



Guide to Standards - Children's Products

**Your snapshot of Australian Standards
and Certification**

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Introduction

This guide provides information on Standards, Certification schemes and other industry specific information that may be of interest to manufacturers, importers, suppliers and users of children's products. Products used by children and marketed to children can cause considerable risks. The publications outlined in this guide provide information that can be used to assess risks as well as safe practises for products primarily designed for children aged 0-14 years.

Disclaimer: The information contained in these pages is provided by way of indicative guidance only and SAI Global Limited does not represent that it is accurate or complete or suitable for any particular specific purposes. The onus remains with users to satisfy themselves of their requirements and needs for their own particular circumstances.

General information

Information on mandatory Standards for children's products is available from [Product Safety Australia](#). The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) administers the site on behalf of all the State and Territory consumer product safety regulators (see the [Regulators](#) section of this guide for details).

The [AS/NZS 8124 Series](#) of Standards can be used to assess risks associated with products that may be used by or, sold or marketed to children between the ages of 0-14. The most commonly used Standards in the Series are [AS/NZS 8124.1:2013, Safety of toys – Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties](#) and [AS/NZS 8124.3:2012, Safety of toys – Migration of certain elements \(ISO 8124-3:2010, Mod\)](#).

[HB 136:2004, Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety](#) provides information on methods that can be used to assess physical, mechanical, thermal (fire), chemical, electrical and radiation hazards that may be present in children's products. These types of hazards may also be associated with products that are not specifically marketed to children, however they may inadvertently be used by children. Also included in the handbook are diagrams illustrating examples of entrapment hazards commonly present in children's products. In addition to [HB 136:2004](#), similar types of hazards are also described in the [HB 295, Product Safety Framework Series](#) of publications.

[HB 295, Product Safety Framework Series](#) is divided into application guides, hazard checklists and generic modules for different types of children's products. The types of safety modules described in these publications are based on principles covered in the [AS/NZS ISO 8124, Safety of toys Series](#).

A detailed analysis of risks that should be reviewed by manufacturers, importers, suppliers, purchasers and users of children's products is included in [HB 295.1:2007, Product Safety Framework – Application guide](#) and also [HB 295.2:2007, Product Safety Framework – Hazard checklist](#).

Product Safety and Product Recall Publications

The [Consumer Protection Regulators](#) listed in this guide are responsible for recalling different types of consumer products. Manufacturers, importers and distributors of children's products can also obtain information on appropriate recall procedures by following the information contained in:

- [AS 4269-1995, Complaints handling](#)
- [AS ISO 10002-2006, Customer satisfaction – Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations](#)
- [ISO 10393:2013, Consumer product recall – Guidelines for suppliers'](#)

Imported Children's Products

Children's products sold in Australia and New Zealand are primarily manufactured offshore. In order for these types of products to be supplied in these countries, they should be tested and certified to the publications recommended in this guide.

Australian and European (CE) Standards

Manufacturers of imported children's products commonly complete tests to the [EN 71](#) Series of Standards. The information contained in the [AS/NZS 8124](#) Series of Standards is very similar to the information that is included in the [EN 71](#) and [ISO 8124](#) Series of Standards.

Importers should follow certain requirements for determining age grading and labelling requirements for the types of children's products they are supplying to different markets.

The publications that assist in this area include:

Australian Publications

- [AS/NZS 8124.1:2013](#)
- [HB 295 Series](#) of product safety publications

European Publications

- [EN/TR 13387:2004, Child use and care articles – Safety guidelines](#)
- [SR CEN/TR 15775:2008, Child use and care articles – National translations of warnings and instructions for use in child use and care articles Standards](#)

US Standard

[ASTM F963-11, Standard consumer safety specification for toy safety](#)

European (CE) Directives

Imported products are commonly tested to requirements prescribed under the [General Product Safety Directive \(GPSD\)](#), [Toy](#) and [ROHs](#) Directive. These directives commonly reference tests that are included in the European [EN 71](#) Series of Standards.

