

# A Guide to REACH Annex XVII requirements for Toys

Record of Amendments			
Version	Date	Amendment	Section/page affected
1	02/02/2018	First Publication	
2	24/10/18	Addition of entries 69, 70, 71	Section 3 overview no added substances
3	19/06/2019	Addition of DIBP in Entry 51 Entry 20 now covered by BTHA substance guide New Entry 72 CMR's in Textiles (All changes highlighted in yellow)	Table 1, Table 6, Table 8 Table 1, Table 2, Table 2

## LEGAL NOTICE

This document contains guidance only. It is intended to explain obligations and how to fulfil them. However, readers are reminded that the text of the original regulation, directive or standard is the only authentic legal reference and that the information in this document does not constitute legal advice.

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## **1      Introduction**

REACH is an acronym that stands for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals. It entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2007 and the central aim of the legislation is to reduce risks to human health and the environment from the use of chemicals.

The Directive intends to make companies that place articles, substances and mixtures on the market (the importer) responsible for understanding and managing the chemical risks associated with their use. It also ensures that companies are aware of the substance content of chemical mixtures and articles.

## **2      Scope**

This guide is intended to help with the substance restrictions under Annex XVII of REACH only. Some substances may be restricted by other parts of the REACH Regulation e.g. as a Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) and also under the Toy Safety Directive or other applicable Directives. More than one assessment will have to be made to ensure that in addition to compliance with Annex XVII, compliance with other parts of the REACH Regulation and other applicable Directives including the Toy Safety Directive and its associated chemical standards is ensured.

It is important to note that this guide only covers the Annex XVII substances that are considered to be at risk of being found in typical toys. However, the use of unusual materials or applications may mean unexpected substances could be found. Users should always refer back to the original legislation and may need to take expert third party advice.

In writing this guide, all entries in Annex XVII have been assessed. Certain entries are not relevant to toy products and are not covered by this guide. These include those that are not ever used or found in typical toys, those restricted in materials or products not used in toy products (e.g. paint strippers), and those entries that specifically exclude toys. For this reason, it is NOT recommended that this guide is used for non-toy products.

## **3      Overview**

Annex XVII of REACH restricts specific substances in specific conditions. Substances are restricted by their use in mixtures or articles, in certain materials or in certain applications, product types or when used in a certain way. The restricted substances (on their own, in a mixture or in an article) are substances for which manufacture, placing on the market or use is limited or banned in the European Union.

Each restriction is listed under an “entry number” in Annex XVII. At the time of writing there are 71 entries although certain older entries have been deleted (33, 39, 42, 44 and 53).

This guide identifies the restrictions that may apply specifically to toy products and groups them into more easily accessible lists. The full Annex XVII listing can be found on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) website here: <https://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/restrictions/substances-restricted-under-reach>

