



Toy

HCT-202412-01

EU released new toy safety standard EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024

On October 31, 2024, the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) approved the revised version of the European Toy Safety Standard EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024 "Toy Safety - Part 3: Migration of Specific Elements", and officially released the official version of the standard on the CEN website on December 4, 2024.

It is expected that the European Commission will approve the standard before June 30, 2025, when the old standards including EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021/prA2 and EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 will be replaced simultaneously; the new standard EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024 will be given the status of a mandatory standard for EU member states and will be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, thereby becoming a harmonized standard for the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC.

CEN/TC 52 - Safety of toys	
<p>General Structure Work programme <u>Published Standards</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">EN FR DE</p>	
Project	
Reference	EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024
Title	Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements
Work Item Number	00052174
Abstract/Scope	This document specifies requirements and test methods for the migration of aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, boron, cadmium, Chromium (III), Chromium (VI), cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, strontium, tin, organic tin and zinc from toy materials and from parts of toys. Packaging materials are not considered to be part of the toy unless they have intended play value.
Implementation Dates	
date of Ratification (DOR) (1)	2024-10-31
date of Availability (DAV) (2)	2024-12-04
date of Announcement (DOA) (3)	2025-03-31
date of Publication (DOP) (4)	2025-06-30
date of Withdrawal (DOW) (5)	2025-06-30

The EN 71-3 standard mainly evaluates the migration of certain chemicals into the body after children swallow toys or toy parts. The EU chemical migration assessment method is to soak the toy material in acid solution simulating gastric acid for two hours, and then analyze the acid solution to determine whether there is chemical migration. If chemicals are detected, it means that they may have migrated from the toy to the acid solution, reflecting the potential danger to children.

EN 71-3 tests for 19 different chemical substances, including aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, boron, cadmium, chromium (III), chromium (VI), cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, strontium, tin, organotin and zinc. Different categories of toys have different limit requirements for related chemical substances. Liquid toys (such as paints, bubble water, etc.) are easy to be swallowed by children, so the limit requirements are the most stringent; plastic toys are in the





category with the most relaxed limit requirements because the risk of being swallowed is low.

Original link:

https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=205:110:0:::FSP_PROJECT:80787&cs=1C066B9910499EACAB75B5FA34DD43C4D

HCT SOLUTION:

HCT reminds toy companies exporting to Europe to pay timely attention to the latest regulatory developments, understand the latest requirements of regulations in order to better control product quality and win the market. HCT Laboratory has rich experience in toy testing and complete qualifications, and can provide testing services for products and materials for enterprises.

