1 | General Information and Overview

Product		Risk assessor	
Product name:	Electric toy	Organisation:	
Product category:	Toys	Country:	COUNTRIES.NAME_
Description:	This is a PROSAFE risk assessment template for electric toys. The template considers a ride-on toy, a battery-driven toy and a toy incorporating a laser light. The template describes likely injury scenarios for such products having non-compliances according to any of the four floowing clauses of the European Standard EN 62115:2005: - Clause 9: Heating and abnormal operation - Clause 13 and 14: Mechanical strenght and construction (of the battery compartment) - Clause 20: Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards How to use Users of the template should select the scenario(s) corresponding to the non-conformities identified for the product under assessment. All other scenarios can then be deleted. The probabilities are estimated in the remaining scenarios. The scenarios presented in the template are likely scenarios. Users should ensure that the scenarios are suitable, that the steps are correct and that the injury level is appropriate. Before finalising the risk assessment, users are reminded to do a sensitivity analysis to check the robustness of the results. Disclaimer: The template has been developed by a Joint Action working group composed of market surveillance experts. The intention is to support		

Product	Risk assessor
market surveillance officials assessing the risk with a particular product as part of a market surveillance case. The template is not authorized or endorsed in any way and it is not binding for Member State market surveillance authorities. The contents of the original template is subject to change without notice. Disclaimer: This Risk Assessment Template arises from the Joint Market Surveillance Action on GPSD Products – JA2016, which received funding from the European Union in the framework of the 'Programme of Community Action in the field of Consumer Policy (2014-2020)'. The content of this document represents the views of the author only and it is his sole responsibility; it cannot be considered to reflect the views of the European Commission and/or the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency or any other body of the European Union. The European Commission and the Agency do not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.	

2 | Product risks - Overview

Scenario 1 :	To be determined - A ride-on toy doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 9. A child plays with the toy. The child operates the toy in a way that can trigger the non-compliance thereby creating a dangerous situation. The toy overheats. The child burns itself on the hot toy.
Scenario 2 :	To be determined - A battery driven toy doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 13 or 14. A child plays with the toy. The child breaks or opens the battery compartment so the batteries fall out. The child picks up a battery, places it in the mouth and accidentally swallows it. The child suffers severe injuries in the child's stomach and dies.
Scenario 3 :	To be determined - A toy with an integral LED or laser light doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 20 because the light source is too powerful. A child plays with the toy. The child switches on the light, gets curious and stares into the light source. The light is too powerful and causes eye injuries before the child notices and removes the toy. The child looses part of its sight on one eye.

Scenario 1 : Young children - Hot surfaces

1 | Product hazard

Hazard Group: **Extreme temperatures**

Hazard Type: **Hot surfaces**

2 | Consumer

Consumer type: **Young children - Older than 36 months and younger than 8 years (Vulnerable consumers)**

3 | How the hazard causes an injury to the consumer

Injury scenario: **A ride-on toy doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 9. A child plays with the toy. The child operates the toy in a way that can trigger the non-compliance thereby creating a dangerous situation. The toy overheats. The child burns itself on the hot toy.**

4 | Severity of Injury

Injury: **Burn/ Scald (by heat, cold, or chemical substance)**

Level: **1 1°, up to 100% of body surface, 2°, <6% of body surface**

5 | Probability of the steps to injury

Step	Step(s) to Injury	Probability
1	A ride-on toy doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 9.	1
2	A child plays with the toy.	1
3	The child uses the toy in a way that can trigger the non-compliance thereby creating a dangerous situation. (The probability depends upon the nature of the non-compliance and could be derived from the description in the test report.)	0
4	The toy overheats in a way that creates dangerous temperatures on surfaces that can be touched by the child. (The probability depends upon the nature and level of the non-compliance. These could be derived from an analysis of the description in the report from the laboratory test.)	0
5	The child burns itself on the hot toy. (The probability depends upon the possible tempetaures, the surface material, how easy it is to touch the surfaces and the level of the injury that is being analysed.)	0

Calculated probability	Overall probability	Risk of this scenario
To be determined	To be determined	Risk to be determined

Scenario 2 : Young children - Toxid solid or fluid

1 | Product hazard

Hazard Group: **Toxicity**

Hazard Type: **Toxid solid or fluid**

2 | Consumer

Consumer type: **Young children - Older than 36 months and younger than 8 years (Vulnerable consumers)**

3 | How the hazard causes an injury to the consumer

Injury scenario: **A battery driven toy doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 13 or 14. A child plays with the toy. The child breaks or opens the battery compartment so the batteries fall out. The child picks up a battery, places it in the mouth and accidentally swallows it. The child suffers severe injuries in the child's stomach and dies.**

4 | Severity of Injury

Injury: **Long-term damage from contact with substances or from exposure to radiation**

Level: **4 Cancer (leukaemia), Effects on reproduction, Effects on offspring, CNS depression**

5 | Probability of the steps to injury

Step	Step(s) to Injury	Probability
1	A battery driven toy doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 13 or 14.	1
2	A child plays with the toy.	1
3	The child child breaks or opens the battery compartment so the batteries fall out. (The probability depends upon how litthe force it takes to break the battery compartment and how it falls apart. These should be shown in the laboratory test report.)	0
4	The child picks up a battery, places it in the mouth and accidentally swallows it. (The probability depends upon the battery type.)	0
5	The child suffers severe injuries in its stomach and dies. (Other less severe outcomes are possible and should be analysed. The probability depends upon the age of the child - older children may be better able to explain to their parents what has happened.)	0

Calculated probability	Overall probability	Risk of this scenario
To be determined	To be determined	Risk to be determined

Scenario 3 : Very young children - Ultraviolet radiation

1 | Product hazard

Hazard Group: **Radiation**

Hazard Type: **Ultraviolet radiation**

2 | Consumer

Consumer type: **Very young children - 0 to 36 months (Very vulnerable consumers)**

3 | How the hazard causes an injury to the consumer

Injury scenario: **A toy with an integral LED or laser light doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 20 because the light source is too powerful. A child plays with the toy. The child switches on the light, gets curious and stares into the light source. The light is too powerful and causes eye injuries before the child notices and removes the toy. The child looses part of its sight on one eye.**

4 | Severity of Injury

Injury: **Eye injury, foreign body in eye**

Level: **3 Partial loss of sight, Permanent loss of sight (one eye)**

5 | Probability of the steps to injury

Step	Step(s) to Injury	Probability
1	A toy with an integral LED or laser light doesn't comply with EN 62115:2005, clause 20 because the light source is too powerful.	1
2	A child plays with the toy.	1
3	The child switches on the light, gets curious and stares into the light source. (The probability depends upon how easy it is to look into the light source while it is switched on.)	0
4	The light is too powerful and causes eye injuries before the child notices and switches off the toy. (The probability depends upon the power of the lilght source and the nature of it - laser or LED.)	0
5	The child looses part of its sight on one eye. (Other outcomes with different probabilities and should be analysed.)	0

Calculated probability	Overall probability	Risk of this scenario
To be determined	To be determined	Risk to be determined