Il comporte 12 pages dont 10 pages en annexe

Rapport d'Essais / Tests Report

Aix les Milles, le 08 juillet 2015

RAPPORT D'ESSAI */ Test report :* CL14-08598 Révision 01

Emetteur */ Contact* : Mme Anne Ferre

Produit */ Product* : PELUCHES MM'S ROUGE ET JAUNE

Reçu le */ Received* : 26/12/2014

Devis */ Price offer* : DC14-08903

EXOCOM
28 Chemin Saint MARTIN

F 94400 VITRY
FRANCE

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The present document voids and replaces any previously issued document of the same job reference. It must be destroyed or returned to the laboratory.

Essais demandés / *Tests requested*	**Conclusion**
Risk Assessment Mécanique *Mechanical Risk Assessment*	Voir Annexe *See annex*

Fabien SORRANT
Adjoint Responsable unité jouets
Toys assistant manager

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Description de l'échantillon
Sample description
Description : MM'S Rouge & Jaune.
Description : Red & Yellow MM'S.

Début des essais / *beginning of test* : 15.01.2015
Fin des essais / *end of test* : 19.01.2015

RISK/SAFETY ASSESSMENT TO TOY SAFETY DIRECTIVE 2009/48/EC

PSR Number	CL14-08598
Version	02
Ref #	/
Date	08.07.2015
Name	Red and Yellow MM'S.

SECTION 1 – General Information	*To be filled out by customer*		
Customer Name	EXOCOM		
Customer Street Address	28 Chemin Saint MARTIN		
Customer City	VITRY	Customer County/State	France.
Customer Post Code	94400	Customer Post Code	/
Customer Phone Number	/	Customer Fax	/
Customer Primary Contact	Mme Anne Ferre		
Primary Contact Email	a.ferre@exocom.fr		
Other Information	/		

SECTION 2 – Description	*To be filled out by supplier or customer*	**Name**	
Item/Concept Name	Red and Yellow MM'S.		
Detailed Description	Soft Toys – Red and Yellow MM'S.		
Materials Used	Not stated in the scope of this assessment.		
Age Grading	All ages.	Age Labelling	Not provided.
Potential Quantity	Not provided.	Distribution Date	Not provided.
Distribution Type (Premium/Retail/Other)	Not provided.		
Packaging description	Not provided.		
Countries of Distribution	Not provided.	Country of Manufacture	China.

	Yes / No	Details
Prototype supplied to SGS?	Yes	
Differences in final product?	No	

Photo or drawing attached

Executive Summary

SECTION 3 – Age Grading	
CR 14379 Classification of toys Guidelines	According to the age guidelines, the assessed soft toys are intended for children of all ages.
CEN Guidance Document	NA

SECTION 4 – Foreseeable Use	
Intended/Foreseeable Use	- It is likely that children attempt to mouth the soft toy, bite this one or lick this one. - It is foreseeable that the soft toy catches fire. - It is likely that children will sleep with the soft toy.
Lifetime	In particular during the first years of the children's life and potentially during many years.
Frequency of use	Frequently.
Durability	/

SECTION 5 – Mechanical/Physical Compliance Findings	
EN71-1	**Europe.** The assessed soft toys must comply with the requirements of the following standard - EN 71-1:2011+A3:2014 - Safety of toys – Mechanical requirements.

SECTION 6 – Product Design Evaluation- *Refer to Appendix A for details*	
Risk Assessment Recommendations:	
Critical Concerns	No critical concern was identified.
Major Concerns	No major concern was identified.
Minor Concerns	**Airway obstruction.** It is foreseeable that young children attempt to insert a part of the product in the mouth. However, the potential mouthed parts of the assessed stuffed toys could be extracted with some facility and could unlikely lead a risk of airway obstruction. A rip or a crack on the textile may present a risk of airway obstruction due to the presence of the stuffing which may fully occlude the children airway. Nevertheless, even if the risk of the hazard is increased by the younger age range intended for the product, the sewing of the assessed items resist at the abusive tests realised in the scope of this assessment, reducing the risk of the hazard. Maybe add a recommendation according to the soft toys must be removed in case of

damage and in particular if the stuffing becomes accessible for the young children could further reduce the risk of the hazard.

Suffocation.

The assessed stuffed toys are manufactured with permeable fabrics, reducing the risk of the hazard.

Strangulation.

No significant characteristic has been identified on the assessed soft toys which could cause a risk of strangulation.

