

## [<sup>F1</sup>SCHEDULE 2

Regulations 3B and 5(1)

### PARTICULAR SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (Annex II to the Directive)

#### Textual Amendments

- F1** Schs. 1-7 inserted (E.W.S.) (31.12.2020) by The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/696), reg. 1, **Sch. 15 para. 43** (with Sch. 15 para. 3) (as amended by S.I. 2020/676, regs. 1(1), 2 and S.I. 2020/1460, reg. 1(4), **Sch. 3 para. 9(5)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

## Part 1

### Physical and Mechanical Properties

1. Toys and their parts and, in the case of fixed toys, their anchorages, must have the requisite mechanical strength and, where appropriate, stability to withstand the stresses to which they are subjected during use without breaking or becoming liable to distortion at the risk of causing physical injury.

2. Accessible edges, protrusions, cords, cables and fastenings on toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way that the risks of physical injury from contact with them are reduced as far as possible.

3. Toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way as not to present any risk or only the minimum risk inherent to their use which could be caused by the movement of their parts.

- (a) (a) Toys and their parts must not present a risk of strangulation.
- (b) Toys and their parts must not present a risk of asphyxiation by closing off the flow of air as a result of airway obstruction external to the mouth and nose.
- (c) Toys and their parts must be of such dimensions as to not present a risk of asphyxiation by closing off the flow of air as a result of internal airway obstruction by objects wedged in the mouth or pharynx or lodged over the entrance to the lower airways.
- (d) Toys, which are clearly intended for use by children under 36 months, and their component parts and any of their detachable parts must be of such dimensions as to prevent their being swallowed or inhaled. This also applies to other toys which are intended to be put in the mouth, and to their component parts and any of their detachable parts.
- (e) The packaging in which toys are contained for retail sale must not present a risk of strangulation or asphyxiation caused by airway obstruction external to the mouth and nose.
- (f) Toys contained within food or co-mingled with food must have their own packaging. This packaging, as it is supplied, must be of such dimensions as to prevent its being swallowed and/or inhaled.
- (g) Toy packaging, as referred to in points (e) and (f), which is spherical, egg-shaped or ellipsoidal, and any detachable parts of this or of cylindrical toy packaging with rounded ends, must be of such dimensions as to prevent it from causing airway obstruction by being wedged in the mouth or pharynx or lodged over the entrance to the lower airways.
- (h) Toys firmly attached to a food product at the moment of consumption, in such a way that the food product needs to be consumed in order to get direct access to the toy, are prohibited. Parts of toys otherwise directly attached to a food product must fulfil the requirements set out in points (c) and (d).

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

5. Aquatic toys must be designed and manufactured so as to reduce as far as possible, taking into account the recommended use of the toy, any risk of loss of buoyancy of the toy and loss of support afforded to the child.

6. Toys which it is possible to get inside and which thereby constitute an enclosed space for occupants must have a means of exit which the intended user can open easily from the inside.

7. Toys conferring mobility on their users must, as far as possible, incorporate a braking system which is suited to the type of toy and is commensurate with the kinetic energy generated by it. Such a system must be easy for the user to operate without risk of ejection or physical injury for the user or for third parties.

The maximum design speed of electrically driven ride-on toys must be limited so as to minimise the risk of injury.

8. The form and composition of projectiles and the kinetic energy they may generate when fired from a toy designed for that purpose must be such that, taking into account the nature of the toy, there is no risk of physical injury to the user or to third parties.

9. Toys must be manufactured so as to ensure that:

- (a) the maximum and minimum temperature of any accessible surfaces does not cause injury when touched; and
- (b) liquids and gases contained within the toy do not reach temperatures or pressures which are such that their escape from the toy, other than for reasons essential to the proper functioning of the toy, might cause burns, scalds or other physical injury.

10. Toys which are designed to emit a sound must be designed and manufactured in such a way in terms of the maximum values for impulse noise and continuous noise that the sound from them is not able to impair children's hearing.

11. Activity toys must be manufactured so as to reduce the risk of crushing or trapping of body parts or trapping of clothing and of falls, impacts and drowning as far as possible. In particular, any surface of such a toy accessible for one or more children to play on must be designed to bear their load.

