

Joint Action 2014 GPSD

Joint Market Surveillance Action co-funded by the European Union
Agreement No: 666 174 - GPSD



Final Technical Report, Childcare Articles 4, Safety Barriers

Covering the period 15 May 2015 - 14 July 2017



Co-funded by
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Disclaimer

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Abbreviations

ANEC	The European consumer voice in standardisation
BS 8423:2010	British Standard for fireguards
CAs	Customs Authorities
CCA	Childcare Articles
CCA4	Childcare Articles 4 (the fourth Joint Action on Childcare Articles managed by PROSAFE, this time focusing on safety barriers)
CCP	Commission for Consumer Protection, Bulgaria
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CEN TC 252 WG 4	European Committee for Standardization - Early Learning and Protection Committee
Chafea	Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency
CTI	Czech Trade Inspection
DG JUST	European Commission Department for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality
DGC	Direccao General do Consumidor, Portugal
DGCCRF	Ministre de l'economie, des finances et de l'industrie, France
EEA	European Economic Area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EN 12227:2010	European Standard for playpens
EN 1930:2011	European Standard for safety barriers
EN 71	European Standard for toys
ENPC	European Nursery Products Confederation
EU	European Union
FPSE	Federal Public Service Economy
GPSD	General Product Safety Directive
ICSMS	Information & Communication System for Market Surveillance
IDB	European Injury Database
ILAS	Instituit Luxembougeois de la normalisation de l'accreditation, de la securite at qualite des produits et services, Luxembourg
MDC	Ministry of Development and Competitiveness, Greece
MINGO	Ministry of Economy, Croatia

JA2015	Joint Market Surveillance Action coordinated by PROSAFE with an implementation time-frame of April 2016 up to June 2018
MCCAA	Malta Competition Consumer Affairs Authority, Malta
MS	Market Surveillance
MSA	Market Surveillance Authority
NVWA	The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
PROSAFE	Product Safety Forum of Europe
RAG	European Commission's Risk Assessment Guidelines tool
STI	Slovak Trade Inspection, Slovakia
TARIC	A code used to establish the type of product being traded and confirms the various rules applying to the specific product

Executive Summary

This report presents the activities undertaken and the results achieved in the Product Activity Childcare Articles 4 of “Joint Market Surveillance Action on GPSD Products 2014 - JA2014¹”, co-funded by the European Union under the Grant Agreement No. 666 174¹.

The present Childcare Articles Activity focussed on **safety barriers** and its primary goals were to:

- Build on the work undertaken within previous Joint Actions on Childcare Articles, e.g. baby bath tubs and wheeled conveyances, highchairs and cots and thereby increase the safety of products;
- Ensure that safety barriers are safe in use;
- Continue to support the harmonisation of market surveillance across the EEA within this product sector.

The twelve participating Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) who were involved in this specific Activity were Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia. The entire JA2014 project was carried out by 35 MSAs from 27 Member States of the European Union and the European Economic Area, under the coordination of PROSAFE.

The approach was typical in that the participating MSAs undertook to:

- Study their national markets for the appropriate types of safety barriers;
- Use this data to make decisions on sampling;
- Visit manufacturers/importers/wholesalers/retailers/e-tailers to inspect and collect products;
- Test all the safety barrier samples at an appropriately skilled and accredited laboratory in Europe;
- Carry out harmonised risk assessments;
- Undertake follow-up actions and/or appropriate administrative activities on non-compliant products;
- Report on the follow-up actions taken (in order to improve safety for consumers).

In total, **112 products were sampled and tested**: 106 safety barriers, of which 58 were traditional safety barriers (with a door), 48 were extendable safety barriers (without a door), also three multi-functional barriers (that could be used as a safety barrier, room divider, playpen and/or fire guard) and three traditional playpens. **77% of the 106 safety barriers failed to meet the requirements of the clauses contained within the current standard, which is a cause for concern. All three playpens failed to meet the current relevant standard. Two of the three multifunctional barriers failed to meet all the tests** designed by the project participants, which comprised of various non-repetitive tests taken from EN 1930:2011 for safety barriers, EN 12227:2010 for playpens and BS 8423:2010 for fire guards.

The test results were subject to risk assessments using the European Commission’s Risk Assessment Guidelines tool². Following the results of this exercise, the participating MSAs took enforcement actions on many of the models tested. Detailed feedback concerning the standard was also conveyed to the relevant CEN Working Group (TC 252 WG 4 for Early Learning and Protection), as a number of queries arose as a result of this project.

Overall, it can be concluded that the goals of the Action were met.

Caution!

The above results are based on products that were sampled from the markets in the participating countries by experienced market surveillance inspectors that were looking for non-compliant and potentially unsafe products. As in any routine market surveillance activity, the results represent the targeted efforts that authorities undertake to identify unsafe products. They do not give a statistically valid picture of the market situation.

The samples were tested at an accredited laboratory. The test focussed on those safety requirements that have the largest impact on consumer safety.

¹ Grant Agreement Number 666174 - JA2014 - GPSD

² <https://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumer-safety/rag/>

Introduction

This is the final technical report prepared for the Safety Barriers Activity of the Joint Market Surveillance Action on GPSD Products 2014 - JA2014.

Funding for the testing of safety barriers was granted due to the large number of reported accidents that involved children aged between 0-4 years. IDB (EU Injury Database) data indicates that approximately 75 injuries per year involving child gates/stair gates/safety barriers are serious enough to require a visit to the emergency department. Firstly, the most serious problems associated with safety barriers are falls, entrapment (of limbs, head and neck) and strangulation. Secondly, the failure of some barriers allowed exposure to additional hazards in other areas of the home (such as burns and poisoning).

