DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

TDC 11 (1153) CD_3 /
ISO 17075 -2 :2017
First Edition

Leather — Chemical determination of chromium(VI) content in leather — Part 2: Chromatographic method

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Second edition 2022

National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory National standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the Apparel Technical Committee under the supervision of the Textile and Leather Divisional Standards Committee.

This Draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 17075 -2 :2017 (Leather — Chemical determination of chromium(VI) content in leather — Part 1: Colorimetric method published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The text of the International Standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Draft Tanzania Standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Scope

This document specifies a method for determining chromium(VI) in solutions leached from leather under defined conditions. The method described is suitable to quantify the chromium(VI) content in leathers down to 3 mg/kg.

This document is applicable to all leather types.

The results obtained from this method are strictly dependent on the extraction conditions. Results obtained by using other extraction procedures (extraction solution, pH, extraction time, etc.) are not comparable with the results produced by the procedure described in this document.

If a leather sample is tested with both ISO 17075-1 and this document, the results obtained with this document are considered as the reference. The advantage of the method described in this document is that there are no interferences from the colour of the extract. Nevertheless, interlaboratory trials do not show significant differences (see Annex D) and the results are comparable between both methods

