

EU TOY DIRECTIVE: ENSURE COMPLIANCE TO EN 71-3:2013



NEW AND REVISED EN 71-3 REQUIREMENTS

EN 71-3:2013 (migration of certain elements) has been published by CEN on June 5 and harmonised under the EU Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC (TSD) on June 29, 2013. This means that compliance to this standard gives presumption of conformity with the TSD.

The list of elements covered by EN 71-3:2013 has increased to 19.

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| • Antimony | • Aluminium |
| • Arsenic | • Boron |
| • Barium | • Cobalt |
| • Cadmium | • Copper |
| • Chromium [Chromium(III) and Chromium(VI) in 2013 standard] | • Manganese |
| • Lead | • Nickel |
| • Mercury | • Strontium |
| • Selenium | • Tin |
| = old elements | • Organotin |
| | • Zinc |
| | = new elements |

The EN 71 chemical standard series, which are in force since July 20, 2013, can be used to show compliance to the new EU Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC. The EN 71-3:2013 standard (migration of certain elements) has been revised in order to show compliance to the new toy chemical requirements. New heavy metals have been introduced by the Toy Directive and many of the existing limits have been significantly lowered. Benefit from SGS chemical expertise to ensure toy compliance on the EU market.

It now places very low limits on the migration of some heavy metals and specifies oxidation states or compounds such as Chromium III, Chromium VI and Organotin. Laboratories will find these limits and substance identification very challenging, potentially requiring highly specialised equipment, more manpower and longer turnaround times.

HOW TO SHOW COMPLIANCE WITH EN 71-3:2013 AND OTHER CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS?

SGS DEVELOPS NEW TEST METHODS ALIGNED WITH EN 71-3 REQUIREMENTS

With the new standard in force we understand your needs to show compliance to the Toy Directive chemical requirements. Contributing to the work of the EN standardisation body, our research and development team has established a sound test approach with state-of-the-art testing methods to cope with the requirements in the new standard.

Instead of testing immediately against the 19 soluble elements including Cr(III), Cr(VI) and organotin, we recommend you first screen for heavy metals (total tin, total chromium) and then take it further if the results are positive. Our modular testing solution featuring a screening approach saves you time and money, without compromising safety. Conducting full tests straightaway for every product will cost you more and as well as longer turnaround times.

Independent and innovative, our toy experts use state-of-the-art facilities and technology to deliver tailor value added services that help to improve your business.



TOY MATERIALS WHICH ARE TO BE CONSIDERED

In order to consider the different exposure risks, EN 71-3:2013 now identifies three types of toy materials for testing. Different migration limits apply to each category.

CATEGORY 1 – DRY, BRITTLE, POWDER-LIKE OR PLIABLE (EXAMPLES):	CATEGORY 2 – LIQUID OR STICKY (EXAMPLES):	CATEGORY 3 – SCRAPED OFF (EXAMPLES):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compressed paint tablets Chalk Crayons Plaster of Paris Modelling compounds Bouncing Putty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bubble solution Finger paints Liquid adhesive Slime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface coatings Hard polymers Soft polymers Wood Textiles Glass/Ceramics Metals & Alloys Others (leather, bone, natural sponge)

Most toy materials belong to category 3.

OTHER CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER 2009/48/EC

- Substances that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (CMRs) are prohibited for use in toys.
- 55 listed allergenic fragrances may not be used and another 11 must be declared if concentration exceeds 100 mg/kg.
- Nitrosamines/Nitrosatable substances may not be used in toys for children under 36 months or in other toys to be placed in the mouth.

Since 20 July 2013, toys that do not meet the new chemical requirements are not accepted on the EU market.

SGS IS THE WORLD'S LEADING INSPECTION, VERIFICATION, TESTING AND CERTIFICATION COMPANY.

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT UNDER 2009/48/EC

The new Toy Safety Directive also requires manufacturers, before placing a toy on the market, to carry out an analysis of the chemical hazards that the toy may present and an assessment of the potential exposure to them. To achieve this, it is essential that your suppliers provide you with full details of the materials and substances used in your toys. BOM (Bill of Materials) and BOS (Bill of Substances) are key elements of the Chemical Safety Assessment.

SGS has a dedicated tool and expertise to assist you with the chemical safety assessment, which will help you to prepare compliance to chemical requirements resulting from the Toy Safety Directive and REACH Regulation.

COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE EU CHEMICAL LEGISLATION

Toys entering the EU market must not only meet the new chemical requirements of the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC but also all other applicable EU legislation such as REACH, CLP and RoHS2.

WHY CHOOSE SGS?

SGS is recognized for its toy expertise and worldwide lab network. SGS can assist for all your EU chemical compliance needs including testing according to the new chemical requirements of the EN 71-3:2013 standard, SVHC screening for REACH and RoHS2 testing.

We help you to ensure full compliance with the EU Toy Safety Directive through testing according to harmonised standards (EN 71-1, EN 71-2, EN 71-3, EN 71-4, EN 71-5, EN 71-8, EN 71-12, EN 62115), training, safety assessments, technical documentation check, labelling review, inspections and audits.

CONTACT US

To learn more about SGS EN 71-3 testing and compliance with the EU Toy Safety Directive contact your local SGS representative or contact our global team at consumer.products@sgs.com and visit www.sgs.com/toys.

WHEN YOU NEED TO BE SURE

SGS