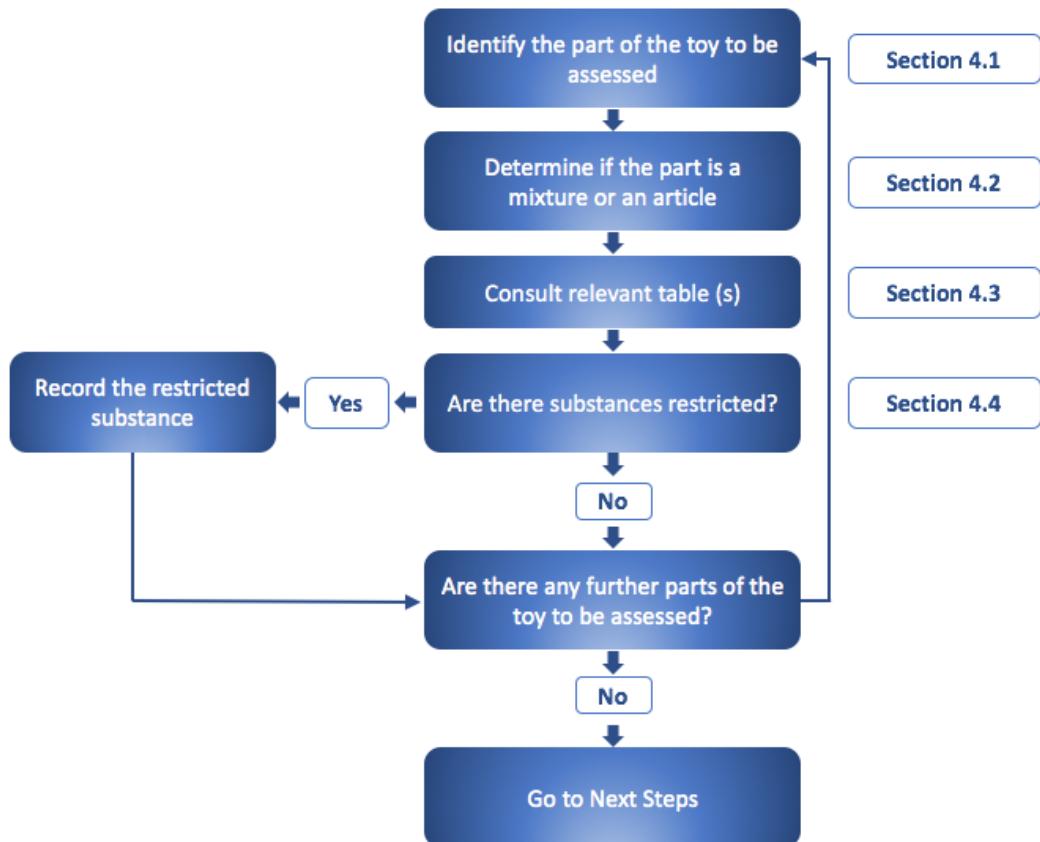
In addition to this guide other resources are available to assist companies in determining where there is a risk of restricted substances being found. The BTHA’s Toyograph is an on-line resource designed to allow Manufacturers to use the Bill of Materials to determine which materials are at risk of containing restricted chemicals above the limits specified in legislation or at levels that may be a safety concern. Chemtrac can also be used to look up individual substances. Toyograph and Chemtrac are free to BTHA full members.

In addition further BTHA Specific Substance guides have been produced to give more detail on specific substances.

#### 4 How to use this guide

The following chart shows the process by which users should use this guide. Additional guidance for each stage can be found in sections 4.1 to 4.4 where indicated.

When using the flow chart, it can be seen that many assessments may be required for one product.



##### 4.1 Identify the part of the toy to be assessed

REACH Annex XVIII contains restrictions for all products but also for individual materials therefore each discrete part of a toy must be considered separately

##### 4.2 Determine if the part is an article, mixture or substance

Parts of toys are either articles, mixtures or substances One toy may contain all three categories however it should be noted that substances are rarely supplied on their own in a typical toy. The exception would be the substances supplied in chemistry sets, such as copper sulphate. Products in this category would be deemed to meet the requirements of REACH since in most cases, the relevant standards, e.g. EN71-4 and EN71-5, define which chemicals are permitted.

## Definitions of Article, Mixture and Substance

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	<p>An object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design, which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition.</p> <p>The term 'article' also refers to each individual discrete component of a toy, and toys are generally assembled from many articles. A wheel, a doll's head, and the plush covering of a soft toy would be articles.</p> <p>Packaging is also considered an article.</p>	
<b>Article</b>		
<b>Mixture</b>	<p>A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.</p> <p>Typical mixtures used in toys would include art materials such as paints and glues; wax crayons, putties, clays and slimes</p>	

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	<p>A substance is normally identified by a single CAS number. A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition</p>	
<b>Substance</b>		

