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GULF STANDARDISATION ORGANISATION OF THE GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

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CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT NO. (1)

CHILDREN'S TOYS

ISSUE NO. (1) FINAL DRAFT 1 DATE: (28 / 10 / 2007)

Notice

Conformity Assessment Document No. (1)
Issue No. 2 Date: 28/10/2007
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PREAMBLE

- 1. In pursuance of the objective of the Gulf Cooperation Council to achieve integration and coordination between the member states in all areas in order to work towards its greater unity, and further to the aims of the new "Unified Economic Agreement" made between the countries of the Council which has laid down the basis of the Gulf Common Market through the development of common working methods among the Council states and which has set out a series of steps towards economic integration, starting with the establishment of a Free Trade Zone and then a Customs Union, followed by the completion of the Gulf Common Market and ending with economic monetary union and the unification of the commercial, industrial and customs legislation applicable within it;
- 2. And whereas in order to further these objectives, the Gulf Cooperation Council set up the Gulf Standardisation Organisation (GSO) to strengthen the process of economic integration and set in train what is required to establish a Customs Union, by harmonising the specification and standards of the member states and ensuring the safety and quality of the commodities entering the markets of the members states, which will be to the advantage of their citizens, and whereas it is also intended to unify the various standardisation activities and monitor the application of them and adherence to them in order to perform its role in the development of the productive and service sectors and the development of trade between them, and to protect the consumer and the environment and public health, and also to encourage Gulf agricultural industries and products so as to support the Gulf economy and protect the gains made by the Council states and participate in removing the technical obstacles to trade in order to meet the objectives of the Customs Union and also to meet the obligations of the countries concerned under WTO agreements;
- 3. And further to the resolution of the Financial & Economic Cooperation Committee adopted at its seventy-second meeting (held on 4 5 November 2006) concerning "the urging of the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council to complete its effort to lay down unified procedures for applying standard specifications in the Council states so that they can be enforced in a unified manner at the secondary entry points to support the enforcement of the requirements of the Customs Union within the specified time and to facilitate the free movement of commodities";
- 4. And further to the resolution of the board of directors of the Standardisation Organisation adopted at its sixth meeting held on 5 June 2007 which approved the start of the implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Conformity Assessment Scheme (RCAS) project in the Cooperation Council states and confirming "the approval of the rule that there must be compulsory compliance with the basic requirements for the products (safety, health and environment) as a basis for enshrining the new Gulf program in legislation;

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- 5. And whereas it is evident that the laws and legislation and methods of supervision in force in the member states, especially in relation to the safety of low-voltage electrical items, vary in scope and content, and that these differences constitute an impediment to trade because there is thus a discrepancy in the competitive conditions within the unified internal market which is aspired to by the countries of the Cooperation Council but without those difference producing any tangible benefit in terms of consumer protection against the risks which arise from those products;
- 6. And whereas it is clearly necessary to remove any impediments to the establishment of the unified market which is aspired to by the countries of the Cooperation Council in respect of the sale of harmless products which possess a sufficient degree of safety.
- 7. It is thus necessary to ensure that there is harmonisation by the laying-down of basic requirements and unified rules between the member states to protect the health and safety of the consumer, in order to ensure that all low-voltage electrical equipment which is offered on the market is safe and may move freely within the area of the Customs Union.
- 8. Also to be taken into account is scientific opinion on the toxicity and, just as important, the environmental toxicity of the chemical components in the setting of the maximum levels for the metallic components of toys and an assessment of the effect they may have on children's health.
- 9. It is also necessary to ensure that those children's toys which are offered in the putative unified market do not cause direct or any other damage to the user of them.
- 10. The safety specifications for children's toys must specify the maximum standard limits of the intended use of them, but these must be set higher than they might be otherwise be, bearing in mind that children often pay less attention to these matters than adults would.
- 11. It must also be ensured that the safety specifications for children's toys which are offered on the market are binding throughout the evident and usual period of use of the children's toys.
- 12. The Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council has been charged with laying down and authorising and modernising and publishing the technical regulations and Gulf Standard Specifications, and for establishing regional assessment procedures for commodities and products and systems for metrology and standards and definitions and codes and technical terminology and enforcement conditions and methods for taking samples, and regulations relating to inspection and testing for conformity with the standards, in accordance with the executive regulations issued in that connection.

