Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components — Test method to quantitatively determine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in footwear materials

Chaussures — Substances critiques potentiellement présentes dans les chaussures et les composants de chaussures — Méthode d’essai pour déterminer quantitativement les hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques (HAP) dans les matériaux de chaussures
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Annex A has been added.

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Introduction

Certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) have been identified as carcinogenic. Thus, several countries have restricted them in articles such as footwear, e.g. in the European Union by Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1513[1] amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006[2].

Restricted PAHs according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP), Benzo[e]pyrene (BeP), Benzo[a]anthracene (BaA), Chrysene (CHR), Benzo[b]fluoranthene (BbFA), Benzo[j]fluoranthene (BjFA), (g) Benzo[k]fluoranthene (BkFA) and Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene (DBAhA).

Further PAHs are restricted by footwear brands in their restricted substances lists (RSLs).