#### 4.3 Consult the Relevant Table

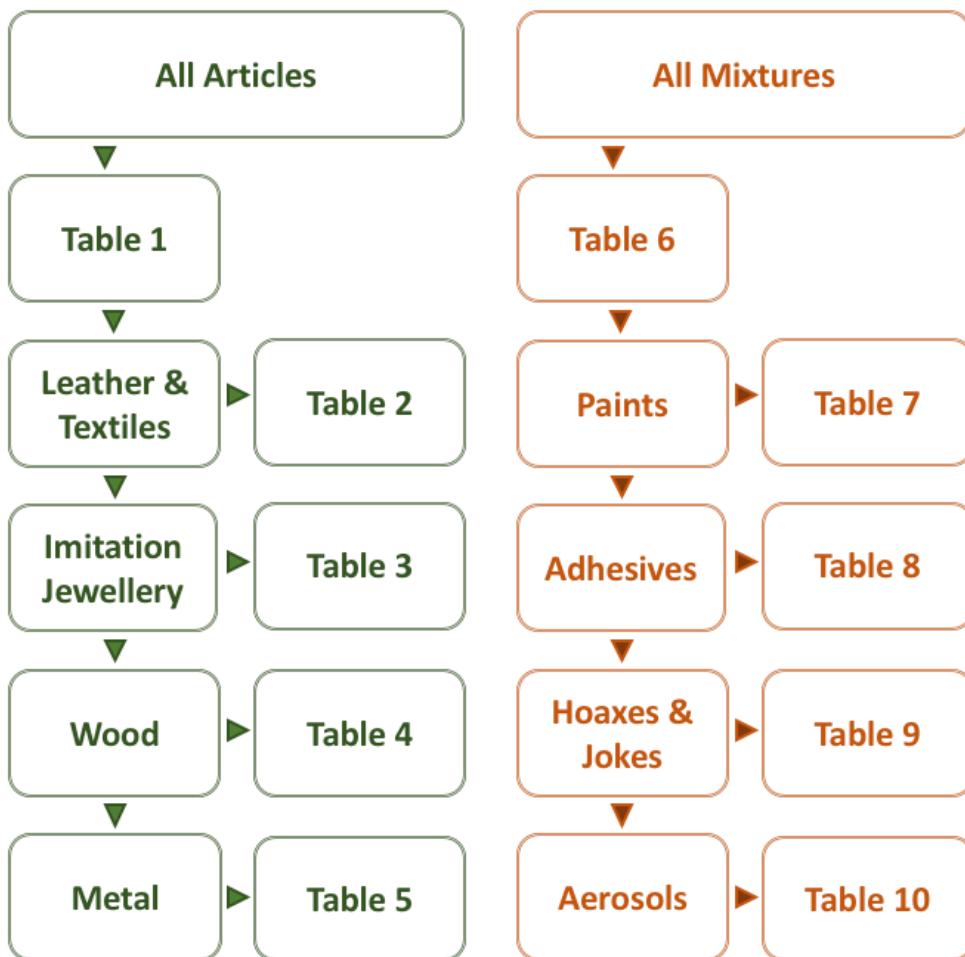
REACH Annex XVII entries considered to be applicable to toys are divided into products and or materials so that users can search for substances matching their product. In addition to the broad categories above there are additional requirements for certain materials and mixtures as follows:

The following chart shows which tables within this document should be used for each product part assessment. Table 1- articles and table 6 -mixtures contain overall restrictions for all articles and all mixtures. The remaining tables contain additional specific restrictions for each article type or mixture type listed.

Some substances appear in more than one section which can reflect both

- the text of the REACH restriction, and
- where the substance is commonly found

For each substance users should consult the both the relevant BTHA Specific Substance Guide and all appropriate entries in the tables.



#### **4.4 Determine if there are any restricted substances**

The tables will help determine if there are any substances restricted for the part being examined.

Where available for a substance the table will refer to a BTHA Specific Substance guide and users should refer to that guide for all relevant information and likely location of the substance. These guides can be found on the BTHA website.

Where possible, comments have been made that will help users assess individual substances. These may include specific compliance suggestions, possible locations of the substance and specific caveats or warnings.

Where an Annex XVII restriction is listed for a substance, users should note that the restriction is a summary only. Other parts of the restriction exist and the full restriction should be read from ECHA website.

Restrictions should be assessed carefully as it may be that the restriction is not appropriate to the materials used in the product or for the use specified e.g. some restrictions are for materials in prolonged contact with the skin and this may not be the case for many items. Users should be aware that some substances can be found as contaminants and will need to be assessed in a different way.

Where a substance is restricted in more than one category it will be listed in each section e.g. Restrictions for Benzene can be found in all **articles** and in **mixtures**.

### **5 Next Steps**

Once the toy has been assessed and the relevant tables checked users will have a list of substances for each assessment to assess for compliance with Annex XVII. The original entries of the substances in ECHA website should then be consulted to obtain the original text which details the full detail of the restriction.

This list can then be used to populate product Safety Assessments and to determine a compliance strategy for each. The BTHA has a separate guides for members with regards to Compliance Strategies and Safety Assessments which can be found in the members only area of the website.