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These regulations have been issued in respect of children's toys and they set out the basic requirements which must be satisfied for children's toys, whether they are manufactured locally or whether they are imported from abroad into any of the countries of the Cooperation Council. They apply to any of those products the free trade of which is permitted in the markets of the member states without any hindrance by the customs authorities - unless there are also other reasons which are not related to non-conformity with the basic requirements.

Note: This preamble and all the appendices to these regulations comprise an inseparable part of them.

CLAUSE ONE

- 1. These regulations relate to children's toys. A children's toy means any product or material which is designed exclusively or is explicitly intended for use as a toy by children under 14 years of age.
- 2. For the purpose of these regulations, the products listed in Appendix No. 1 are not to be treated as children's toys.

CLAUSE TWO

- 1. These regulations are intended to protect the users of toys, and also the people around them, from health risks or physical injury when the toy is being used for the purpose it has been designed for, or in a manner which could be expected taking into account the behaviour of an ordinary child.
- 2. Children's toys must meet the basic requirements laid down in these regulations when the items are in, or enter, the markets of the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, always taking into account the presumed age of the user.
- 3. The member states must take all necessary measures to ensure that those children's toys which are offered in the markets of the countries of Gulf Cooperation Council do conform to the basic requirements set out in Appendix No. 2 of these regulations.
- 4. The offering of a commodity in the markets of the countries of Gulf Cooperation Council includes the activities of both sales and distribution.

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CLAUSE THREE

The member states must take all necessary measures to ensure the free movement of children's toys which do meet the requirements of Clause Two of these regulations, including Appendix No. 2 (the basic requirements), and not hinder them on the grounds of safety.

CLAUSE FOUR

- 1. Children's toys which are manufactured in accordance with the Gulf Standard Specifications or those specifications which are laid down by the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council shall be deemed to meet the basic requirements stipulated for in these regulations.
- 2. All the countries of the Council accept that children's toys which bear the Gulf conformity mark (or any other equivalent mark which is issued) do conform to all the conditions laid down in these regulations, including the conformity assessment procedures.

CLAUSE FIVE

- 1. If it happens that any of any member states find that the specifications referred to in the previous Clause do not include all the basic requirements laid down in these regulations, the matter should be referred to the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council for study.
- 2. After the matter has been studied and an opinion expressed, the members states will be notified to update the Standard Specifications if that is what is required.

CLAUSE SIX

- 1. If it happens that any one of the member states should confirm that some of the children's toys which bear the Gulf conformity mark (or any other equivalent mark which is issued) in fact pose any danger to the health and safety of the user and that it is thus immediately taking all measures necessary to withdraw those products from the market, it must then also inform the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council of those measures explaining the reason why the item concerned does not conform. This may be because:
 - A. The basic requirements of the regulations / or the specifications have not been met.

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- B. Because the specification has been incorrectly applied.
- C. Because there are shortcomings in the specification.
- 2. The Standardisation Organisation will then study the matter with the other members states and if it is found that the measures taken by the country concerned are correct then the Standardisation Organisation will take the necessary action, always observing what is stipulated in Clause Five.

CLAUSE SEVEN

- 1. The Gulf conformity mark (or any other equivalent mark which is issued) must be affixed (printed) on a children's toy which has been manufactured in accordance with the Gulf Standard Specifications or any specifications which are laid down by the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council before they are put into the markets of the countries of the Council. In affixing the mark, this constitutes a declaration by the manufacturer or his licensed representative that the toy conforms to the basic requirements laid down in these regulations.
- 2. The manufacturer or his licensed representative must maintain technical file containing the following information, which must be ready for inspection:
 - 2.1 A description of the method (test report etc....) by which the manufacturer has confirmed that the product does in fact meet the basic requirements referred to in Clause Two, and he must also if appropriate retain a certificate of the model (or alternative mark) issued by an acceptable authority "and" copies of the documents submitted to that acceptable authority "and" a description of the means by which the manufacturer has ensured that it conforms to the authorised model
 - 2.2 The addresses and places where the manufacture and storage has been effected.
 - 2.3 Details information about the design and the manufacture.
- 3. If neither the manufacturer nor his representative are present in the countries of the Council, the responsibility will fall upon the party which introduced those products into the markets of the countries of the Council to ensure that they comply with the requirements of Section 2 above.
- 4. In the event of non-compliance, the member states will require the manufacture or his representative to pay the costs of any test in order to ensure that his products satisfy the requirements of Section 1 of this Clause.

