



2018 Updates for the Toy Industry

As we enter into 2018, the toy industry is transforming all around us. It is vital to be aware of these changes because the safety and compliance of your toys may depend on it. Many influential regulations will have updates become effective in 2018, such as the Oregon's Toxic Free Kids Act, CPSC Phthalate Rules and Brazil INMETRO Ordinance N. 563: 2016. Below is a snapshot of the upcoming changes in 2018.



Oregon's Toxic Free Kids Act Compliance begins January 1, 2018

The Toxic-Free Kids Act, which was passed by the Oregon Senate and House and signed into law in 2015, entered Phase 2 at the beginning of 2018. This phase requires that manufacturers of children's products report to the Oregon Health Authority any products that contain chemicals on the previously established Chemicals of High Concern List. Non-exempt manufacturers will be required to report every other year until the chemicals of concern have been removed, or they've ceased marketing the offending products in Oregon.



CPSC Phthalate Rules become effective April 25, 2018

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has taken additional steps towards removing phthalates from children's products. Passed in October of 2017, a new rule restricting the use of DINP, DPENP, DHEXP, DCHP, and DIBP in addition to the already prohibited DEHP, DBP, and BBP goes into effect on April 25, 2018. This ruling expands the list of CPSC restricted phthalates, at a concentration of more than 0.1 percent, to eight for products manufactured or imported on or after that date.



Washington State Chemical Additions and Reporting Timeline Change

The State of Washington Department of Ecology has adapted its Children's Safe Products Reporting Rule. The official changes, approved in 2017, included adding 20 chemicals and removing three others, from the previously established Chemicals of High Concern to Children list. Changes also included a timeline adjustment for reporting. Manufacturers are now required to report, annually by January 31st, any high-concern chemicals present in children's products.



ASTM F963-17 for Toy Safety will become the mandatory standard on February 28, 2018

ASTM International has published ASTM F963-17 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety to replace ASTM F963-16 as the mandatory toy standard in the US. The revision includes the necessary language that was missing from the previous 2016 edition regarding the kinetic energy and kinetic energy density requirements for projectile toys. In addition, other editorial changes were made. The date of publication was August 24, 2017.





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Brazil's INMETRO Ordinance N. 563: 2016 becomes effective December 2018

INMETRO, the Brazilian accreditation body, has expanded the requirements for toys and children's products to be imported into or sold in Brazil. The ordinance brings with it new labeling requirements such as the inclusion of a Register Number provided by INMETRO, changes to the age grade indications and major adjustments to the Certification Procedure. Additionally, there are new formamide and testing requirements for foam mattresses.



EU Toy Safety Directive: New Lead, Phenol and BPA limits become effective November 2018

The EU Toy Safety Directive strengthened and added new limits that will become effective, November 2018. The Directive strengthened the already existing migration limit for lead in three toy material categories by approximately 7-fold. The material categories are dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toys, liquid or sticky toys, or scraped-off toys. The Directive also strengthened the migration limit for BPA and added new limits for phenol in toys intended for children under 36 months or for toys intended to be put in the mouth.



Prop. 65 New Warnings become effective August 2018

California is expanding the reach of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, a law that's been in place since 1986. Amendments passed in 2016 are designed to give clearer warnings to consumers about toxic substances found in the goods they purchase. Significant changes include the inclusion of a warning symbol, red print for chemical substances and primary risk factors, and a link to the Proposition 65 website. Manufacturers were given a two-year warning to implement the changes, but are expected to be in compliance by August 30, 2018.



CEN Publishes EN 71-8:2018 Safety of Toys — Part 8: Activity Toys For Domestic Use

This standard specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys that incorporate a crossbeam and are intended for children under 14 years old to play on or intended to bear the mass of one or more children. This standard specifies requirements for separately sold accessories and components of activity toys, separately sold swing elements that are ready for use or in combination with an activity toy, and construction packages for activity toys including components used to build activity toys. Important dates for this standard are:

- Date of Availability: January 10, 2018
- Date of Announcement: April 30, 2018
- Date of Publication: July 31, 2018



For more information on these changes to the Toy Industry, please visit us at www.ul.com/CRS or email Toys@ul.com to speak to a UL Toy Subject Matter Expert.