Suppliers and distributors of imported products should contact the [ACCC](#) to see if there are mandatory Standards for the types of products they may be selling in Australia. Information on mandatory Australian Standards different types of consumer products are also summarized in this guide.

Toys

Australian Standards Importers of toys should also assess and review information that is included in the [Australian Government's mandatory Standards](#) for different types of toys. Please contact Consumer Protection agencies for further information on enforcement requirements for toys that are required to conform to mandatory Standards.

Physical and Mechanical Tests, Age Grading Assessments and Labelling Requirements

All types of toys manufactured, imported and supplied in Australia are required to conform to the types of mechanical tests, physical tests, age grading and labelling requirements that are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#). The information contained in this Standard reflects tests that are included in the European Standard [EN 71-1](#) and the international Standard [ISO 8124-1](#).

These Standards also include information on small parts cylinder tests used to see if toys present choking hazards to children.

Templates used to undertake small part cylinder tests are included in [HB 295.3.25-2008, Product Safety Framework - Choking from small parts](#).

Information on recommended methods that should be used to package and label toys is included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1](#), [EN 71-1](#) and [ISO 8124.1](#). These Standards also include details on recommended thickness levels for plastic film that may be used to package toys, to ensure the plastic film does not present an inhalation hazard to children.

Lead Free Tests

Toys supplied in Australia are required to be manufactured from lead-free products. The following Standards contain information on tests that can be used to ensure toys are manufactured from lead-free materials:

- [AS/NZS 8124.3:2012, Safety of toys – Migration of certain elements \(ISO 8124-3:2010, MOD\)](#)
- [ISO 8124.3:2010, Safety of toys – Part 3: Migration of certain elements](#)
- [EN 71-3:2013, Safety of toys – Part 3: Migration of certain elements](#)

Imported products that have been tested to the European [ROHs Directive](#) may also be manufactured from lead-free materials.

Flammability Tests for Toys

Those responsible for manufacturing, imported and supplying toys decorated with different types of fabrics may need to check to see if the fabric is fire-retardant. Flammability tests for tests for materials used to manufacture toys are included in the Australian, International and European Standards referenced below:

- [AS/NZS 8124.2:2009, Safety of toys – Flammability](#)
- [ISO 8124.2:2007, Safety of toys – Part 2: Flammability](#)
- [EN 71-2:2011, Safety of toys – Part 2: Flammability](#)

Electric Toys

Electric safety requirements for toys can be determined by applying the tests that are included in the Standards listed below:

- [AS/NZS 62115:2011 \(IEC Text\), Electric toys - safety](#)
- [IEC 62115 Ed 1.2, Electric toys - Safety](#)
- [EN 62115:2006, Electric toys - Safety](#)

Information on labelling requirements for these types of toys are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#), [ISO 8124.1:2012](#) and [EN 71-1:2011](#).

Radio Controlled Toys

Radio controlled devices used with toys should be tested to [AS/NZS 4268:2012, Radio equipment and systems – Short range devices – Limits and methods of measurement](#). Previous editions of this Standard may still be regulated by the [Australian Communications & Media Authority](#). Those responsible for manufacturing, importing, and supplying these types of toys should also ensure that

their products conform to the physical and mechanical tests that are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#).

Chemistry Sets

Detailed information on tests for chemistry sets is included in the following Standards:

- [AS 8124.4-2003, Safety of toys – Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities](#)
- [EN 71-4:2013, Safety of toys – Part 4: Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities](#)

Information on labelling requirements for these types of toys are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#), [ISO 8124.1:2012](#) and [EN 71-1:2011](#).

Other related information is included in [AS/NZS 8124.9:2008, Safety of toys - Organic chemical compounds – Requirements](#).

Radio Controlled Toys

General information on product safety requirements for radio controlled toys is included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#), [ISO 8124-1:2012](#) and [EN 71-1:2011](#).

