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Foreword

This document (EN 14350-2:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child use and care articles”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This European Standard EN 14350 "Child use and care articles – Drinking equipment” consists of the following parts:

— *Part 1*: *General and mechanical requirements and tests*

— *Part 2: Chemical requirements and tests*

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Introduction

This document establishes minimum safety requirements and gives appropriate test methods for children's drinking equipment.

The complete document harmonises, for the first time, minimum safety requirements and test methods for children's drinking equipment. Some of the provisions have been taken from other existing national and European Standards and for these provisions the Technical Committee has relied on previous validation.

It is not permitted to claim compliance with individual parts of this document. Any claim relates to all published parts.

The use of this document may involve hazardous materials, operations and/or equipment. This document does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate health and safety practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

It is recommended that manufacturers and suppliers operate to EN ISO 9001 [7] standard for quality management systems.

Elastomeric and rubber teats are regulated by the Commission Directive 93/11/EEC [1] concerning the release of *N*-Nitrosamine and *N*-Nitrosatable substances from elastomer or rubber teats and soothers. The current Directive provides in its annexes an outline method of analysis that has been published as EN 12868.

A limit for the release of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) has been specified in the standard. This limit significantly reduces the level of this substance potentially released from children's drinking equipment. The Scientific Committee for Food has concluded that the limit does not constitute a health hazard. The limit for release of MBT will be reconsidered in light of future studies and recommendations.

A limit for the release of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane [Bisphenol A] (BPA) has been specified in the standard. The Scientific Committee for Food has concluded that the (temporary) limit (t-TDI) does not constitute a health hazard. The limit for release of BPA will be reconsidered in light of future studies and recommendations.

It is noted that all plastics components of drinking equipment are regulated by the Commission Directive 2002/72/EC [2] relating to plastics materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuff.

Commission Decision 99/815/EC [3], with its subsequent extensions, has adopted (temporary) measures prohibiting the placing on the market of toys and childcare articles intended to be placed in the mouth by children under three years of age. The prohibition relates to such products made of soft PVC containing one or more of the substances di-iso-nonyl phthalate (DINP), di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP), di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) and butylbenzyl phthalate (BBP). At the time of preparing this document a final decision was awaited. This document will be reviewed in the light of that decision.

The Technical Committee has considered the issues relating to phthalate plasticiser migration from child use and care articles not intended to be placed in the mouth. Recognising the inadequacies of the only currently validated (static) test method for plasticiser migration from PVC [8], the Committee has developed an improved test to provide migration data under more realistic (dynamic) conditions of exposure. However, the Technical Committee will consider the official European method prior to its application to drinking equipment; such child use and care articles may require additional or alternative measures due to the mode of usage of drinking equipment and their potentially longer periods of exposure to babies and young children. After this consideration, an amendment to this document may be made.

Formaldehyde, caprolactam and colorants have each been considered by the Technical Committee. They have not been included in the document at this stage because of the lack of either adequate information for making a

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