

Chemicals in toys

# CASP20220

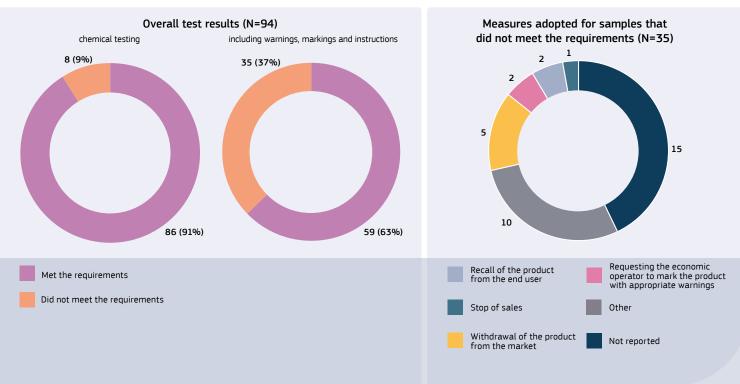
The Coordinated Activities on the Safety of Products (CASP) projects enable all the market surveillance authorities from European Union and European Economic Area countries to cooperate in reinforcing the safety of products placed on the European Single Market.

#### **Product scope**

The activity covered soft and hard plastic toys intended for children above and under 36 months of age, focusing on identifying dangerous levels of certain chemicals in toys.



#### **Testing and results**



Consumers

#### Main testing criteria

Testing focused on detecting the presence of unauthorised dangerous chemicals that pose risks to human health. More specifically, the testing plan focused on the detection of:

- phthalates, polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and cadmium, according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH);
- the migration of 17 metals restricted by the Toy Safety Directive (TSD) with the exception of chromium (VI) and organic tin;
- formaldehyde, bisphenol A (BPA), phenol and flame retardants, in relation to Appendix C to Annex II of the TSD.

### Key recommendations



Pay particular attention to toys made of soft plastic. When performing risk assessments of plastic toys, be aware that soft plastic, in particular PVC plastic, may contain restricted substances such as phthalates. Additionally, BPA might be detected in soft or semi-rigid plastic toys (for example bath ducks).



Take measures when a toy product is found not to comply with EU's chemical safety requirements. Actively participate in the removal of unsafe toys from the market: this may very well include withdrawing or recalling the product immediately and alerting the public to the risk presented, in full cooperation with your distribution chain and with the MSAs. (2)

Warnings, markings, and instructions. • Product markings and labelling found

on the toy must be in the national language(s) of the Member State where the product is made available. • Before being placed on the market, all toys must be labelled with the CE mark. • All toys must carry the correct name and postal address of a European manufacturer and/or importer, and the

appropriate traceability information to assist in the recall of unsafe toy products (a website is not sufficient for a contact point address). Be aware that

if only the address of the distributor is included on the toy package, the latter bears full responsibility for the conformity assessment of the toy.



#### Recalls.

Clearly communicate with consumers on how they will receive information on possible recall actions. Make recall notices clear and accessible, and always indicate the hazards posed by the product. Regularly monitor the impact of a recall and adjust the strategy accordingly.



#### Know your supplier.

Make a careful assessment when choosing who you work with. Verify and authenticate the identity of the suppliers you are dealing with.

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## Report incidents to the competent authority.

Where a toy presents a safety risk, economic operators have a legal duty to immediately inform the competent national authority of the Member State in which the toy has been made available. One method of notification is to use the Product Safety Business Alert Gateway.

## Participating market surveillance authorities

COUNTRY	MSA
Austria	Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection
Estonia	Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority
France	General Directorate for Competition Policy, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control
Ireland	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission
Malta	Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority
Poland	Office of Competition and Consumer Protection
Slovak Republic	Slovak Trade Inspection
Slovenia	Health Inspectorate
Sweden	Swedish Chemicals Agency

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