**Abstract**: To evaluate the contamination level of heavy metals in honeybee products, twenty fresh clover honey, ten beeswax and ten bee bread samples represented contaminated and non-contaminated areas were collected directly from the apiaries in Upper Egypt region during season of 2015. The concentrations of Lead, Cadmium, Iron, Copper and Zinc were determined in all samples using tomic absorption spectrophotometry and quantified against standard solution.

The highest lead contents (0.5488 mg/kg) was estimated in honey samples collected from industrialized area with a significant differences with all other locations followed with honey samples collected from the apiaries located nearby traffic area (0.5120 mg/kg). The lowest Pb content were estimated in honey samples collected from rural area (0.5096 mg/kg). The highest content of Cd (0.1042 mg/kg) was recorded in honey samples collected from urbanized areas followed by that of samples collected from industrialized areas (0.1012 mg/kg) with a significant difference. However, honey produced in rural areas had lowest Cd concentration (0.0961 mg/kg). Cadmium (Cd) content was positively correlated with lead (Pb) content in honey samples collected from different locations.

Iron (Fe) content determined in honey samples collected from contaminated and non-contaminated areas were relatively differed. The iron concentration values ranged from 2.074 to 2.506 mg/kg. Also, the present data of copper (Cu) content in honey samples were under international standard limet.

Values of heavy metal concentrations of lead, cadmium and zinc contents in beeswax samples were found to be significantly higher in samples collected from urbanized and industrialized areas. The results of heavy metal contamination in bee bread samples showed that the lead concentration increased significantly to 1.338 mg/kg in samples collected from industrialized and urban areas. Also, iron, copper and zinc contents in bee bread samples collected from industrialized area increased insignificantly in comparison of the contents of rural samples.

The results of the present study show the safety of honeys produced from Upper Egypt apiaries.