Short range control devices supplied with these types of toys should be tested to [AS/NZS 4268:2012, Radio equipment and systems - Short range devices - Limits and methods of measurement](#). These types of devices are regulated by the [Australian Communications and Media Authority \(ACMA\)](#).

Finger Paints

Toys that are classified as 'finger paints' can be tested to the following Standards:

- [AS 8124.7-2003, Safety of toys – Finger paints – Requirements and test methods](#)
- [EN 71-7:2002, Safety of toys – Part 7: Finger paints – Requirements and test methods](#)

Information on labelling requirements for these types of toys are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#), [ISO 8124.1:2012](#) and [EN 71-1:2011](#).

Indoor and Outdoor Domestic Playground Equipment

Indoor and outdoor playground equipment can be tested to meet the requirements outlined in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.6:2011, Safety of toys – Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use](#).

Information on labelling requirements for these types of toys are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013](#), [ISO 8124.1:2012](#) and [EN 71-1:2011](#).

Children's Furniture (Nursery Furniture)

Manufacturers, importers, suppliers, purchasers and users of nursery furniture should be familiar with head, entrapment, finger and toxicity hazards that may be present in children's furniture. Information on methods used to identify and measure these types of hazards is included in:

- [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013, Safety of toys - Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties](#)

- [AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012, Safety of toys - Migration of certain elements \(ISO 8124-3:2010, MOD\)](#)
- [HB 295, Products Safety Framework Series](#)
- [HB 136:2004, Safety aspects - Guidelines for child safety](#)

All types of children's furniture should be manufactured from lead-free materials. See heading for [Lead-Free Tests](#) for information on this topic.

Cots (Cribs)

Manufacturing, safety and labelling requirements for free-standing and folding household cots are included in [AS/NZS 2172:2013, Cots for household use - Safety requirements](#).

Cots used in nurseries, childcare centres, hospitals and institutions should be tested to meet the requirements in [AS/NZS 2130:1998, Cots for day nursery, hospital and institutional use – Safety requirements](#).

Folding cots should be tested to [AS/NZS 2195:2010, Folding cots – Safety requirements](#). This Standard also references tests that are included in [AS/NZS 2172:2010](#).

Bunk Beds

Information on manufacturing and safety for bunk beds is included in [AS/NZS 4220:2010, Bunk beds and other elevated beds](#). This Standard included a definition for the term 'elevated bed'.

Playpens (Play Yards)

Manufacturing requirements for playpens are covered by the European and US Standards listed below:

- [EN 12227:2010, Playpens for domestic use – Safety requirements and test methods](#)
- [ASTM F406-13, Standard consumer safety specification for non-full-size baby cribs/play yards](#).

High Chairs

Manufacturing and safety requirements for high chairs is included in [AS 4684-2009, High chairs – Safety requirements](#).

Importers and suppliers of high chairs tested to the Standards listed below should check to see if their products conform to the types of tests included in [AS 4684-2009](#):

- [ISO 9221-1:1992, Furniture – Children's high chairs – Part 1: Safety requirements](#)
- [ISO 9221-2:1992, Furniture – Children's high chairs – Part 2: Test methods](#)
- [EN 14988-1:2006, Children's High Chairs – Part 1: Safety Requirements](#)
- [ASTM F404-10, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for High Chairs](#)

For more information on methods that can be used to arrange certification to Australian and New Zealand Standards please refer to the section [Demonstrating Compliance to Standards](#) of this guide.

Cradles (Bassinets)

The Standard that specifies safety requirements for infants' rocking cradles is [AS/NZS 4385:1996, Infants' rocking cradles – Safety requirements](#). The vast majority of cradles supplied in Australia and New Zealand will have been tested or certified to the following Standards:

- [I.S. EN 1130-1:1996, Furniture – Cribs and Cradles For Domestic Use – Part 1: Safety Requirements](#)
- [I.S. EN 1130-2:1996, Furniture – Cribs and Cradles For Domestic Use – Part 2: Test Methods](#)
- [ASTM F2194-10, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Bassinets and Cradles](#)

Importers and suppliers of such products should check to see if their cradles conform to the general principles in [AS/NZS 4385:1996](#).