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CLAUSE EIGHT

- 1. The manufacturer must affix a Gulf conformity mark (or any other equivalent mark which is issued) to children's toys which are not wholly or partially manufactured in accordance with the Gulf Standard Specifications or those standard specifications which are laid down by the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council. This constitutes a declaration by the manufacturer or his licensed representative that he has followed one of the methods of conformity assessment stipulated for in Appendix 3 through one of the acceptable authorities published about by the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- 2. In these circumstances, the manufacturer or his licensed representative must retain the following information ready for inspection:
 - 2.1 A description of the product.
 - 2.2 A description of the method (such as a test report, technical file) by which the manufacturer has confirmed the way in which the product conforms to the sample which was tested.
 - 2.3 The addresses and places where the manufacture and storage has been effected.
 - 2.4 Copies of the documents which were submitted to the acceptable authority in accordance with what is stated in Clause Seven.
 - 2.5 The test certificate for the sample, or a copy of it.
- 3. If neither the manufacturer nor his representative are present in the countries of the Council, the responsibility will fall upon the party which introduced those products into the markets of the countries of the Council to ensure that they comply with the requirements of Section 2 above.
- 4. In the event of non-compliance, the member states will require the manufacture or his representative to pay the costs of any test in order to ensure that his products satisfy the requirements of Section 1 of this Clause.

CLAUSE NINE

The selection by the manufacturer or his representative of the recognised authorities must be made in accordance with Reference No. 15 of Appendix 4.

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ARTICLE TEN

- 1. The testing of the specimen (if the case requires this) shall be done by one of the acceptable authorities, confirming that the specimen of the toy does indeed conform to the basic requirements set out in Appendix 2 of these regulations.
- 2. A request to "test a specimen" shall be submitted to one of the acceptable authorities by the manufacturer and his licensed representative in the countries of the Council.
- 3. The request must include the following:
 - 3.1 A description of the toy.
 - 3.2 The name and address of the manufacturer or his representative and the place of manufacture.
 - 3.3 Details of the engineering design of the toy must be attached to the specimen.
- 4. The acceptable authority shall investigate the conformity of the specimen in the following manner:
 - 4.1 Ensure that all the documents requested are present.
 - 4.2 Ensure that the toy does not expose the user to any danger and that it does not have any effect on health or safety.
 - 4.3 Carry out all the tests required (using the Gulf Standard Specifications or those standard specifications which are laid down by the Standardisation Organisation, as well as any other specifications) in order to ensure that the specimen satisfies the basic requirements of these regulations.
 - 4.4 The acceptable authority may request additional specimens so that further investigations can be carried out.
- 5. If the specimen successfully passes the tests, then the acceptable authority will issue a certificate of conformity for the specimen.

Any of the members states (through the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council) may obtain a copy of that test certificate.

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CLAUSE ELEVEN

As far as the conformity mark is concerned (the form, method of affixing etc...) reference should be made to the reference material contained in Appendix No. 4.

CLAUSE TWELVE

The taking of samples and market surveys and the compilation of reports by the members states shall be done by applying the regulations of the standards organisations in the member states themselves, or by those authorities designated by each state.

CLAUSE THIRTEEN

The members states shall notify the Standardisation Organisation of all the actions taken to apply these regulations, so that the Standardisation Organisation can ascertain whether there are any discrepancies in the procedures being followed within the countries of the Council.

CLAUSE FOURTEEN

The Standardisation Organisation must be notified of any procedure relating to the withdrawal or halting of any product falling under these regulations within the countries of the Council.

