan,<sup>a</sup> M. Tudino<sup>\*a</sup> and R. Etchenique<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Departamento de Química Inorgánica, Analítica y Química Física, INQUIMAE, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Ciudad Universitaria Pabellón 2, AR1428EHA Buenos Aires, Argentina. E-mail: rober@qi.fcen.uba.ar; tudino@qi.fcen.uba.ar

### S1. Diagram of EMFAAS:

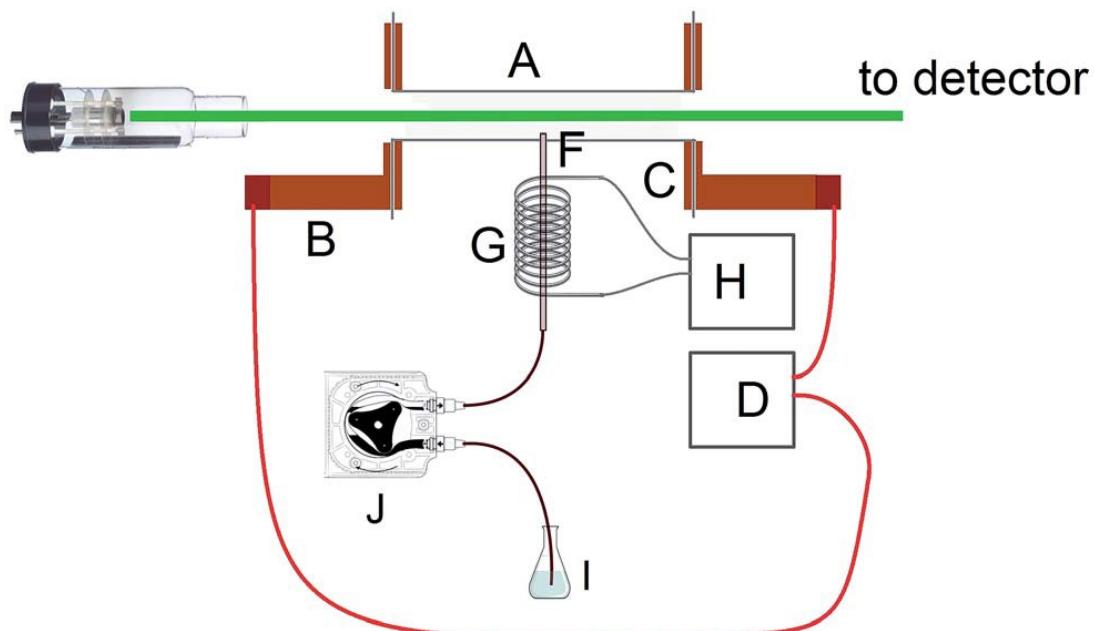


Figure S1. Diagram of the Electrothermal Metal Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (EMFAAS).<sup>7</sup> A) 10 mm inner diameter tube made of a 304L stainless steel alloy. B and C) Copper pillars. D) Controlled low voltage–high current source. F) Ceramic capillary used as injector of sample. G) Nichrome wire resistance. H) Regulated voltage power supply. I) Sample. J) Peristaltic pump.

### S2. Determination of Mn and Zn.

Table S1. Amount of µg Mn and Zn / cigarette determined by EMFAAS in samples of tobacco of two different brands of cigarettes. Validation was done by FAAS method.

Brand	Element	EMFAAS	FAAS	%REC
A	Mn	46.21	47.30	97.69
	Zn	20.86	21.13	98.71
E	Mn	40.96	40.12	102.10
	Zn	26.03	26.14	99.59