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**Safety of toys —**

Part 3:

**Migration of certain elements**

**AMENDMENT 1**

*Sécurité des jouets —*

*Partie 3: Migration de certains éléments*

*AMENDEMENT 1*

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 181, *Safety of toys*.

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# Safety of toys —

## Part 3: Migration of certain elements

### AMENDMENT 1

*Page 1, Subclause 1.3*

In the second dash point, replace the word “up to” by “under” to read:

— all toys intended for or suitable for children under 72 months of age;

*Page 5, [Clause 7](#)*

Replace the existing clause with the following:

#### **7 Selection of test portions**

See [C.6](#).

A laboratory sample for testing shall consist of a toy either in the form in which it is marketed, or in the form in which it is intended to be marketed. Test portions shall be taken from the accessible parts (see ISO 8124-1) of a single toy sample. Identical materials in the toy may be combined and treated as a single test portion, but additional toy samples shall not be used. Test portions may be composed of more than one material or colour only if physical separation, e.g. dot printing, patterned textiles or mass limitation reasons, precludes the formation of discrete specimens.

**NOTE** The requirement does not preclude the taking of test portions from materials used to manufacture the toy provided they are representative of the final toy.

Test portions of less than 10 mg of material shall not be tested.

*Page 16, Subclause C.2.2*

Replace the second paragraph by the following:

“The wording “unless they form part of the toy” in 1.4 is intended to mean, for example, boxes containing jigsaw puzzles or packaging on which the instructions are included in the case of games, etc., but taking into account the second listed item of 1.3 restricting the requirements to toys intended for children under 72 months of age. It is not intended to address, for example, blister packs containing simple instructions.”

*Page 19, [Subclause C.6](#)*

Replace the existing clause with the following:

#### **C.6 Selection of test portions**

See [Clause 7](#).

The practice of analysing “composite” (combination of different materials or colours) test portions is not appropriate, nor will it normally be necessary with the availability of the “5,0 ml” test method. The analysis of composite materials can result in the reduced migration of toxic elements leading to an artificially low result. For example, barium extraction from paint can be reduced when the paint is coextracted with another paint. This can occur when a counter ion in one of the paints causes the barium to be precipitated. Sulfate is such a counter ion. Thus, except for cases where the separation of colours or toy material is impractical, e.g. dot printing, each discrete area is treated as a single sample.

The note clarifies that testing on raw materials used in the manufacturing process is an acceptable method of establishing compliance with this standard, but should be relied upon only if the manufacturer is able to establish with a high degree of assurance that such results are representative of those which would be obtained by testing finished items. Thus, the approach is only valid when it is assessed that the manufacturing process does not affect the migration of elements from the toy materials and the materials tested are representative of those in the final toy. For example, it would be possible to prove compliance with this standard for a surface coating by testing the coating plated e.g. on glass, dried and then prepared according to 8.1.

Care should be taken to ensure that the material is representative of how the material appears in the final toy and so, for example, it would not be appropriate to test solid nylon polymer if the nylon appears in the final toy as a nylon textile.

It should be noted that differences in test results between raw materials and finished goods may arise due to a number of causes; among the most common are:

- a) Substitution of raw materials occurring during production;
- b) Contamination of the raw material occurring during production (e.g. spray guns contaminated by lead used to apply compliant paint, thereby rendering it noncompliant);
- c) Migration of elements and their compounds from plasticized substrate to surface coating.