## Part 2

### Flammability

1. Toys must not constitute a dangerous flammable element in the child's environment. They must therefore be composed of materials which fulfil one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) they do not burn if directly exposed to a flame or spark or other potential source of fire;
- (b) they are not readily flammable (the flame goes out as soon as the fire cause disappears);
- (c) if they do ignite, they burn slowly and present a low rate of spread of the flame;
- (d) irrespective of the toy's chemical composition, they are designed so as to mechanically delay the combustion process.

Such combustible materials must not constitute a risk of ignition for other materials used in the toy.

2. Toys which, for reasons essential to their functioning, contain substances or mixtures that meet the classification criteria laid down in Section 1 of Appendix B, in particular materials and equipment for chemistry experiments, model assembly, plastic or ceramic moulding, enamelling, photography or similar activities, must not contain, as such, substances or mixtures which may become flammable due to the loss of non-flammable volatile components.

3. Toys other than toy percussion caps must not be explosive or contain elements or substances likely to explode when used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children.

4. Toys and, in particular, chemical games and toys, must not contain as such substances or mixtures:

- (a) which, when mixed together, may explode through chemical reaction or through heating;
- (b) which may explode when mixed with oxidizing substances; or
- (c) which contain volatile components which are flammable in air and liable to form a flammable or explosive vapour/air mixture.

## Part 3

### Chemical Properties

1. Toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way that there are no risks of adverse effects on human health due to exposure to the chemical substances or mixtures of which the toys are composed or which they contain when the toys are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children.

2. Toys that are themselves substances or mixtures must comply also with Regulation [\(EC\) No 1272/2008](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as applicable, relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of certain substances and mixtures (“Regulation 1272/2008”).

3. Without prejudice to the restrictions referred to in the second paragraph of point 1, substances that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) of category 1A, 1B or 2 under Regulation 1272/2008 must not be used in toys, in components of toys or in micro-structurally distinct parts of toys.

4. By way of derogation from point 3, substances or mixtures classified as CMR of the categories laid down in Section 3 of Appendix B may be used in toys, in components of toys or micro-structurally distinct parts of toys provided that one or more of the following conditions is met:

- (a) these substances and mixtures are contained in individual concentrations equal to or smaller than the relevant concentrations established in the Community legal acts referred to in Section 2 of Appendix B for the classification of mixtures containing these substances;
- (b) these substances and mixtures are inaccessible to children in any form, including inhalation, when the toy is used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children;
- (c) regulations have been made under regulation 39D.

5. By way of derogation from point 3, substances or mixtures classified as CMR of the categories laid down in Section 4 of Appendix B may be used in toys, in components of toys or micro-structurally distinct parts of toys provided that one of the following conditions is met:

- (a) these substances and mixtures are contained in individual concentrations equal to or smaller than the relevant concentrations established in the Community legal acts referred to in Section 2 of Appendix B for the classification of mixtures containing these substances;
- (b) these substances and mixtures are inaccessible to children in any form, including inhalation, when the toy is used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children; or

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

(c) regulations have been made under regulation 39D.

6. Points 3, 4 and 5 do not apply to nickel in stainless steel.

7. Points 3, 4 and 5 do not apply to materials that comply with the specific limit values set out in Appendix C.

8. Without prejudice to the application of points 3 and 4, nitrosamines and nitrosable substances are prohibited for use in toys intended for use by children under 36 months or in other toys intended to be placed in the mouth if the migration of the substances is equal to or higher than 0,05 mg/kg for nitrosamines and 1 mg/kg for nitrosable substances.

9. Not applicable.

10. Cosmetic toys, such as play cosmetics for dolls, must comply with the compositional and labelling requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products.

