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

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Chaussures — Substances critiques potentiellement présentes dans  
la chaussure et les composants de chaussure — Méthodes d'essai  
pour déterminer quantitativement les hydrocarbures aromatiques  
polycycliques (HAP) dans les matériaux de chaussure*

ISO/TS 16190:2013

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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

ISO/TS 16190 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 309, *Footwear*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 216, *Footwear*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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

**CAUTION** — The use of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) can be hazardous.

## 1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies a method to determine the amounts of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in footwear and footwear components.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TR 16178:2012, *Footwear — Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components*

ISO 17993:2002, *Water quality — Determination of 15 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in water by HPLC with fluorescence detection after liquid-liquid extraction*

ISO 28540:2011, *Water quality — Determination of 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in water — Method using gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC-MS)*

## 3 Principle

The test sample is extracted using n-hexane at 60 °C in an ultrasonic bath for 1 h. An aliquot is then analysed using chromatographic techniques.

See ISO/TR 16178:2012, Table 1, which defines which materials are concerned by this determination.

## 4 Chemicals

All chemicals shall be analytical grade.

**4.1 n-Hexane**, CAS<sup>1)</sup> number: 110-54-3.

**4.2 Certificated PAH stock solution**, with 18 different components specified in 6.4 to each 100 µg/ml.

NOTE Commercial solutions are available on the market.

**4.3 Internal standards:**

- Naphthalene-d8, CAS number: 1146-65-2
- Pyrene-d10, CAS number: 1718-52-1
- Perylene-d12, CAS number: 1520-96-3
- Anthracene-d10 CAS number: 1719-06-8

1) CAS: Chemical Abstract Service.

- Phenanthrene-d10 CAS number 1517-22-2
- Triphenylbenzene CAS number: 612-71-5
- Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 CAS number: 63466-71-7

NOTE The following list shows examples of correspondence between PAH and deuterated internal standards.

Name	Internal standard
Naphthalene	Naphthalene-d8
Acenaphthylene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Acenaphthene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Fluorene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Phenanthrene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Anthracene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Fluoranthene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Pyrene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Benzo[a]anthracene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Benzo[e]pyrene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Chrysene	Pyrene-d10 or Anthracene-d10 or Phenanthrene-d10
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 or Perylene-d12 or Triphenylbenzene
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 or Perylene-d12 or Triphenylbenzene
Benzo[a]pyrene	Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 or Perylene-d12 or Triphenylbenzene
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 or Perylene-d12 or Triphenylbenzene
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 or Perylene-d12 or Triphenylbenzene
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	Benzo[a]pyrene-d12 or Perylene-d12 or Triphenylbenzene

**4.4 Preservation:** Certificated PAH stock solution (4.2) and internal standards (4.3) shall be stored at 4 °C ± 3 °C and preserved in the dark.

## 5 Apparatus and materials

- 5.1 **Analytical balance.**
- 5.2 **Lockable jar with lid.**
- 5.3 **Ultrasonic bath** (temperature controlled).
- 5.4 **Micropipettes**, 50 µl and 100 µl.
- 5.5 **Pipette**, 0,5 to 5 ml capacity.
- 5.6 **Volumetric flasks** of 10 ml and 100 ml.

### 5.7 Suitable chromatographic techniques for PAH analysis.

EXAMPLES High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method: fluorescence detector (FLD) and diode array detector (DAD); mass selective detector (MS or MS-MS) method: gas chromatograph with mass selective detector (GC-MS or GC-MS-MS).

### 5.8 PTFE-membrane filter, pore width 0,45 µm.

## 6 Procedure

### 6.1 Preparation of standard solutions

#### 6.1.1 Internal standard stock solution (each 100 µg/ml)

Use the analytical balance (5.1) and weigh 0,01 g of each internal standard (4.3) into several 100 ml volumetric flasks (5.6) and fill up to the mark with n-hexane (4.1).

The maximum shelf life of this internal standard stock solution is 3 months. It shall be stored at 4 °C ± 3 °C and preserved in the dark.

NOTE Commercial solutions are available on the market.