For more information on methods that can be used to arrange certification to AS and AS/NZS Standards please refer to the section [Demonstrating Compliance to Standards](#) of this guide.

Bouncinettes

Cradles and bouncinettes used in Australia and New Zealand can be designed and manufactured to:

- [EN 12790:2009, Child use and Care Articles – Reclined Cradles](#)
- [ASTM F2167-12a, Standard consumer safety specification for infant bouncer seats](#)

Change Tables

Information for change tables is included in:

- [EN 12221, Changing Units for Domestic use Series](#)
- [ASTM F2284-04 \(2010, Standard consumer safety performance specification for diaper changing tables for commercial use](#)
- [ASTM F2388-09, Standard consumer safety specification for baby changing tables for domestic use](#)

Safety Barriers (Expansion Gates and Expandable Enclosures)

Information on safety requirements and test methods for safety barriers is included in:

- [EN 1930:2011, Child use and care articles – Safety barriers – Safety requirements and test methods](#)
- [ASTM F1004-12, Standard consumer safety specification for expansion gates and expandable enclosures](#)

Bath Seats

Information on the safety of bath seats is included in the [ASTM F1967-11a, Standard consumer safety specification for infant bath seats](#).

Infant Walkers

Information for infant walkers is included in [ASTM F977-12, Standard consumer safety specification for infant walkers](#).

Sun Protective Clothing

[AS/NZS 4399:1996, Sun protective clothing – Evaluation and classification](#) includes detailed information on tests used to measure ultraviolet protection factors (UPF) ratings for garments, hats, shoes and fabrics designed to provide protection against solar radiation.

Sun protective ratings for clothing are assessed by completing the tests that are included in [AS/NZS 4399:1996](#). This Standard also includes a list of recommended UPF ratings for clothing.

Manufacturers, importers, suppliers and purchasers of sun protective clothing designed for children should check to see if clothing is sized and marked according to [AS 1182-1997, Size coding scheme for infants' and children's clothing - Underwear and outerwear](#).

Labels supplied with sun protective clothing should be attached and printed by following the recommendations that are included in [AS/NZS 2392:1999, Textiles - Labelling of clothing, household textiles and furnishings](#). Labelling and marking requirements for sun protective clothing tested to [AS/NZS 4399:1996](#) are included in this same Standard.

Sun protective clothing should also be supplied with phrases and symbols expressing appropriate care labelling instructions as outlined in [AS/NZS 1957:1998, Textiles - Care labelling](#) and [AS/NZS 2621:1998, Textiles - Guide to the selection of correct care labelling instructions from AS/NZS 1957](#).

Children's Nightwear

Children's nightwear should be tested to meet the requirements outlined in [AS/NZS 1249:2003, Children's nightwear and limited daywear having reduced fire hazard](#). This Standard covers four different types of children's nightwear and limited types of daywear which specifies that they should be labelled with low or high fire danger categories and symbols.

Spread of flame tests and surface burning tests are applied to the pile or nap of fabrics to determine categories for clothing. Spread of flame tests are completed by following the test methods outlined in [ISO 10047:1993, Textiles - Determination of surface burning time of fabrics](#). Surface burning tests for fabrics are completed by following the methods outlined in [ISO 6941:2003, Textile fabrics – Burning behaviour – Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens](#).

Children's nightwear (and all other types of clothing) supplied in Australia and New Zealand should be supplied with tags indicating appropriate care labelling instructions. Care labelling instructions should be completed by following the methods outlined in [AS/NZS 1957:1998, Textiles – Care labelling](#) and also [AS/NZS 2621:1998, Textiles – Guide to the selection and correct use of labelling instructions from AS/NZS 1957](#). These Standards explain that clothing should be supplied with phrases and symbols indicating relevant care labelling instructions.