CLAUSE FIFTEEN

The member states will adopt these regulations from the date:-

The member states will apply the provisions of these regulations from the date: -

The member states will enforce these regulations from the date :-

The members states will send a copy of the Law which is promulgated locally (in the light of these regulations) to the Standardisation Organisation of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

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APPENDIX NO. 1

PRODUCTS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE TREATED AS CHILDREN'S TOYS

- 1. Ornaments for festivals and occasions.
- 2. Model items showing detail and intended for adults.
- 3. Equipment designated for use in communal games.
- 4. Sporting equipment.
- 5. Water equipment designed for use in deep water.
- 6. Folk dolls, ornamental dolls and other similar items which are collectables for adults.
- 7. A "professional" game erected in public places (shopping centres, stations, etc.)
- 8. A puzzle and thought game with 500 pieces or without a picture, designed for enthusiasts.
- 9. Air guns and rifles.
- 10. Fireworks, including explosive caps (with the exception of caps specifically designed for use in children's toys, without prejudice to more stringent conditions applicable in some member states (if any).
- 11. Projectiles and catapults.
- 12. Sets of arrows with metallic tips.
- 13. Electric stoves and irons and other functional products which operate at a nominal voltage of greater than 24 volts.
- 14. Products containing heating elements intended for use under the supervision (control) of an adult for educational purposes.
- 15. Vehicles and aircraft with an internal combustion engine.
- 16. Steam engines intended as a game.
- 17. Bicycles designed for sports use or for travel on public highways.
- 18. Video games which play through a video screen and which operate at a nominal voltage of greater than 24 volts.
- 19. Dummy teats.
- 20. Products which are replicas of real firearms.
- 21. Children's jewellery items.

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APPENDIX NO. (2)

THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S TOYS

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

| Serial | Basic requirements |
|--------|--|
| No. | |
| 1 | Protection must be given to the users of toys, and also those people around them, from health risks or physical injury when the toy is being used for the purpose it has been designed for, or in a manner which could be expected - taking into account the behaviour of an ordinary child. Those risks are: (A) Those connected with the design and formation and |
| | composition of the toy; |
| | (B) Those which arise from the use of the toy, but which cannot be completely eliminated by altering the formation and composition of the toy without actually changing its function or causing it to lose its basic properties. |
| 2 | (A) The level of risk when the toy is being used must be appropriate to the ability of those using it - under supervision if that is required - at the various levels. In particular this applies to toys which - by their functionality and dimensions and properties - are designed for use by children of less then 36 months old. |
| | (B) In applying this principle, it should be stated - whenever this is appropriate - what the minimum age is for the user of the toy and/or the need to ensure that it is only used under the supervision of an adult. |
| 3 | It must be ensured that the information leaflet for the toy or the box it comes in should draw the attention of the users, or their supervisors, to the risks associated with the toy when it is being used and the ways of avoiding those risks. |
| 4 | No children's toy or the box it comes in should contain any pictures and/or forms which offend the religion of Islam. |

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2. PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

| Serial No. | Basic requirements |
|---------------|---|
| 1 | In the case of a fixed toy, the toy and its parts and fixings must be of the necessary mechanical solidity and stability to bear the stress put upon it while it is being used, so that it does not break or shatter, which could then result in the risk of physical injury. |
| 2 | Those edges which may be touched, and the projections and the wires and cables and connecting parts of the toy must be designed and constructed in such a way that the risk of physical injury through contact with it is minimised as far as it can be. |
| 3 | The toy must be designed and constructed in such a way that the risk of physical injury arising from the movement of its parts is reduced to the lowest possible level. |
| 4 | Where it is possible for the components and parts of the toy to be separated, and where the toy is expressly intended for use by children under the age of 36 months, the dimensions must be such that it is impossible to swallow or shatter the pieces. |
| 5 | Neither the toy, nor its parts nor the wrapping it comes in for retail sale purposes should present any risk of strangulation or suffocation. |
| 6 | A toy which is intended for use in shallow water and which is capable of carrying and supporting a child on the water should be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise the danger that the toy may lose its buoyancy or fail to provide the support provided to the child, taking into account the recommended usage of the toy. |
| 7 | A toy which can be entered into and which thus constitutes an enclosed space for anyone entering it, must also contain an exit which can easily be opened from the inside. |
| 8 | A toy which affords movement to the user must contain a braking system which is appropriate, as far as possible, to the nature of the toy and commensurate with the force of the movement it generates. That system must be easy to operate by the user without any risk of flying headlong or of physical injury being caused to the user or to another party. |
| 9 | The form and composition of projectiles and the force of the movement they generate when being fired from a toy designed for that purpose must be - taking into account the nature of the toy - such that there is no reasonable chance of physical injury to the user or another party. |

