Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Test method to quantitatively determine dimethylformamide in footwear materials (ISO 16189:2021)



#### EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

#### NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 16189:2021 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 16189:2021 ingliskeelset teksti.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 16189:2021 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 16189:2021.

Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.

This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 08.12.2021.

Date of Availability of the European standard is 08.12.2021.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.

The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile <u>standardiosakond@evs.ee</u>.

ICS 61.060

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

### **EN ISO 16189**

## EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2021

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Supersedes CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013

#### **English Version**

Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Test method to quantitatively determine dimethylformamide in footwear materials (ISO 16189:2021)

Chaussures - Substances critiques potentiellement présentes dans les chaussures et les composants de chaussures - Méthode d'essai pour déterminer quantitativement le diméthylformamide dans les matériaux de chaussures (ISO 16189:2021)

Schuhe - Möglicherweise in Schuhen und Schuhbestandteilen vorhandene kritische Substanzen -Prüfverfahren zur quantitativen Bestimmung von Dimethylformamid in Schuhwerkstoffen (ISO 16189:2021)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 November 2021.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

#### **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16189:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216 "Footwear" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear" the secretariat of which is held by UNE.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 16189:2021 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16189:2021 without any modification.

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#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 309, *Footwear*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition of ISO 16189 cancels and replaces ISO/TS 16189:2013, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- <u>5.4</u> updated;
- <u>5.5</u> updated;
- 7.1: new size of cut pieces.

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# Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components — Test method to quantitatively determine dimethylformamide in footwear materials

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine the amounts of dimethylformamide (DMF) in footwear and footwear components containing polyurethane (PU) coated material.

NOTE 1 In the footwear industry, when PU is injected (reaction moulded), this process does not require the use of DMF. For PU coated material, the use of DMF is possible.

NOTE 2 Several abbreviations can be used for dimethylformamide DMF, DMFa, DMFo. This document uses DMF.

ISO/TR 16178:2021, Table 1 defines which materials are concerned by this determination.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4787, Laboratory glassware — Volumetric instruments — Methods for testing of capacity and for use

#### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 4 Principle

The sample is cut in small pieces and extracted with methanol in a sealed vial at 70 °C in an ultrasonic bath for 1 h. An aliquot is then analysed using a gas chromatograph with mass selective detector.

#### 5 Reagents

Unless otherwise specified, analytical grade chemicals shall be used.

**5.1 Dimethylformamide (DMF),** CAS Registry Number®<sup>1)</sup> 68-12-2, highest available defined purity standard.

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<sup>1)</sup> CAS Registry Number® (CAS RN®) is a trademark of CAS corporation. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.