Manufacturers, importers and suppliers of children's nightwear and limited daywear should follow the size coding instructions that are included in [AS 1182-1997, Size coding scheme for infants' and children's clothing – Underwear and outerwear](#).

Labels supplied with children's nightwear should be attached and positioned by following the procedures outlined in [AS/NZS 2392:1999, Textiles – Labelling of clothing, household textiles and furnishings](#).

Baby Slings

Information on safety specifications for baby slings is included in:

- [ASTM F2549-09a, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Frame Child Carriers](#)
- [ASTM F2236-13, Standard consumer safety specification for soft infant and toddler carriers](#)
- [EN 13209 Child Use And Care Articles - Baby Carriers - Safety Requirements And Test Methods Series.](#)

Child Restraints

Child restraints should be tested to the specifications set out in [AS/NZS 1754:2013, Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles](#). This Standard also references tests that are included in [AS/NZS 3629, Methods of testing child restraints Series](#). Fabrics used to manufacture child restraints should be tested to [AS 2755.2-1985 \(R2013\), Textile fabrics - Burning behaviour - Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens](#). Webbing used with child restraints should be tested to [AS/NZS 1754:2013, Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles](#).

For information on legal status of Standards for child restraints, contact the Australian Government's [Department of Infrastructure and Transport](#), or National, State/Territory consumer protection agencies. See the Regulators section of this guide for details.

Webbing material used to manufacture child restraints should be tested to [AS 1753-1990, Webbing for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles](#).

Harnesses and Restraint Reins

Information on harnesses and restraint reins that may be used by parents of young children, is included in [EN 13210-2004, Child use and care articles – Children's harnesses, reins and similar type articles – Safety requirements and test methods](#).

Prams and Strollers

[AS/NZS 2088:2013, Prams and strollers – Safety requirements](#) specifies materials, construction, performance and labelling requirements and test methods for prams, strollers and their accessories.

For more information on the legal status of Standards for prams and strollers, contact the National, State/Territory consumer protection agencies. See the [Regulators](#) section of this guide for details.

Drinking Utensils

Products used to manufacture different types of drinking utensils should be produced from lead-free materials. See the section on [Lead-Free Test](#) for more information.

Plastic materials used to manufacture drinking utensils should conform to the requirements that are included in [AS 2070-2009, Plastic materials for food contact use](#).

Dummies (Pacifiers)

[AS 2432-2009, Babies' dummies](#) specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, design, construction and performance of babies' dummies, together with recommendations for product labelling.

For more information on the legal status of Standards for prams and strollers, contact the National, State/Territory consumer protection agencies. See the [Regulators](#) section for details.

Training Cups

Information on this topic is included in the [EN 14350, Child Use And Care Articles - Drinking Equipment](#) Series of Standards.

Cutlery and Feeding Utensils

[EN 14372:2004, Child Use And Care Articles - Cutlery And Feeding Utensils - Safety Requirements And Tests](#) covers safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of cutlery and feeding utensils.

Pool and Spa Fences

Fences and gates providing access to pools and spas should conform to the design, manufacturing and safety requirements that are specified in [AS 1926.1-2012, Swimming pool safety – Safety barriers for swimming pools](#). This edition of the pool fencing Standard may be referenced in Australian (Commonwealth), State and Territory building and environmental legislation (for more information see the [Regulators](#) section of this guide).

In addition, the NSW Division of Local Government has prepared information for owners of [backyard swimming pools](#).

Flotation Aids and Life Jackets

Information on manufacturing and product safety for flotation aids is included in [AS 1900-2002, Flotation aids for water familiarization and swimming tuition](#).

For guidelines on lifejackets designed to be worn by children have a look at:

- [AS 4758.1-2008, Personal flotation devices – General requirements](#)
- [AS 4758.2-2008, Personal flotation devices – Materials and components – Requirements and test methods](#)
- [AS 4758.3-2008, Personal flotation devices – Test methods](#)

For more information on the legal status of Standards for flotation aids and life jackets, contact National, State/Territory consumer protection agencies. See the [Regulators](#) section for details.