11. Toys must not contain the following allergenic fragrances:

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of the allergenic fragrance</i>	<i>CAS number</i>
(1)	Alanroot oil (Inula helenium)	97676-35-2
(2)	Allylisothiocyanate	57-06-7
(3)	Benzyl cyanide	140-29-4
(4)	4 tert-Butylphenol	98-54-4
(5)	Chenopodium oil	8006-99-3
(6)	Cyclamen alcohol	4756-19-8
(7)	Diethyl maleate	141-05-9
(8)	Dihydrocoumarin	119-84-6
(9)	2,4-Dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde	6248-20-0
(10)	3,7-Dimethyl-2-octen-1-ol (6,7-Dihydrogeraniol)	40607-48-5
(11)	4,6-Dimethyl-8-tert-butylcoumarin	17874-34-9
(12)	Dimethyl citraconate	617-54-9
(13)	7,11-Dimethyl-4,6,10-dodecatrien-3-one	26651-96-7
(14)	6,10-Dimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one	141-10-6
(15)	Diphenylamine	122-39-4
(16)	Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5
(17)	Fig leaf, fresh and preparations	68916-52-9
(18)	trans-2-Heptenal	18829-55-5
(19)	trans-2-Hexenal diethyl acetal	67746-30-9
(20)	trans-2-Hexenal dimethyl acetal	18318-83-7
(21)	Hydroabietyl alcohol	13393-93-6
(22)	4-Ethoxy-phenol	622-62-8
(23)	6-Isopropyl-2-decahydronaphthalenol	34131-99-2

(24)	7-Methoxycoumarin	531-59-9
(25)	4-Methoxyphenol	150-76-5
(26)	4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butene-2-one	943-88-4
(27)	1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-penten-3-one	104-27-8
(28)	Methyl trans-2-butenoate	623-43-8
(29)	6-Methylcoumarin	92-48-8
(30)	7-Methylcoumarin	2445-83-2
(31)	5-Methyl-2,3-hexanedione	13706-86-0
(32)	Costus root oil (Saussurea lappa Clarke)	8023-88-9
(33)	7-Ethoxy-4-methylcoumarin	87-05-8
(34)	Hexahydrocoumarin	700-82-3
(35)	Peru balsam, crude (Exudation of Myroxylon pereirae (Royle) Klotzsch)	8007-00-9
(36)	2-Pentylidene-cyclohexanone	25677-40-1
(37)	3,6,10-Trimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one	1117-41-5
(38)	Verbena oil (Lippia citriodora Kunth)	8024-12-2
(39)	Musk ambrette (4-tert-Butyl-3-methoxy-2,6-dinitrotoluene)	83-66-9
(40)	4-Phenyl-3-buten-2-one	122-57-6
(41)	Amyl cinnamal	122-40-7
(42)	Amylcinnamyl alcohol	101-85-9
(43)	Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6
(44)	Benzyl salicylate	118-58-1
(45)	Cinnamyl alcohol	104-54-1
(46)	Cinnamal	104-55-2
(47)	Citral	5392-40-5
(48)	Coumarin	91-64-5
(49)	Eugenol	97-53-0
(50)	Geraniol	106-24-1
(51)	Hydroxy-citronellal	107-75-5
(52)	Hydroxy-methylpentylcyclohexenecarboxaldehyde	31906-04-4
(53)	Isoeugenol	97-54-1
(54)	Oakmoss extracts	90028-68-5
(55)	Treemoss extracts	90028-67-4
[ <sup>F2</sup> (56)	Atranol (2,6-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-benzaldehyde)	526-37-4
(57)	Chloroatranol (3-Chloro-2,6-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-benzaldehyde)	57074-21-2

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

(58) Methyl heptine carbonate 111-12-6]

However, the presence of traces of these fragrances is allowed provided that such presence is technically unavoidable under good manufacturing practice and does not exceed 100 mg/kg.

In addition, the names of the following allergenic fragrances must be listed on the toy, on an affixed label, on the packaging or in an accompanying leaflet, if added to a toy, as such, at concentrations exceeding 100 mg/kg in the toy or components thereof:

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of the allergenic fragrance</i>	<i>CAS number</i>
(1)	Anisyl alcohol	105-13-5
(2)	Benzyl benzoate	120-51-4
(3)	Benzyl cinnamate	103-41-3
(4)	Citronellol	106-22-9
(5)	Farnesol	4602-84-0
(6)	Hexyl cinnamaldehyde	101-86-0
(7)	Lilial	80-54-6
(8)	d-Limonene	5989-27-5
(9)	Linalool	78-70-6
F3	F3	F3
...	...	...
(11)	3-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one	127-51-5