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| Serial No. | Basic requirements |
|---------------|--|
| 10 | A toy containing heating elements must be constructed in such a way that: |
| | • The maximum temperature which can be reached by any surface will not cause burns if touched. |
| | • Liquids and gases contained within the toy must not come into contact with any temperature or pressures which might cause them to leak from the toy and cause burns or scalding or wounding (unless that leaking occurs as a basic property of the proper performance of the toy). |

3. FLAMMABILITY

| Serial | Basic requirements |
|--------|--|
| No. | |
| 1 | The children's toy must not contain any element which could be flammable in the environment of the child (around the child). Consequently, it must be ensured that it be made from materials as follows: 1. They must not ignite if they are exposed directly to a flame or a spark or any potential fire base; or 2. It must not be easily flammable (the fire should be extinguished as soon as cause of the fire is covered). 3. If it does catch fire, it should be slow-burning and the flame should only spread slowly; or 4. Regardless of the chemical composition of the toy, it should be treated with flame-retardant. |
| | Those materials which are flammable should not pose a risk to the |
| 2 | other materials used in the toy. Those children's toys which - for reasons essential to its functionality - do contain dangerous materials or preparations. and in particular substances and equipment relating to chemical experiments or collecting samples, or making ceramic moulds or enamelling or photography or similar activities must not - in themselves - contain substances or preparations which can become flammable as a result of the loss of non-flammable volatile components. |
| 3 | A children's toy must not be explosive or contain elements or substances which can explode when they are used. This condition does not apply to caps for toys, and reference should be made to point 3 above. |

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| Serial | Basic requirements |
|--------|--|
| No. | |
| 4 | Children's toys - and in particular chemical children's toys must in themselves not contain the following substances or preparations: |
| | Those which - when they are mixed - can possibly explode:- By chemical reaction or by heating; When they are mixed with oxidised substances; |
| | 4. Those which contain volatile components which are flammable in air and can produce inflammable fumes or an explosive air mixture. |

4. CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Basic requirements | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| No children's toy or the packaging for it should contain | | | |
| anything derived from pigs. | | | |
| Children's toys should be designed and constricted so that when they are used in the manner detailed in Clause Two of these regulations they will not present any risk to health or physical injury if they are swallowed, if they crack or if they come into contact with the skin, mucous membranes or with the eyes. | | | |
| In all circumstances, they must comply with the legislation concerned relating to particular classes of products, or prohibitions or restrictions on their use or clarificatory information about dangerous substances or preparations. | | | |
| In particular - in order to protect the health of children - the | | | |
| bioavailability arising from the use of the children's toy - as a | | | |
| target - must not exceed the following levels / day: | | | |
| 0.2 micrograms for antimony | | | |
| 0.1 micrograms for arsenic | | | |
| 0.25 micrograms for barium | | | |
| 0.6 micrograms for cadmium | | | |
| 0.3 micrograms for chrome | | | |
| 0.7 micrograms for lead | | | |
| 0.5 micrograms for mercury | | | |
| 5.0 micrograms for selenium | | | |
| or any other value which is stipulated, whether for those substances or other substances in the legislation of the Cooperation Council | | | |
| based on a scientific justification (scientific proof). | | | |
| Note: Bioavailability means the quantity of those substances | | | |
| extracted into the body and absorbed by it and which have a | | | |
| high level of toxicity. | | | |
| | | | |





| 4 | A children's toy should not contain dangerous substances or preparations in quantities which could damage the health of a child |
|---|---|
| | using it. In all circumstances, it is strictly forbidden for any toy |
| | whatever to contain dangerous substances or preparations if they |
| | themselves are to be used while the toy is being used. |
| | On the other hand, where there is a limited number of substances |
| | or preparations which are essential for the toy to function properly, |
| | and in particular substances and equipment for chemical |
| | experimental sets or for taking samples, or for making plastic and |
| | ceramic moulds, or for enamelling or photography or similar |
| | activities, it is permitted to use them up to the level of the |
| | maximum concentration specified for each substance or |
| | preparation. |

5. ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

| Serial | Basic requirements | | |
|--------|--|--|--|
| No. | | | |
| 1 | The children's electrical toy should not require an operating voltage of more than 24 volts, and similarly the voltage in any part of the toy must not be greater than 24 volts. | | |
| 2 | Parts of the children's toy which are connected to - or exposed to - contact with the electrical source and which could cause electrical shock, including cables or other conductors through which electricity can flow to those parts, must be well insulated and mechanically protected so as to prevent the risk of electrical shock. | | |
| 3 | The children's toy should be designed and constructed so as to ensure that the maximum temperatures which are reached on any directly accessible surfaces (which it is easy to reach) do not cause burns when those surfaces are touched. | | |

6. HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

| Serial | |
|--------|--|
| No. | |
| | The children's toy must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to satisfy the health and hygiene requirements, in order to avoid any danger of infection and disease and contamination. |

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7. RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| Serial | |
|--------|---|
| No. | |
| 1 | The children's toy must not contain any elements or substances |
| | where the composition of them and the proportions of them could |
| | possibly be damaging or injurious to the health of children. |

8. CLARIFICATORY INFORMATION

| Serial | |
|--------|---|
| No. | |
| | It must be ensured that the following information is written in Arabic - or the Arabic and English languages - on the toy in a non-erasable manner: |
| 1 | The name of the manufacturer / or his trade mark and the place of manufacture. |
| 2 | The age of the child appropriate to use the toy. |
| 3 | Mention should be made as to whether the toy requires the supervision or control of adults. |
| 4 | Operating No. (Code 9) |

9. INSTRUCTION MANUAL REQUIREMENTS

| Serial | Basic requirements | | | |
|--------|---|--|--|--|
| No. | | | | |
| | The toy must be accompanied by a written warning in Arabic - or | | | |
| | in both Arabic and English - which is appropriate and is easy and | | | |
| | clear to read in order to minimise the risks accompanying the use | | | |
| | of the toy, as set out in the basic requirements, and in particular the | | | |
| | following: | | | |
| 1 | Toys which are not intended for children of less than 36 | | | |
| | months old | | | |
| | A toy which is a risk to children of less than 36 months old must | | | |
| | display a clear warning to that effect, such as: "Unsuitable for | | | |
| | children of less than 36 months old" or "Unsuitable for children of | | | |
| | less than three years old" accompanied by a brief drawing. In the | | | |
| | instructions for use, details can also be provided about particular | | | |
| | risks which justify such a warning. | | | |

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This condition does not apply to (namely, such toys are exempted) to toys which - taking into account their function and their dimensions and characteristics and properties or other evident grounds - it is obvious cannot be suitable for children of less than 36 months of age.

The age warning must be written using the same format as the text cited above or by using a symbol indicating the same information and taking the following form:



Figure 1. Age warning symbol

Age Warning Symbol

Slides and seesaws and roundabouts and acrobatic or sports swings, and ropes or similar for acrobatic displays

These toys must be accompanied by a picture for guidance drawing attention to the need to carry out inspections and maintenance on the main parts (means of suspension, fixings etc.) at regular intervals and stating that if the inspections of the toy are not carried out this may result in falling or turning over.

Accurate instructions must be given for assembly and erecting the toy, indicating those parts which may be dangerous if they are assembled in an incorrect manner.

3 Functional children's toys

> A functional toy or its box must have written on it clearly "Warning - Must be used under the supervision of an adult".

> Apart from this, such a toy must also be accompanied by guidance and by providing operating instructions and also details of the precautions which the user must take, and contain a warning that failure to observe such precautions may expose the user to risk usually those associated with the equipment or the product of which the toy comprises a scale model or imitation. It should also be stated that the toy should be kept out of the reach of very small

> A "functional toy" means a toy which is usually a scale model of some equipment or fixtures which are normally used by adults.

