



BSI Standards Publication

Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components

Part 1: Determination of phthalate with solvent extraction

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 16181-1:20...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 16181-1:2021. It is identical to ISO 16181-1:2021. Together with BS EN ISO 16181-2, it supersedes DD CEN ISO/TS 16181:2011, which will be withdrawn upon publication of BS EN ISO 16181-2.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/69, Footwear & Leather.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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English Version

**Footwear - Critical substances potentially present
in footwear and footwear components - Part 1:
Determination of phthalate with solvent extraction (ISO
16181-1:2021)**

Chaussures - Substances critiques potentiellement
présentes dans les chaussures et les composants des
chaussures - Partie 1: Détermination des phtalates
par extraction au solvant (ISO 16181-1:2021)

Schuhe - Möglicherweise in Schuhen und
Schuhbestandteilen vorhandene kritische
Substanzen - Teil 1: Bestimmung von Phthalaten
mit Lösemittelextraktion (ISO 16181-1:2021)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 February 2021.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 16181-1:2021) 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 October 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2021.

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 16181:2011.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 16181-1:2021 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16181-1:2021 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 www.iso.org/directives).

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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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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 16181-1, together with ISO 16181-2, cancels and replaces ISO/TS 16181:2011, which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- addition of number of phthalates from 7 to 26;
- addition of new [Clause 2](#) and [Clause 3](#), and renumbering of subsequent clauses;
- replacement of “n-hexane/acetone” with “toluene” and alternative “tetrahydrofuran” as extraction solution;
- splitting of former [Clause 3](#) into [Clauses 5](#) and [6](#), with technical modification;
- technical revision of [Clauses 4](#) and [5](#);
- deletion of [5.2.4](#);
- addition of [Clause 9](#);
- addition of [Annex D](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components —

Part 1: Determination of phthalate with solvent extraction

WARNING — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. It does not purport to address all of the safety or environmental problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel and the environment prior to application of the document, and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations for this purpose.

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method to determine the qualitative and quantitative presence of phthalate compounds (see [Annex A](#)) in footwear and footwear components.

NOTE 1 A list of relevant materials potentially containing phthalates can be found in ISO/TR 16178:2012, Annex A or in CEN/TR 16417.

NOTE 2 This test method can also be used to determine phthalates other than those listed in [Annex A](#), subject to validation.

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 4787:2010, *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 terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

4 Principle

The test sample is extracted using toluene at 60 °C in an ultrasonic bath for 1 h. An aliquot is then analysed using a gas chromatograph (GC) with a mass selective detector (MS).

All the abbreviations of phthalates used are given in [Annex A](#).

When compared with ISO 16181-2, the two analytical methods should give similar trends but not necessarily the same absolute result. Therefore, in cases of dispute, the method in this document shall be used in preference to ISO 16181-2.