#### Textual Amendments

- F2** Words in Sch. 2 Pt. 3 table inserted (15.10.2022) by [The Toys and Cosmetic Products \(Restriction of Chemical Substances\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/659\)](#), regs. 1(2), **2(3)(a)** (with reg. 4(1))
- F3** Words in Sch. 2 Pt. 3 table omitted (15.10.2022) by virtue of [The Toys and Cosmetic Products \(Restriction of Chemical Substances\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/659\)](#), regs. 1(2), **2(3)(b)** (with reg. 4(1))

**12.** The use of the fragrances set out in points 41 to 55 of the list set out in the first paragraph of point 11 and of the fragrances set out in points 1 to 11 of the list set out in the third paragraph of that point are allowed in olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games, provided that

- (i) those fragrances are clearly labelled on the packaging, and the packaging contains the warning set out in point 10 of Part B of Annex V;
- (ii) if applicable, the resulting products made by the child in accordance with the instructions comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products; and
- (iii) if applicable, those fragrances comply with the relevant legislation on food.

Such olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games must not be used by children under 36 months and must comply with point 1 of Part B of Schedule 5.

**13.** Without prejudice to points 3, 4 and 5, the following migration limits, from toys or components of toys, must not be exceeded:

<i>Element</i>	<i>mg/kg in dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material</i>	<i>mg/kg in liquid or sticky toy material</i>	<i>mg/kg in scraped-off toy material</i>
[F <sup>4</sup> Aluminium	2 250	560	28 130]
Antimony	45	11,3	560
Arsenic	3,8	0,9	47
Barium	1 500	375	18 570
Boron	1 200	300	15 000
Cadmium	1,3	0,3	17
Chromium (III)	37,5	9,4	460
Chromium (VI)	0,02	0,005	0,053
Cobalt	10,5	2,6	130
Copper	622,5	156	7 700
Lead	2,0	0,5	23
Manganese	1 200	300	15 000
Mercury	7,5	1,9	94
Nickel	75	18,8	930
Selenium	37,5	9,4	460
Strontium	4 500	1 125	56 000
Tin	15 000	3 750	180 000
Organic tin	0,9	0,2	12
Zinc	3 750	938	46 000

These limit values do not apply to toys or components of toys which, due to their accessibility, function, volume or mass, clearly exclude any hazard due to sucking, licking, swallowing or prolonged contact with skin when used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children.

#### Textual Amendments

**F4** Words in Sch. 2 Pt. 3 table substituted (15.12.2022) by The Toys and Cosmetic Products (Restriction of Chemical Substances) Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/659), regs. 1(3), **2(3)(c)** (with reg. 4(2))

## Part 4

### Electrical Properties

**1.** Toys must not be powered by electricity of a nominal voltage exceeding 24 volts direct current (DC) or the equivalent alternating current (AC) voltage, and their accessible parts must not exceed 24 volts DC or the equivalent AC voltage.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

Internal voltages must not exceed 24 volts DC or the equivalent AC voltage unless it is ensured that the voltage and the current combination generated do not lead to any risk or harmful electric shock, even when the toy is broken.

2. Parts of toys which are connected to, or liable to come into contact with, a source of electricity capable of causing electric shock, together with the cables or other conductors through which electricity is conveyed to such parts, must be properly insulated and mechanically protected so as to prevent the risk of such shock.

3. Electric toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to ensure that the maximum temperatures reached by all directly accessible surfaces are not such as to cause burns when touched.

4. Under foreseeable fault conditions, toys must provide protection against electrical hazards arising from an electrical power source.

5. Electric toys must provide adequate protection against fire hazards.

6. Electric toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way that electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields and other radiations generated by the equipment are limited to the extent necessary for the operation of the toy and must operate at a safe level in compliance with the generally acknowledged state of the art, taking account of specific Community measures.

7. Toys which have an electronic control system must be designed and manufactured in such a way that the toy operates safely even when the electronic system starts malfunctioning or fails due to failure of the system itself or an outside factor.

8. Toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way that they do not present any health hazards or risk of injury to eyes or skin from lasers, light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or any other type of radiation.

9. The electrical transformer of a toy must not be an integral part of the toy.

## Part 5

### Hygiene

1. Toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to meet hygiene and cleanliness requirements in order to avoid any risk of infection, sickness or contamination.

2. A toy intended for use by children under 36 months must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it can be cleaned. A textile toy must, to this end, be washable, except if it contains a mechanism that may be damaged if soaked. The toy must fulfil the safety requirements also after having been cleaned in accordance with this point and the manufacturer's instructions.