Impact.

No significant characteristic has been identified on the assessed items which could lead a risk of impact injuries.

Falls.

No significant characteristic has been identified during our assessment which could increase the risk of fall injuries.

Laceration.

There could be potential laceration hazards from any lost needles or metal components in the stuffing of the product if these became accessible.
Maybe put in place an audited needle control policy in way to reduce the risk of laceration or puncture injuries from broken or lost needles in the manufacturing process could reduce the risk of the hazard.

Flammability and fire.

Highly flammable products may be used in the manufacture of the product. Use textiles and components with high thermal load capacity in the manufacturing process is strongly recommended.

Chemical and Microbiological

The potential chemical risks are not stated in the scope of this assessment.

The assessed soft toys maybe likely mouthed by the young children. Soft filled toys may be a significant source of bacteria, germs, allergenic substances more or less dangerous for the human's life. In order to reduce the risk of infections, allergic reactions, sickness or contaminations, soft filled toys must bear a clear and visible wash recommendation.

The raw materials used to manufacture the product must be in compliance with the REACH regulation and should be free of hazardous substances which could present a risk of poisoning.

Your attention must be in particular called by the quality of the raw materials which must contain only safe and approved substances. In particular, certain Azoique-compounds or Formaldehyde used in fabric materials are classified as carcinogenic. The product should be free of these substances.

See section 10 for recommended and applicable EU Standards.

Critical Manufacturing Concerns	The product must be produced and assembled in a clean environment using only approved toxicology safe materials in order to reduce the risks of microbiological or chemical hazards. The quality of the raw materials used to manufacture the product should be controlled throughout production in order to prevent the risk of hazards. If materials or other components are changed, testing should be conducted to ensure adherence to the speciation is maintained.

SECTION 7 – Flammability	
EN71-2	The assessed soft toys must comply with the test flame required by the EN 71 Part 2 standard (EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014, Safety of toys – Clause 4.1 - *Flash test* / Clause 4.5 – *Flame test for soft filled toys*).

SECTION 8 – Hygiene	
General	According to the New Toy Directive, the product must be manufactured in way to meet the hygiene and cleanliness requirements in order to avoid the risks of infections, allergic reactions, sickness or contaminations. In this way, the assessed items must bear a label with clear and visible wash recommendations.

SECTION 9 – Radioactivity	
General	The product should be free from radioactive materials.

SECTION 10 – Mechanical &Chemical Assessment-	
Applicable Standards	Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC. EN 71-1:2011+A3:2014 - Mechanical and Physical. EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014 - Flammability. EN 71.3:2013 + A1:2014 - Migration of certain elements. REACH Regulation 1907/2006/EC and amendments Obligation to inform if SVHC present above certain concentration in articles. Organotin Compounds. Penta- and Octa-BDE Flame Retardants. Azo Dye Content (EN 14362-1 : Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants) Formaldehyde (EN ISO 14184-1 : Textile – Determination of Formaldehyde) DIN 53160 Colourfastness to perspiration & saliva (German BfR recommendation). Dimethyl Fumarate content 2009/251/EC. FD CR 14379 Guidelines : classification of toys Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC Note: This list represents the major requirements of the key countries of distribution, but may not represent all requirements for every country. Individual jurisdictions, states or member states may also have additional requirements, e.g. Total lead for Denmark, Total Mercury content in Norway. Additional requirements may also apply depending on the final design and the date that the requirements are applied.
Other Test Recommendations	EN 71.9 safety of toys – organic chemical compounds (standard not harmonized by

	EU) SVHC screening. Chemical risk assessment.

SECTION 11 – Labelling Assessment	
CE Mark	Yes.
Labelling on item	Whenever it is possible and appropriate, the product must bear: the “CE” mark in the correct format (this labelling must be visible at point of sale), the name and address of the manufacturer and the name and address of the importer if the manufacturer is out of European Union. A Type, Batch, Serial or Model number.
Labelling on the packaging	The packaging must bear: the “CE” mark in the correct format, the name and address of the manufacturer and the name and address of the importer if the manufacturer is out of European Union. A Type, Batch, Serial or Model number. At last, it is recommended to add a note to retain these information’s for further reference. Warnings, precautions and instructions for use should be written in the national language(s) of the country in which the toy is to be sold.

