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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Safety of Toys

Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints



AS/NZS ISO 8124.7:2021

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The following are represented on Committee CS-018:

- Australian Toy Association
- Better Regulation Division – NSW Fair Trading
- CHOICE
- Consumer Affairs Victoria
- Consumers Federation of Australia
- Kidsafe Australia
- National Retail Association Australia
- New Zealand Toy Distributors Association
- Office of Fair Trading, Qld (QLD)
- Queensland Health
- Safekids Aotearoa (New Zealand)
- Sydney Children’s Hospitals Network

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Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-018, Safety of Childrens Toys, to supersede AS/NZS 8124.7:2017, *Safety of toys, Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints (ISO 8124-7:2015, MOD)*.

The objective of this document is to specify requirements for the substances and materials used in finger paints. It is applicable to finger paints only.

This document is not applicable to paints intended to be applied to the face or body e.g. face paints.

Additional requirements are specified for markings, labelling and containers.

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 8124-7:2015, *Safety of toys — Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints* and its Amendment 1 (2020) which has been added at the end of the source text.

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The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 181, *Safety of toys*.

ISO 8124 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Safety of toys*:

- *Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties*
- *Part 2: Flammability*
- *Part 3: Migration of certain elements*
- *Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use*
- *Part 5: Determination of total concentration of certain elements of toys*
- *Part 6: Certain phthalate esters in toys and children's products*
- *Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints*
- *Part 8: Age determination guidelines*

Introduction

This part of ISO 8124 contains requirements which are intended to reduce the risks to children when finger paints are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children. In particular it is recognized that finger paints present different risks when compared to other toys because of their intended use which requires application to the hands and fingers of young children. It cannot be ruled out that some of the paint material will be ingested or flicked into the eye or that prolonged contact with the skin will occur. Therefore, in order to address the particular risks associated with finger paints, this part of ISO 8124 contains requirements relating to the ingredients that may be used in the manufacture of finger paints and limitations on certain impurities that may be found in these ingredients. It also sets out certain requirements on the packaging and labelling of finger paints.

Chemical Abstract Service Registry Numbers (CAS) or Colour Index Numbers given in the Tables are provided for information purposes only.

[Annex A](#) provides rationale for the requirements.