Not all listed substances will require testing to assess their presence. Many can be assessed by checking whether they have been deliberately used by suppliers or by assessment of Bills of Materials, formulations or Bills of Substances.

## 6 Substance Tables for Articles

**Table 1 All Articles**

This table applies to all toys. Some substances appear in more than one table when due to the text of the REACH restriction OR the fact the the substance can be commonly found in another application. E.g. Cadmium can be found in Table 1 - All Artilces, Table 3 - Jewellery and Table 7 - Paints.

For each substance users should consult the both the relevant BTHA Specific Substance Guide and all appropriate entries in the tables.

Entry No.	Substance Detail	Other information
5	71-43-2 Benzene	See BTHA substance guide
23	7440-43-9 Cadmium & it's compounds (For full list see ECHA Website)	See BTHA substance guide
	117-81-7 Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	
51	84-74-2 Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	See BTHA substance guide
	85-68-7 Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	
	84-69-5 Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	
	28553-12-0 / 68515-48-0 Di-isonyl phthalate (DINP)	
52	26761-40-0 / 68515-49-1 Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)	See BTHA substance guide
	117-84-0 Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	
	Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons	
	50-32-8 Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP)	
	192-97-2 Benzo[e]pyrene (BeP)	
	56-55-3 Benzo[a]anthracene (BaA)	
50	218-01-9 Chrysene (CHR)	See BTHA substance guide
	205-99-2 Benzo[b]fluoranthene (BbFA)	
	205-82-3 Benzo[j]fluoranthene (BjFA)	
	207-08-9 Benzo[k]fluoranthene (BkFA)	
	53-70-3 Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (DBAhA)	

**Table 1 All Articles Cont...**

Entry No.	Substance Detail	Other information
20	Organostannic compounds	<b>See BTHA substance guide</b>
45	Diphenylether, octabromo derivative C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>8</sub> O	<b>Scope:</b> REACH restriction does not apply to products already in compliance with 2002/95/EC (RoHS) <b>Limit:</b> 0.1% by weight in products or flame-retardant parts <b>Detail:</b> Flame retardant. May be present in some polymers flame retarded for electronic component use
61	624-49-7 Dimethylfumarate (DMF)	<b>Scope:</b> All articles <b>Limit:</b> 0.1 mg/kg in articles or parts <b>Detail:</b> Anti-fungal agent to prevent mould. Usually intentionally added in sachets commonly for leather
67	1163-19-5 Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; decaBDE)	<b>Scope:</b> All articles. REACH restriction does not apply to products already in compliance with 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) <b>Detail:</b> 0.1 % by weight after 2 <sup>nd</sup> March 2019 <b>Detail:</b> Flame Retardant. May be present in some polymers flame retarded for electronic component use.

**Table 2 Textiles and Leather**

These tables list substances which are at risk of being found in commonly used toy materials. Additional substances may be found that are not listed here in printed or treated textiles or other specific materials e.g. elasticated fabrics which should be assessed separately.

Entry No	Substance Detail	Other information
20	Organostannic compounds	<b>See BTHA substance guide</b>
43	Azocolourants and Azodyes which, by reductive cleavage may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Appendix 8 (See ECHA Website)	<b>Scope:</b> Items that may come into prolonged contact with the skin or oral cavity <b>Limit:</b> 30 mg/kg <b>Detail:</b> Found in dyes
46a	9016-45-9 Nonylphenol ethoxylated 26027-38-3 4-Nonylphenol ethoxylated 37205-87-1 Isononylphenol ethoxylated 127087-87-0 4-Nonylphenol branched ethoxylated 37205-87-1 /68412-54-4 Nonylphenol branched ethoxylated	<b>Scope:</b> Textile articles which can reasonably be expected to be washed <b>Limit:</b> 0.01 % by weight in article or each textile part after 3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb 2021 <b>Detail:</b> Functions include: washing of raw cotton, synthetic fibre lubrication, dye levelling and as a surfactant and dispersion agent during the dyeing process Textile article for 46a means product or part thereof which is composed of at least 80 % textile fibres by weight. <b>Scope:</b> Applies to leather items that may come into contact with the skin
47	Chromium VI compounds	<b>Limit:</b> 3 mg/kg <b>Detail:</b> Can be found in leather items

