

English Version

**Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear
and footwear components (ISO/TR 16178:2012)**

Chaussures - Substances critiques potentiellement
présentes dans la chaussure et les composants de
chaussures (ISO/TR 16178:2012)

Schuhe - Möglicherweise in Schuhen und
Schuhbestandteilen vorhandene kritische Substanzen
(ISO/TR 16178:2012)

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Foreword

This document (CEN ISO/TR 16178:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear", the secretariat of which is held by AENOR, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 216 "Footwear".

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Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components

1 Scope

This Technical Report establishes a list of critical chemical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components.

This Technical Report describes the critical chemical substances, their potential risks, the materials in which they can be found and the test method(s) which can be used to quantify them. It does not include requirements; it is the responsibility of the user of this Technical Report to fix his/her level of acceptance, for instance using a defined concentration or detection limit or quantification limit.

NOTE The proposed test methods indicate the state of the art. Some substances do not include a test method, as no test method is available at the time of publication of this Technical Report. If possible, it is intended to include a test method in a revision of this Technical Report.

This Technical Report applies to any kind of footwear and footwear components.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

allergen

substance that is capable of inducing an allergic reaction

2.2

allergy

immunologically mediated response to certain specific substances

NOTE 1 The specific substances are allergens.

NOTE 2 Type-1 allergy (respiratory allergy) is mediated by IgE antibodies and can cause asthma, rhinitis and urticaria.

NOTE 3 Type-4 allergy (dermal allergy) is mediated by T-cells and can cause dermatitis.

2.3

detection limit

value from which a substance is considered detectable

NOTE This means that the signal associated to the substance is three times bigger than the background noise signal. The limit of detection is determined experimentally by the laboratory for each substance.

2.4

quantification limit

value from which a substance is considered measurable

NOTE It is the value where the uncertainty of measurement is equal to 50 % of the determined value.

2.5

absence of a chemical

state in which a chemical is lacking from a material, where the test method is unable to detect it

NOTE The amount of the chemical is smaller than the detection limit of the test method.