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4 Children's toys containing dangerous adhesive substances or preparations in them, chemical children's toys Without prejudice to the conditions set out below in the instruction guide, relating to the classification, packaging and the provision of clarificatory information relating to dangerous substances and preparations, there are special instructions for the use of toys containing dangerous adhesive substances and preparations for which the warning must provide information about the nature of the danger of those substances or preparations and a statement of the precautions which must be taken by the user in order to avoid the risks inherent in them, and which must be briefly mentioned depending on the nature of the toy. Reference must also be made to the first aid which must be provided in the case of a serious accident arising from the use of that type of toy. It must also be stated that it is necessary to keep the toy out of the reach of very young children. (B) In addition to the instructions detailed in section (A) above, the following clarificatory information must also be placed on the boxes of chemical children's toys: "Warning: Only for children over the age of (*) years of age. For use under the supervision of an adult". In particular, the following toys are considered to be chemical children's toys: Chemical sets and plastic moulding sets and miniature workshops for ceramics and enamelling, or photography and similar children's tovs. (*) The age to be specified by the manufacturer Roller-skates and skateboards for children 5 If these products are offered for sale as a children's toy, the following information must be clearly stated: "Warning: protective equipment must be worn". In addition to this, the instructions for use must also state that the toy must be used with care, since it requires great skill, in order to avoid falling over or a collision injuring the user and third parties, and information must also be given about the protective equipment which is recommended (helmet, gloves, knee-pads, elbow-pads, etc.) Children's toys intended for use in the water 6 The children's toys intended for use in the water detailed in section F under serial No. 29 in sub-clause 2.4 (physical and mechanical properties) must contain a warning which matches the specification stipulated for in normative reference 11. Warning! Only for use in water where the child is within its depth and under supervision.

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APPENDIX NO. (3)

THE CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

In order for a children's toy to obtain the Gulf Conformity Mark, it must successfully satisfy one of the following two options:

Option One: Internal production control module "A"

This covers the internal design and monitoring of the product. This module does not require an acceptable authority to take any procedures and it comprises a declaration of conformity in its own right (SDoC).

Option Two: Model test module "B" for the design phase, followed by model conformity module "C" for assessment of the production phase.

See the Gulf Guide to Conformity Assessment Procedures which gives "the series and details of the conformity assessment procedures referred to in the previous tests (Appendix 4).

This means that the manufacturer has the right to select the procedures appropriate for him in order to obtain the Gulf Conformity Mark; he can either select module "A" which does not require an acceptable authority, or he can choose between modules "B" - which requires an acceptable authority - and "C" which does not require an acceptable authority.

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APPENDIX NO. (4)

REFERENCES

| Serial | | d date of the | Name of the Standard Specification / |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| No. | Standard S Gulf | Specification | Document |
| 1 | 577 GSO | | Children's Toys - General safety requirement |
| 2 | 578 GSO | | Methods of Testing Toys Part One: |
| | | | Mechanical and chemical tests |
| 3 | 579 GSO | | Methods of Testing Toys Part Two: |
| | | | Flammability tests |
| 4 | | EN71-2 | Safety of Toys - Flammability |
| 5 | | EN71-1 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (1): Mechanical and |
| | | | physical properties |
| 6 | | EN71-10 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (10): Organic and |
| | | | chemical compounds - preparation and taking |
| | | | of samples |
| 7 | | EN71-11 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (11): Organic and |
| - 0 | | EN 151 0 | chemical compounds - methods of analysis |
| 8 | | EN71-3 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (3): Removing |
| 0 | | ENIZ1 4 | certain elements |
| 9 | | EN71-4 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (4): Experimental |
| | | | chemistry sets and activities associated with them |
| 10 | | EN71-5 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (5): Chemical |
| 10 | | LIN/1-3 | children's toys (sets) other than experimental |
| | | | sets |
| 11 | | EN71-6 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (6): The symbol |
| | | 211,710 | designed for the Age Warning Symbol |
| 12 | | EN71-7 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (7): Fingerprints - |
| | | | the test requirements and methods |
| 13 | | EN71-8 | Slides [sic - safety of?] in Toys - Part No. |
| | | | (8): Swings and slides and similar activity |
| | | | toys relating to inside and outside activities |
| 14 | | EN71-9 | Safety of Toys - Part No. (9): Organic and |
| | | | chemical compounds - requirements |
| 15 | | | Gulf Manual for selecting and registering the |
| | | | acceptable authorities |
| 16 | | | Gulf Manual for conformity assessment |
| 1.7 | | | procedures |
| 17 | | | Gulf Manual for Customs Handling of |
| 18 | | | Products and Methods of Registration Gulf Manual for the Gulf conformity mark |
| 18 | | | Gulf Manual for the Gulf conformity mark |
| <u> </u> | | | <u> </u> |