Public Playground Equipment

Playground equipment supplied in Australia should be designed to conform to the safety requirements outlined in the [AS 4685, Playground equipment Series](#). An ideal Standard Set for organizations and personnel requiring comprehensive details on design, manufacturing and safety requirements for different types of playground equipment is [AS 4685 \(Set\)-2004, Playground Equipment Safety Set](#).

Playground equipment should be inspected and maintained by following the recommendations outlined in [AS/NZS 4486.1:1997, Playgrounds and playground equipment – Development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation](#). This Standard includes information on hazards that should be assessed by owners, operators and inspectors of playground equipment.

Surfaces surrounding playground equipment should be manufactured with impact absorbing materials and these materials should be manufactured by following the tests that are included in [AS/NZS 4422:1996, Playground surfacing – Specifications, requirements and test method](#).

Surfacing materials used with playgrounds should be tested to measure head injury criteria (HIC) values. These values are linked to free fall zones for playground equipment. Definitions for these terms and diagrams explaining these concepts are included in [AS/NZS 4422:1996](#) and [AS 4685.1:2004, Playground equipment – General safety requirements and test methods](#).

Australian Standards for playground equipment may be regulated by Local Councils, State Planning Departments, Education Departments and accreditation bodies for child care centres (for more information see the [Regulators](#) section of this guide).

Trampolines

Information on manufacturing and safety requirements for trampolines is included in [AS 4989-2006, Trampolines – Safety aspects](#). This Standard includes information on test methods, design requirements for padding, labelling requirements and suspension systems used with trampolines. It is also based on information that is included in [ASTM F381-13, Standard safety specification for components, assembly, use and labelling of consumer trampolines](#).

Suspension systems used with trampolines should be designed to the types of hazardous sharp end tests that are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013, Safety of toys - Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties](#).

Bicycles, Tricycles & Riding Equipment

Pedal Cycles and Tricycles

[AS/NZS 1927:2010, Pedal bicycles – Safety requirements](#) specifies safety requirement for the design, assembly, and performance of all types of pedal bicycles and subassemblies of pedal bicycles having a wheelbase of 640 mm or greater.

For more information on the legal status of Standards for bicycles and tricycles, contact the National, State/Territory consumer protection agencies. See the [Regulators](#) section for details.

Bicycles with a wheelbase of less than 640mm are classified as tricycles. Tricycles should be tested to the physical and mechanical tests that are included in [AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2010, Safety of toys - Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties \(ISO 8124-1:2009, MOD\)](#).

Lighting equipment and reflectors supplied with pedal cycles should be manufactured to [AS 3562-1990, Lighting equipment for bicycles](#) and [AS 2142-1978, Reflectors for pedal bicycles](#).

Electric Cycles

[EN 15194:2009, Cycles – Electrically powered assisted cycles – Epac Bicycles](#) describes safety requirements and test methods for the assessment of the design and assembly of electrically power assisted bicycles and sub-assemblies for systems using battery voltage up to 48 VDC or integrated a battery charger with a 230 V input.

Protective Helmets (including Horse Riding Helmets)

Bicycle helmets supplied and used in Australia and New Zealand should be tested to meet the requirements in [AS/NZS 2063:2008, Bicycle helmets](#).

For more information on bicycle helmets, contact the National, State/Territory consumer protection agencies. See the [Regulators](#) section for details.

Horse riding helmets supplied and used in Australia should be tested to [AS/NZS 3838:2006, Helmets for horse riding and horse-related activities](#).

The above Standards reference tests that are included in the [AS/NZS 2512, Methods of testing protective helmets Series](#).

