MAJOR TOY SAFETY ISSUES
- Choking or aspiration of small parts
- Strangulation
- Entrapment
- Cuts by sharp parts of a toy
- Injury by projectiles
- Flammability
- Electrical safety
- Chemical substances (e.g.; phthalates, azo dyes)
- Heavy metals
- Fragrances

Depending on the market where the toy is to be sold, toy suppliers have to meet specific legal requirements. Our global network of labs can conduct tests against all toy directives, international or national standards (e.g.; EU Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC, EN 71, ASTM F963-11, CPSIA …).

MECHANICAL/PHYSICAL TESTING
- All toys
- Tests to ensure there are no hazardous sharp edges, sharp points and small parts, or other potential hazards: Strength, fatigue, durability, tensile, torque, static, impact, noise level tests, etc.

CHEMICAL TESTING
- All toys made of plastics, metal, wood, textile, etc.
- Tests to ensure banned or restricted chemicals and dangerous substances are not present in the toys as these chemicals could be dangerous if they become available as a result of chewing, sucking or swallowing by a child.
  - Heavy metals migration and content (lead, cadmium, chromium, mercury, etc.)
  - Phthalates in plastic toys (softeners)
  - Azo dyes in textiles
  - Formaldehyde emission from wooden toys
  - Nickel release during prolonged contact with skin
  - Organic Chemical Compounds

FLAMMABILITY TESTING
- All toys, including those made from plastics, textile fabric, soft toys, plush toys
- Ensure that if a toy does catch fire a child can drop it or climb out of it before serious injury occurs. Certain flammable materials, that pose the greatest risk, are prohibited from all toys.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY TESTING
- Electric toys, radio-controlled toys, battery-powered devices
- Tests to assess electrical safety: Resistance to heat and fire, short-circuit test, labelling, etc.

SAFETY/RISK ASSESSMENT
- All toys placed on EU market
- Product hazard and risk assessment to be carried out and documented before placing a toy on the market. Manufacturers are obliged to identify any potential hazards (physical, chemical, electrical, flammability, etc.) that a toy may present, along with actions to correct or eliminate such hazards.

OTHER LEGISLATION
The toy industry must also take the following legislation into consideration although not limited to toys.
- Restricted hazardous substances (REACH, RoHS II, CPSIA) such as cadmium, azo dyes and phthalates
- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and Waste disposal (e.g.; EU WEEE) for electrical and electronic toys
- Requirements and waste disposal of batteries
- Restricted hazardous substances in packaging material
- Imitation food requirements
- Regulations for articles that may come in contact with food
- Cosmetics regulations
- Etc.