**Table 2**      **Textiles and Leather cont...**

50	Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons 50-32-8 Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) 192-97-2 Benzo[e]pyrene (BeP) 56-55-3 Benzo[a]anthracene (BaA) 218-01-9 Chrysene (CHR) 205-99-2 Benzo[b]fluoranthene (BbFA) 205-82-3 Benzo[j]fluoranthene (BjFA) 207-08-9 Benzo[k]fluoranthene (BkFA) 53-70-3 Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene (DBAhA)	See BTHA substance guide
72	33 CMR's in Textiles	See BTHA substance guide

**Table 2a      Textiles and Leather Flame Retardants**

The following entries are all Flame Retardants. It is unlikely that flame retardants are used with plush toys. However, dress up items and textiles used in play tents or houses may be. It may be possible to check whether the fabric has been subject to flame retarding rather than test for the presence of these substances

Entry No	Substance Detail	Other information
4	126-72-7 Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate	<b>Scope:</b> items that may come into contact with the skin
7	545-55-1 Tris(aziridinyl)phosphinoxide	<b>Limit:</b> Shall not be used
8	59536-65-1 Polybromobiphenyls; Polybrominatedbiphenyls (PBB)	<b>Detail:</b> Flame retardant for polyesters
45	Diphenylether, octabromo derivative C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>8</sub> O	<b>Scope:</b> items that may come into contact with the skin REACH restriction does not apply to products already in compliance with 2002/95/EC (RoHS)
67	1163-19-5 Bis(pentabromophenyl)ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; decaBDE)	<b>Limit:</b> 0.1% by weight
		<b>Detail:</b> Flame retardants
		<b>Scope:</b> Textiles and leather regardless of skin contact
		<b>Limit:</b> 0.1% by weight after 2 <sup>nd</sup> March 2019
		<b>Detail:</b> Flame retardant

**Table 3 Jewellery**

The REACH Annex XVII entries apply to "Imitation Jewellery" as such it is considered that the restrictions are also appropriate for toy jewellery such as Jewellery making kits, hair accessories, bracelets, necklaces and rings, piercing jewellery, wrist-watches and wrist-wear, brooches and cufflinks

Entry No	Substance Detail	Other information
23	7440-43-9 Cadmium & its compounds (For full list see ECHA Website)	See BTHA substance guide  <b>Scope:</b> Metal components intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin
27	7440-02-0 Nickel	0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week for articles in direct and prolonged contact with the skin. <b>Limit:</b> Metal parts can have a non-nickel coating sufficient to ensure the rate of nickel release will not exceed 0.5 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week for at least two years of normal use 2 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week (migration) in posts for pierced ears  <b>Detail:</b> Nickel is considered a skin sensitiser.
50	Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons 50-32-8 Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) 192-97-2 Benzo[e]pyrene (BeP) 56-55-3 Benzo[a]anthracene (BaA) 218-01-9 Chrysene (CHR) 205-99-2 Benzo[b]fluoranthene (BbFA) 205-82-3 Benzo[j]fluoranthene (BjFA) 207-08-9 Benzo[k]fluoranthene (BkFA) 53-70-3 Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene (DBAhA)	See BTHA substance guide
63	7439-92-1 Lead and its compounds	<b>Scope:</b> Imitation jewellery <b>Limit:</b> 0.05% by weight  <b>Detail:</b> EN71-3 cannot be used to demonstrate compliance as EN71-3 is a soluble limit whereas entry 63 is a total limit. Toys are exempt from much of this restriction but not if an item of imitation jewellery

**Table 4 Metal**

This table applies to metal parts of toys. Please also see the Jewellery table. Nickel has an exclusion under Appendix A of the Toy Safety Directive for use with electrical connections.