Child Carrier Seats for Bicycles

Child carrier seats used with pedal cycles sold and used in Australia and New Zealand should be tested to meet [AS/NZS 4287-1995, Child carrier seats for pedal cycles – Safety requirements](#). The types of carrier seats described in this Standard should be designed to carry children with a maximum weight of 22kg.

Scooters

[EN 14619:2005, Roller sports equipment – Kick scooters – Safety requirements and test methods](#) is applicable to kick scooters which can only be propelled by the muscular activity of a user with a body mass of more than 35 kg and less than 100 kg.

Scooters sold and used in Australia and New Zealand can be designed and manufactured to:

- [ASTM F2641-08, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Recreational Powered Scooters and Pocket Bikes](#)
- [ASTM F2264-09a, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Non-Powered Scooters](#)
- [ASTM F2642-08, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Safety Instructions and Labelling for Recreational Powered Scooters and Pocket Bikes](#)

Amusement Devices

Amusement devices that are manufactured, imported, sold and operated throughout Australia should be designed to meet the requirements specified in [AS 3533.1-2009, Amusement rides and devices – Design and construction](#). This Standard is used to determine risk assessment levels for different types of amusement devices.

Please contact State/Territory workplace health and safety authorities for information on registration requirements for different types of amusement devices. See the [Regulators](#) section for details.

Many of the Standards in this section references tests that are included in [AS 3533.1-2009](#).

Operating and Inspecting Amusement Devices

Operational and inspection requirements for different types of amusement devices can be determined by following the information that is included in:

- [AS 3533.2-2009, Amusement rides and devices – Operation and maintenance](#)
- [AS 3533.3-2003 \(R2013\), Amusement rides and devices – In-service inspection](#)

Jumping Castles

Information on land-borne and water-borne inflatable devices is included in:

- [AS 3533.4.1-2005, Amusement rides and devices – Specific requirements – Land-borne inflatable devices](#)
- [AS 3533.4.5 \(Int\)-2012, Amusement rides and devices – Specific requirements – Waterborne inflatables](#)

Roller Coasters

Information on manufacturing, safety and design of roller coasters is included in [AS 3533.4.3-2007, Amusement rides and devices – Specific requirements – Roller coasters](#).

Contained Play Facilities

Information on design and manufacturing guidelines for contained play facilities is included in [AS 3533.4.2-2013, Amusement rides and devices – Specific requirements – Contained play facilities](#).

Go Karts

Information on design and manufacturing guidelines for go karts is included in [AS 3533.4.4-2011, Amusement rides and devices – Specific requirements – Concession go-karts](#).

Demonstrating Compliance and Conforming to Standards

There are three methods available to those wishing to demonstrate compliance to Australian and overseas Standards for children's products. Manufacturers, importers and suppliers of products sold, marketed to and used by children do not have to self-declare compliance to Standards.

However, children's products are deemed to be high risk due to a number of hazards which include and are not limited to choking and poisoning. Only "[Method 3](#)" outlined below provides the ongoing surveillance of your product to assure it continually meets the required Standards. Without this, your business may be at risk from product recalls.

The [Product Safety Australia](#) website is for everyone who buys and uses consumer products and for businesses that make, import and sell them, with the intention of minimising injury, illness and death related to unsafe goods. The ACCC administers the site on behalf of all state and territory consumer product safety regulators.

1st Method – Commissioning Assessments from Suitably Competent Persons

Manufacturers, importers and suppliers can use organizations or personnel with the practical experience and theoretical skills acquired through training, qualifications, or a combination of these to assess safety and performance requirements for children's products. Organizations and personnel using this method may also submit test reports for their products to suitably competent persons that are engaged to complete safety assessments on their products.

2nd Method - Type Testing (ISO Type 1 Scheme)

This is a commonly applied method that involves the commissioning of an independent and relevant accredited test report of a sample a product, prepared by an accredited test facility that is then reviewed for compliance requirements of relevant Standards. The result of the process is often referred to as a 'Type Test Certificate' that may be provide the user, or stakeholder with an enhanced level of confidence in a manufacturer's or suppliers claim of compliance.