#### 6.1.2 Internal standard solution (5 µg/ml)

Transfer 0,5 ml of each internal standard solution (6.1.1) to a 10 ml volumetric flask (5.6) and fill up to the mark with n-hexane (4.1).

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### 6.1.3 PAH

The following 18 PAH are relevant:

Naphthalene	CAS number: 91-20-3
Acenaphthylene	CAS number: 208-96-8
Acenaphthene	CAS number: 83-32-9
Fluorene	CAS number: 86-73-7
Phenanthrene	CAS number: 85-01-8
Anthracene	CAS number: 120-12-7
Fluoranthene	CAS number: 206-44-0
Pyrene	CAS number: 129-00-0
Benzo[a]anthracene	CAS number: 56-55-3
Benzo[e]pyrene	CAS number: 192-97-2
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	CAS number: 205-82-3
Chrysene	CAS number: 218-01-9
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	CAS number: 205-99-2
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	CAS number: 207-08-9
Benzo[a]pyrene	CAS number: 50-32-8
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	CAS number: 193-39-5
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	CAS number: 53-70-3
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	CAS number: 191-24-2

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### 6.1.4 PAH standard solution (0,5 µg/ml)

Place 9 ml of n-hexane (4.1) in a 10 ml volumetric flask (5.6), add 50 µl of PAH stock solution (4.2) and then top up to the calibration mark with n-hexane (4.1).

### 6.1.5 PAH calibration solution (0,05 µg/ml)

Put 1 ml of PAH standard solution (6.1.4) and 0,1 ml of internal standard solution (6.1.2) into a 10 ml volumetric flask (5.6) and fill up to the mark with n-hexane (4.1).

## 6.2 Sample preparation

Dismantle the footwear and separate the different material types into three categories: leather, textile and polymer.

Each test sample shall consist of a single material type (leather or textile or polymer) which is tested separately.

Each material type is cut into pieces up to 3 mm edge length.



### 6.3 Extraction

Weigh  $1 \text{ g} \pm 0,001 \text{ g}$  test sample ( $m_s$ ) with the analytical balance (5.1) into the lockable jar (5.2) and mix with 9,9 ml n-hexane (4.1) and 0,1 ml internal standard solution (6.1.2). Extract at  $60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in an ultrasonic bath (5.3) for 1 h.

After cooling to room temperature, filter the solution (if necessary through a PTFE membrane filter (5.8)).

### 6.4 Determination

#### 6.4.1 HPLC method

Determine the PAH according to ISO 17993:2002, 8.5. An example of chromatographic conditions is given in ISO 17993:2002, Annex A.

Internal standard use is not mandatory for the HPLC method.

#### 6.4.2 GC-MS method

Determine the PAH according to ISO 28540:2011, Clause 10.

An example of chromatographic conditions is given in ISO 28540:2011, Annex A.

## 7 Quantification

The content of individual substances is calculated according to the following equation as a mass fraction  $w$  in mg/kg:

$$w = \frac{A_{\text{PAH-S}} \cdot c_{\text{PAH-Std}} \cdot V}{A_{\text{PAH-Std}} \cdot m_s} \cdot \frac{A_{\text{int.Std}}}{A_{\text{int.S}}}$$

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where

$A_{\text{PAH-S}}$  is the peak area of PAH components in the sample;

$A_{\text{PAH-Std}}$  is the peak area of PAH components in the calibration solution;

$c_{\text{PAH-Std}}$  is the concentration of PAH components in the calibration solution ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ );

$V$  is the final volume of the sample (ml) ( $V = 10 \text{ ml}$  according to 6.3);

$m_s$  is the mass of the sample (g);

$A_{\text{int.Std}}$  is the peak area of internal standard in calibration solution;

$A_{\text{int.S}}$  is the peak area of internal standard in the sample.

## 8 Performance of the method

The laboratory shall determine for each PAH the limit of quantification, taking into account the chosen technique (6.4).

This quantification limit shall be lower or equal to  $0,2 \text{ mg/kg}$  for each PAH.