<b>Entry No</b>	<b>Substance Detail</b>	<b>Other information</b>
<b>Scope:</b> Metal components intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin		
27	7440-02-0 Nickel	<p><b>Limit:</b> 0.5 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/week for other articles in direct and prolonged contact with the skin. Metal parts can have a non-nickel coating sufficient to ensure that the rate of nickel release will not exceed 0.5 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/week for at least two years of normal use.</p> <p>2 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/week (migration) in posts for pierced ears</p>
<b>Detail:</b> Nickel is considered a skin sensitisier		

**Table 5 Wood**

The listed substances are preservatives used with wood. It is unlikely that they will have been used with a wood toy used indoors but very likely with wood used externally and in particular wood used for outdoor toys, outdoor furniture and similar items. It may be possible to obtain details of the preservatives used and ensure they are not present

<b>Entry No</b>	<b>Substance Detail</b>	<b>Other information</b>
19	Arsenic compounds (full list of on ECHA Website)	<p><b>Scope:</b> All treated wood</p> <p><b>Limit:</b> Shall not be found in treated wood</p> <p><b>Detail:</b> Wood preservative</p>
31	8001-58-9 Creosote; wash oil 61789-28-4 Creosote oil; wash oil 84650-04-4 Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils; naphthalene oil 90640-84-9 Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction wash oil 65996-91-0 Distillates (coal tar), upper; heavy anthracene oil 90640-80-5 Anthracene oil 65996-85-2 Tar acids, coal, crude; crude phenols 8021-39-4 Creosote, wood 122384-78-5 Low temperature tar oil, alkaline; extract residues (coal), low temperature coal tar alkaline	<p><b>Scope:</b> All treated wood</p> <p><b>Limit:</b> shall not be found in treated wood</p> <p><b>Detail:</b> Wood preservative</p>

## 7 Substance Tables for Mixtures

**Table 6 All Mixtures**

This table applies to all formulated products such as glues, paints (also see paints section), crayons, clays etc. A full list of substances and their concentrations should be available from the formulation or bill of substances. It is possible to identify the presence of restricted substances in mixtures from this information. There are instances however when the substance may not be deliberately added and listed in the formulation, but could be present as a contaminant. Consultation with a qualified toxicologist may reduce the need for any testing. Some substances appear in more than one table when due to the text of the REACH restriction OR the fact the the substance can be commonly found in another application. E.g. Cadmium can be found in Table 1 - All Articles, Table 3 - Jewellery and Table 7 - Paints. For each substance users should consult the both the relevant BTHA Specific Substance Guide and all entries in the tables.

Entry No	Substance Detail	Other information
5	71-43-2 Benzene	See BTHA substance guide
13	92-87-5 Benzidine and its salts	<b>Limit</b> 0.1 % by weight. Could be found in coloured liquids. Restricted in EN71-7 and EN71-9
22	87-86-5 Pentachlorophenol (for full list see ECHA website)	<b>Limit</b> 0.1 % by weight Preservative - restricted in EN71-9
28	Substances in CLP EC No 1272/2008 classified as - Carcinogen category 1 and 1A - Carcinogen category 1B and 2 (for full description see ECHA website)	<b>Limit</b> As per CLP  Covered by the Toy Safety Directive CMR Limits
29	Substances in CLP EC No 1272/2008 classified as -Mutagen category 1 and 1A -Mutagen category 1B and 2 (for full description see ECHA website)	<b>Limit</b> as per CLP  Covered by the TSD CMR Limits
30	Substances in CLP EC No 1272/2008 classified as Reproductive toxicant 1A or 1 with R60 or R61 Reproductive toxicant 1B or 2 with R60 or R61 (for full description see ECHA website)	<b>Limit</b> as per CLP  Covered by the TSD CMR Limits

**Table 6 All Mixtures cont...**

51	117-81-7 Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) 84-74-2 Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) 85-68-7 Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) <b>84-69-5 Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)</b>	See BTHA substance guide
52	28553-12-0 / 68515-48-0 Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) 26761-40-0 / 68515-49-1 Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP) 117-84-0 Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	See BTHA substance guide
	12001-28-4 Asbestos fibres, (a) Crocidolite 12172-73-5 Asbestos fibres (b) Amosite 77536-67-5 Asbestos fibres (c) Anthophyllite	The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited.
6	77536-66-4 Asbestos fibres (d) Actinolite 77536-68-6 Asbestos fibres (e) Tremolite 12001-29-5 Asbestos fibres (f) Chrysotile 132207-32-0 Asbestos fibres (f) Chrysotile	Evidence is limited but asbestos has been identified in toys containing talc as a filler such as crayons and fingerprinting kits

**Table 7 Paints**

Applicable to wet paints only.