SECTION 12 – SGS Review history			
Initial reviewers:	Damien SEVE	Sample received date:	24.12.2014
	damien.seve@sgs.com	Review completion date:	15.01.2015
Comments:			
Follow Up Review:	Fabien SORRANT	Sample received date:	
Comments:	fabien.sorrant@sgs.com	Review completion date:	08.07.2015

Appendix – Mechanical and Physical Assessment

Hazard		Remark		Hazard Property	Typical injury scenario
Physical / Mechanical	Asphyxiation	Airway Obstruction	Aspiration, choking, ingestion and insertion into nose	Product is or contains small part	Person (child) swallows small part, the part gets stuck in larynx and blocks airways
		Suffocation	Mechanical resistance to air flow or increase of CO_2, (e.g. external blocking of mouth and nose, chest compression preventing breathing, or restrained in a closed space).	Product is impermeable to air	Product covers mouth and/or nose of a person(typically a child), or covers internal airway

		Strangulation	External constriction in the neck area causing blockage of the airway or circulatory system	Gap or opening between elements	Person puts a limb or body in opening and is trapped with finger, arm, neck, head, body or clothing; injury occurs due to gravity or movement
		Submersion / Drowning	Lack of oxygen caused by submersion into liquid or other substance		
	Kinetic Energy	Impact	Struck by/against moving objects (e.g. in the face/eye or body).	Moving product	Person in the line of movement of the product is being hit by the product or run over
				Flying objects	Person is hit by the flying object and depending on the energy sustains injuries
				Elastic element or spring	Elastic element or spring under tension is suddenly released; person in the line of movement is hit by the product
		Falls	e.g. fall on same level from slipping/tripping/collision, fall on/from stairs/steps/elevated surface, fall from/out of building/structure, fall into hole or other opening in surface, etc.	Low mechanical stability,	Product tips; person on top of product falls from height, or person near product is hit by the product; electrical product tips, breaks and gives access to live parts, or continues to work heating nearby surfaces.
				Low mechanical strength,	Product collapses by overloading; person on top of product falls from height, or person near product is hit by the product electrical product tips, breaks and **gives access to live parts, or continues to work heating nearby surfaces.**
				High position of user	Person at high position on the product loses balance, has no support to hold on to and falls from height
				Product is obstacle	Person trips over product, falls and hits the floor; or person bumps into product
				Slippery surface	Person walks on surface, slips and falls hitting the floor
				Acceleration	Person on the accelerating product loses balance, has no support to hold on to and falls with some speed

		Explosion	Mechanical or pressure related explosion (i.e. non-chemical or non-electrical explosion)	Pressurised liquid or gas, or vacuum	Liquid or gas under pressure is suddenly released; person in the vicinity is hit; or implosion of the product produces flying objects
	Mechanical	Laceration	Cut/tear by sharp edges or sharp points.	Sharp edge	Person touches sharp edge; this lacerates skin or cuts through tissues
		Puncture	Puncture by sharp point(s), projection(s), or spike(s) to external or internal body parts (e.g. ear drum)	Sharp corner or point	Person hits sharp corner or is hit by moving sharp object; this causes a puncture or penetration injury
		Abrasion	**Damage to skin**	Rough surface	Person slides along rough surface; this causes friction and/or abrasion
		Entrapment	Entrapment of body part into object (e.g. finger, hand, head)	Gap or opening between elements	Person puts a limb or body in opening and is trapped with finger, arm, neck, head, body or clothing; injury occurs due to gravity or movement
				Rotating parts Rotating parts close to one another	A body part, hair or clothing of a person is entangled by the rotating part; this causes a pulling force A body part, hair or clothing of a person is drawn in by the rotating parts; this causes a pulling force and pressure on the body part
		Pinching/Crushing/ Amputation	Pinch/crush between moving surfaces or from tourniquet action	Parts moving against one another	Person puts a body part between the moving parts while they move together; the body part gets trapped and put under pressure (crushed)
		Foreign Body	Foreign body into any non-airway body part(s) (e.g. eye, ear, skin)	Sharp corner or point	Person hits sharp corner or is hit by moving sharp object; this causes a puncture or penetration injury
		Strain	Acute overexertion of muscles.		
	Other	Vibration/Noise	Include sound-induced hearing loss (include loss of hearing sensitivity and immediate physical damage, e.g. ruptured eardrums) and the blockage of blood vessels from the use of vibrating tools.	Vibration	Person holding the product loses balance and falls; or prolonged contact with vibrating product causes neurological disorders, osteo-articular disorder, trauma of the spine, vascular disorder
				Noise	Person is exposed to noise from the product. Tinnitus and hearing loss may occur depending on sound level and distance
		Interference with Safe Activity	Include any condition that reduce normal senses/functions, such as vision, hearing, walking, etc.		