## Part 6

### Radioactivity

Toys must comply with all retained EU law that was adopted for the purposes of implementing Chapter 3 of Euratom.



**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

## Appendix A

*List of CMR substances and their permitted uses in accordance with points 4, 5 and 6 of Part III*

<b><i>Substance</i></b>	<b><i>Classification</i></b>	<b><i>Permitted use</i></b>
Nickel	CMR 2	In toys and toy components made of stainless steel. In toy components which are intended to conduct an electric current

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

## Appendix B

### *Classification of Substances and Mixtures*

**A1.** In this Appendix—  
“Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008” means Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16th December 2008 on classifications, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

**1.** Criteria for classifying substances and mixtures for the purposes of point 2 of Part 2

The substance or mixture fulfils the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:

- (a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;
- (b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;
- (c) hazard class 4.1;
- (d) hazard class 5.1.

**2.** Enactments governing the use of certain substances for the purposes of points 4(a) and 5(a) of Part 3

The relevant concentrations for the classification of mixtures containing the substances are those established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**3.** Categories of substances and mixtures classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) for the purposes of point 4 of Part 3.

**Substances** Point 4 of Part 3 concerns substances classified as CMR category 1A and 1B under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**Mixtures** Point 4 of Part 3 concerns mixtures classified as CMR category 1A and 1B under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**4.** Categories of substances and mixtures classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) for the purposes of point 5 of Part III

**Substances** Point 5 of Part 3 concerns substances classified as CMR category 2 under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**Mixtures** Point 5 of Part 3 concerns mixtures classified as CMR category 2 under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**5.** Categories of substances and mixtures classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) for the purposes of regulation 39D(3)(a).

**Substances** Regulation 39D(3)(a) concerns substances classified as CMR category 1A, 1B and 2 under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

**Mixtures** Regulation 39D(3)(a) concerns mixtures classified as CMR category 1A, 1B and 2 under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

## Appendix C

Specific limit values for chemicals used in toys intended for use by children under 36 months or in other toys intended to be placed in the mouth adopted by the Secretary of State.

<b>Substance</b>	<b>CAS No</b>	<b>Limit value</b>
TCEP	115-96-8	5 mg/kg (content limit)
TCCP	13674-84-5	5 mg/kg (content limit)
TDCP	13674-87-8	5 mg/kg (content limit)
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	0,04 mg/l (migration limit) in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10:2005 and EN 71-11:2005.
Formamide	75-12-7	20µg/m <sup>3</sup> (emission limit) after a maximum of 28 days from commencement of the emission testing of foam toy materials containing more than 200 mg/kg (cut-off limit based on content)
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	5 mg/kg (content limit) in aqueous toy materials, in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10:2005 and EN 71-11:2005
Reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (EC no. 247-500-7) and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (EC no. 220-239-6) (3:1)	55965-84-9	1 mg/kg (content limit) in aqueous toy materials
5-Chloro-2-methyl-isothiazolin-3(2H)-one	26172-55-4	0,75 mg/kg (content limit) in aqueous toy materials
2-methylisothiazolin-3(2H)-one	2682-20-4	0,25 mg/kg (content limit) in aqueous toy materials
Phenol	108-95-2	5mg/l (migration limit) in polymeric materials in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10:2005 and EN 71-11:2005 10mg/kg (content limit) as a preservative in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10: 2005 and EN 71-11:2005.]

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/12/2022.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2. (See end of Document for details)

[ <sup>F5</sup> Aniline	62-53-3	30 mg/kg after reductive cleavage in textile and leather materials
		30 mg/kg after reductive cleavage in finger paints
		10 mg/kg as free aniline in finger paints
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Polymeric 1.5 mg/l (migration limit)
		Resin-bonded wood 0.1 ml/m <sup>3</sup> (emission limit)
		Textile 30 mg/kg
		Leather 30 mg/kg
		Paper 30 mg/kg
		Water-based 10 mg/kg]

#### Textual Amendments

**F5** Words in Sch. 2 Appendix C table inserted (15.12.2022) by The Toys and Cosmetic Products (Restriction of Chemical Substances) Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/659), regs. 1(3), **2(4)** (with reg. 4(2))

**Status:**

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**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, SCHEDULE 2.