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Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components — Determination of dimethyl fumarate (DMFU)

Chaussures — Substances critiques potentiellement présentes dans les chaussures et les composants de chaussures — Détermination du fumarate de diméthyle (DMFU)



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Foreword

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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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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 16186 cancels and replaces ISO/TS 16186:2012, which has been technically revised.

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

- new <u>Clause 3, 6.6, 6.8, 6.9</u>;
- gas chromatograph with tandem quadrupole mass spectrometer (GC-MS/MS);
- in <u>Clause 7</u>, desiccant treated as a note;
- in 8.2.2, new clean up procedure;
- new <u>Annexes A</u>, <u>B</u> and <u>C</u>;
- Tabled <u>D.1</u> aligned with <u>Table D.2</u>;
- bibliography added.

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.

Introduction

Dimethyl fumarate (DMFU) has been found to be a sensitizer at very low concentrations, producing extensive, pronounced eczema, which is difficult to treat.

There are regulations that limit the use of DMFU. For example in the EU, products, or any parts thereof, containing DMFU in concentrations greater than 0.1 mg/kg are not authorized on the market^[3].