3rd Method – Third Party Product Certification (ISO Type 5 Schemes)

Organizations and personnel wishing to provide a higher level of confidence to stakeholders in their claims of compliance may wish to engage the services of an independent third party to procure testing of an initial sample of a product, undertake an audit of the manufacturer's facilities, followed by ongoing batch and surveillance tests of products and audits at regular intervals. More detailed information on product certification schemes is included in [HB 18.67-2005, Conformity assessment – Fundamentals of product certification](#).

Product Certification Schemes

SAI Global Limited is the largest provider of third party product certification services in Asia Pacific, and is accredited against a broad range of Australian and International Standards, via its wholly owned subsidiary SAI Global Certification Services Pty Limited.

SAI Global can also provide product testing either directly or via one of our laboratory partners, for more information about product testing or if you want to become a lab partner please contact product@saiglobal.com

The [Product Certification Services](#) Group offers a wide range of certification tailored for children's products.

StandardsMark™

StandardsMark™ is a System 5 certification scheme which is used to certify manufacturers of [Children's Products](#) to specific product performance Standards. The '5 ticks' StandardsMark™ certification requirements are:

- Testing of sample products by independent accredited laboratories
- Verification of test reports
- Audit of the manufacturing site for initial and ongoing compliance

Second Party Inspections and Assessments are based on the requirements of our clients, as opposed to a specific Standard. The compliance can be to a process or to a product, against an agreed specification. The purpose of a second party inspection and assessment is to provide the customer with objective evidence of compliance to a specification, as agreed between customer and supplier.



Please contact the [Product Certification Services](#) Group if you require any further information on the above schemes.

Phone: +61 2 8206 6322

Email: product@saiglobal.com

Online Resources

Since January 2013, most Australian jurisdictions have enacted the new harmonised WHS Act. Find out what this means with Sherriff's Work Health & Safety Law Guide.

www.saiglobal.com/WHS

Get anywhere, anytime access to information of which Australian Standards are referenced in which Australian Commonwealth, State and Territory legislation.

www.saiglobal.com/LexConnect

Do you need to be alerted of regulatory updates and how these changes are applicable to your business processes?

www.saiglobal.com/Compliance/products-and-services/regulatory-news/asiapac/safety-health-environment-compliance.htm

Do you need guidance on which Australian Standards® or parts thereof are referred to in legislation?

www.saiglobal.com/Newsletters

Would you like to be notified when Standards relevant to you are updated, amended or newly released?

www.saiglobal.com/SW

Do you need online access to the full text of your own customised selection of Australian Standards® as well as optional access to international Standards?

www.saiglobal.com/Select

Do you need to stay current on Australian Legislative, Regulatory and Compliance News?

www.saiglobal.com/compliance/regulatory-news/asiapac

Would you like to drive continued organizational success with results-focused training and professional development?

www.saiglobal.com/training

Regulators

Product Safety Australia

(A Division of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission – ACCC)

Website (General Information): www.productsafety.gov.au

Website (Consumer Protection Standards):
www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/970773

Website for ACCC: www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/142

NSW Fair Trading

Website (General Information): www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au

Consumer Affairs Victoria

Website (General Information): www.consumer.vic.gov.au

Queensland Fair Trading

Website (General Information): www.fairtrading.qld.gov.au

Western Australia Consumer Protection

Website (General Information): www.commerce.wa.gov.au/ConsumerProtection/

South Australia Office of Consumer and Business Affairs

Website (General Information): www.ocba.sa.gov.au

Tasmania Fair Trading

Website (General Information): www.consumer.tas.gov.au/

Australian Capital Territory Fair Trading

Website: www.ors.act.gov.au

Northern Territory Consumer Affairs

Website: www.consumeraffairs.nt.gov.au

Customer Service Contacts

Information Services Division

Standards & Technical Information Group

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Assurance Services Division

Product Certification Services Group

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