Entry No.	Substance Detail	Other information
23	7440-43-9 Cadmium & its compounds (for full list see ECHA website)	See BTHA substance guide
16	Lead carbonates: 598-63-0 Neutral anhydrous carbonate (PbCO <sub>3</sub> ) 1319-46-6 Trilead-bis(carbonate)-dihydroxide 2PbCO <sub>3</sub> -Pb(OH) <sub>2</sub>	<b>Limit:</b> Shall not be used in paint <b>Detail:</b> Unlikely to be found in a paint used for children and lead would be detected in EN71-3 test reports.
17	Lead sulphates: 7446-14-2 PbSO <sub>4</sub> 15739-80-7 Pb <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>Limit:</b> Shall not be used in paint <b>Detail:</b> Unlikely to be found in a paint used for children and lead would be detected in EN71-3 test reports.

**Table 8 Adhesives**

Applicable to wet adhesives only.

Entry No.	Substance Detail	Other information
48	108-88-3 Toluene	<b>Limit:</b> 0.1 % by weight in adhesives
51	117-81-7 Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) 84-74-2 Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) 85-68-7 Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) <b>84-69-5 Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)</b>	Detail: Possibly found in plastic kit adhesives  See BTHA substance guide
52	28553-12-0 / 68515-48-0 Di-isobutyl phthalate (DINP) 26761-40-0 / 68515-49-1 Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP) 117-84-0 Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)	See BTHA substance guide

**Table 9 Jokes and Hoaxes**

The products in this section are very specific and in many cases full formulations or Bills of Substances should be available. The assessments of these by the user or by Third Party expert help where appropriate should identify whether the substance is present or not.

Entry No.	Substance Detail	Other information
3	<p>Liquid substances or mixtures which are regarded as dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC or are fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) hazard class 4.1; (d) hazard class 5.1.</p>	Shall not be used in ornamental articles intended to produce light or colour effects by means of different phases, for example in ornamental lamps and ashtrays, tricks and jokes, games for one or more participants, or any article intended to be used as such, even with ornamental aspects.
9	<p>68990-67-0 Soap bark powder (<i>Quillaja saponaria</i>) and its derivatives containing saponines</p> <p>Powder of the roots of <i>Helleborus viridis</i> and <i>Helleborus niger</i></p> <p>Powder of the roots of <i>Veratrum album</i> and <i>Veratrum nigrum</i></p> <p>92-87-5 Benzidine and/or its derivatives</p> <p>552-89-6 o-Nitrobenzaldehyde</p> <p>Wood powder</p>	Shall not be used, in jokes and hoaxes or in mixtures or articles intended to be used as such, for instance as a constituent of sneezing powder and stink bombs. However, this 1 shall not apply to stink bombs containing not more than 1,5 ml of liquid.
10	<p>12135-76-1 Ammonium sulphide</p> <p>12124-99-1 Ammonium hydrogen sulphide</p> <p>9080-17-5 Ammonium polysulphide</p>	
11	<p>96-32-2 Volatile esters of bromoacetic acids: (a) Methyl bromoacetate</p> <p>105-36-2 Volatile esters of bromoacetic acids: (b) Ethyl bromoacetate</p> <p>35223-80-4 Volatile esters of bromoacetic acids: (c) Propyl bromoacetate</p> <p>18991-98-5 Volatile esters of bromoacetic acids: (d) Butyl bromoacetate</p>	

**Table 10      Aerosols**

Aerosols that have flammable propellants are not permitted in EN71-2. Aerosol paints are an age restricted product in the UK under the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003. (Minimum age 16).

EN71-5 states that pressurised containers (aerosols) shall not be used for paints, lacquers, thinners or cleaning solvents. This would leave aerosols that contain nonflammable contents or propellants and are not paints as theoretically allowed in toys. A Toxicological Risk Assessment of the formulation would be able to identify these substances

<b>Entry No.</b>	<b>Substance Detail</b>	<b>Other information</b>
2	75-01-4 Chloroethylene (Vinyl chloride)	Shall not be used as propellant in aerosols for any use.
40	Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.	Shall not be used in aerosol dispensers where these aerosol dispensers are intended for supply to the general public for entertainment and decorative purposes such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• metallic glitter</li><li>• artificial snow and frost,</li><li>• 'whoopee' cushions,</li><li>• silly string aerosols,</li><li>• imitation excrement,</li><li>• horns for parties,</li><li>• decorative flakes and foams,</li><li>• artificial cobwebs,</li><li>• stink bombs</li></ul>