		Magnets	Intestinal perforations if swallowed		
Physical / Other	Radiation	High Intensity Visible Light	e.g. high intensity lights, lasers, LEDs		
		Ultraviolet Light	Either from the sun or man-made (e.g. UV lamps, electric arc welding, plasma torches, high-intensity lights, sources of 'black light', and certain types of lasers, etc.) Can cause thermal or photochemical injury.	Ultraviolet radiation, laser	Skin or eyes of a person are exposed to radiation emitted by the product
		Infrared Radiation			
		Microwave Radiation	*Neurological (brain) damage, Leukaemia (children)*	**High intensity electromagnetic field (EMF) source; low frequency or high frequency (microwave)**	**Person is close to the electromagnetic field (EMF) source, body (central nervous system) is exposed**
		Ionizing Radiation	Can be caused by x rays, gamma rays, alpha particles, beta particles, neutrons, and other nuclear particles.		
	Thermal Effect	Flammability and Fires	e.g. conflagration, ignition of clothing or other flammable material.	Open flames	A person near the flames may sustain burns, possibly after clothing catches fire
		Thermal Burn	Burn by hot object/appliance/surface, or by fire/flame.	Heat production	Product becomes hot; a person touching it may sustain burns; or the product may emit molten particles, steam etc. that hits a person
				Hot surfaces	Person does not recognise the hot surface and touches it; the person sustains burns
				Flammable substances	Person is near the flammable substance; an ignition source sets the substance to fire; this causes injuries to the person
				Explosive mixtures	Person is near the explosive mixture; an ignition source causes an explosion; the person is hit by the shock wave, burning material and/or flames
				Ignition sources	**The ignition source causes a fire; a person is injured by flames, or intoxicated by gases from the house fire**

				Overheating	**Product overheats; fire, explosion**
		Scalding Burn	Burn by hot liquid/steam/gas.	Hot liquids	Person handling a container of liquid spills some of it; the liquid falls on the skin and causes scalds
				Hot gasses	Person breathes in the hot gases emitted from a product; this causes lung burn; or prolonged exposure to hot air causes dehydration
		Hypothermia / Cold Burn	Include but is not limited to frostbite or cryogenic burns.	Cold surfaces	Person does not recognise the cold surface and touches it; the person sustains frostbite
	Electrical	Electrical Shock	The stimulation of the body's nervous system by an electric current or discharge.	High/low voltage	Person can touch part of the product that is at high voltage; the person receives an electric shock and may be electrocute
		Electrical Fire	Include but not limited to ignition of combustibles caused by sparks and arcs or heat from electrical components.		
		Electrical Burn	Burn caused by an electric current passing through or near the body		
		Electrical Explosion	Include but is not limited to explosion from short circuiting, or from the presence of liquid or its contaminants which disassociate violently when current passes through.		
Chemical	Toxic Effect	Toxic solid or fluid	Person ingests substance from product, e.g. by mouthing; and/or substance gets onto skin Person aspirates (breathes in) solid, fluid or emetic mass (pulmonary aspiration)	Acute poisoning; irritation, dermatitis, Acute poisoning in lungs (aspiration pneumonia); infection	
		Toxic gas, vapour or dust	Person inhales substance from product; and/or substance gets onto skin	Acute poisoning in lungs; irritation, dermatitis	
		Sensitising substance	Person ingests substance from product, e.g. by mouthing; and/or substance gets onto skin; and/or person inhales gas, vapour or dust	Sensitisation; allergic reaction	
		Irritating or corrosive solid or fluid	Person ingests substance from product, e.g. by mouthing; and/or substance gets onto skin or in eyes	Irritation, dermatitis; skin burn; eye injury, foreign body in eye	

		Irritating or corrosive gas or vapour CMR substance	Person inhales substance from product; and/or substance gets onto skin or in eyes Person ingests substance from product, e.g. by mouthing; and/or substance gets onto skin; and/or person inhales substance as gas, vapour or dust	Irritation, dermatitis; skin burn; acute poisoning or corrosive effect in lungs or in eyes Cancer, mutation, reproductive toxicity		
	Other Chemical Effects	Chemical Explosion	Reaction of energetic substances			