The current European standard for safety barriers EN 1930:2011 was published in 2011 and is due to be updated in 2017. No standard exists for multi-functional barriers. Consequently, Market Surveillance Authorities from the twelve participating EEA countries cooperated in executing this Joint Activity, to examine whether 'safety barriers are safe in use'.

1 Background Information

This chapter presents a short extract of the project description. The full description can be found in the Grant Agreement.

1.1 Title of the Activity

JA2014 CCA4 (Childcare Articles 4) Safety Barriers.

The activity was part of the Joint Market Surveillance Action on GPSD Products - JA2014.

The European Commission supported the Joint Action financially under Grant Agreement No. 666174.

1.2 Participating Market Surveillance Authorities

The CCA4 activity was undertaken by PROSAFE and 12 market surveillance authorities from 11 Member States of the EU (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia) and Iceland.

BE - Belgian Federal Public Service Economy (FPSE)

BG - Bulgarian Commission for Consumer Protection (CCP)

CZ - Czech Trade Inspection (CTI)

GR - Greek Ministry of Development and Competitiveness, General Secretariat for Industry (MDC)

FR - French Directorate General for Competition Policy, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control (DGGCCRF)

HR - Croatian Ministry of Economy (MINGO)

IS - Icelandic Consumer Agency

LU - Luxembourg Institute for Standardization, Accreditation, Safety and Quality of Products and Services (ILNAS)

MT - Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority (MCCAA)

NL - Dutch Food and Welfare Authority (NVWA)

PT - Portuguese Directorate General for Consumers (DGC)

SK - Slovak Trade Inspection (STI)

The applicant body that also took overall responsibility for the Joint Action was PROSAFE.

1.3 Overview of Key Staff in the Activity

The Activity Leader was Stamatia Chroni (Greece - Ministry of Development and Competitiveness, General Secretariat for Industry).

The Activity Leader was supported by the PROSAFE Activity Coordinator, Rebecca Morrison.

1.4 Main Objectives

The general objectives of the overall JA2014 Activity were to continue to create conditions whereby MSAs could cooperate successfully on market surveillance activities and to co-ordinate a number of product activities exposing the results of the activities to the largest number of MSAs possible.

The objectives of the product activities were to ensure that childcare articles on the EU market were safe and carried the appropriate warnings and instructions. The following specific objectives were identified for JA2014 CCA4:

- To build on the work undertaken during CCA1, 2 & 3 and thereby increase the safety of products within this product category;
- To ensure that safety barriers are safe in use;
- To continue to support harmonisation of market surveillance across the EEA within this product sector;
- Further update the CCA Priority List for future Joint Actions;
- Take actions if and where necessary;
- To undertake market surveillance with some involvement from Customs Authorities;
- Coordinate with stakeholders ANEC, ENPC and CEN.

1.5 Budgeted Activities

The total testing budget for the CCA4 Safety Barriers Activity allowed the testing of 112 samples as follows:

106 safety barriers - tested to EN 1930:2011³

3 playpens - tested to EN 12227:2010⁴

3 multi-functional barriers - tested to a mix of non-repetitive and relevant tests from EN 1930:2011, EN 12227:2010 and BS 8423:2010⁵

1.6 The Phases of the Activity

The Activity was a market surveillance action that followed these phases:

- Deciding on sampling criteria

Each of the 12 MSAs presented information on those types of safety barriers that are present in their economies, alongside details of issues, complaints, accidents, etc. This overview helped to deliver a snapshot of the types of barriers currently being sold on the markets of the MSAs, and provided a basis for the sampling criteria within the scope of the Action. It was finally agreed that MSAs would sample:

- ✓ Traditional safety barriers (with a door)
- ✓ Extendable safety barriers (without a door)
- ✓ Travel safety barriers (without a door)
- ✓ Multi-functional barriers (that can be used as a safety barrier, but have other uses as well - often as a playpen, room divider and/or fire guard)

³For the remainder of this report, most references to the test standard EN 1930:2011 has been shortened to EN 1930;

⁴For the remainder of this report, most references to the test standard EN 12227:2010 has been shortened to EN 12227;

⁵For the remainder of this report, most references to the test standard BS 8423:2010 has been shortened to BS 8423

- ✓ Playpens (but only in 3 cases whereby one MSA was unable to find sufficient unique samples within their market from the types of barriers identified above).

- Sample products

Using the data gathered above, the Activity decided on how the MSAs should carry out sampling, i.e. how many and what type of barriers would be taken by each authority, when the sampling would take place, and how many samples should be taken of each barrier, etc. This implied that the market surveillance authorities would visit manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, retailers and use the internet to collect products. This phase was coordinated and reported back to the Activity.

- Test products at a laboratory

The Activity issued a call for tender and selected an appropriate laboratory and MSAs were instructed how to send their products for testing. The barriers were shipped and the laboratory submitted test reports after the testing had taken place.

- Risk assessment

The participants developed a common approach to the application of the RAPEX risk assessment guidelines for each particular product to ensure that the resulting assessments were harmonised to the greatest extent possible. The MSAs then assessed the risk for the products applying the agreed approach and any relevant national conditions.

- Follow-up on non-compliant products and exchange of information on follow-up activities.

The MSAs followed up towards the economic operators in their countries, i.e. consulted the economic operators on the results from the risk assessment, agreed on appropriate measures and followed-up that these were properly implemented. The resulting measures were reported to the Joint Action and shared with all participants.

1.7 Timeline for Activity

<i>May 2015</i>	JA2014 start date
<i>June 2015</i>	JA2014 Launch Meeting
<i>September 2015</i>	CCA4 Kick Off Meeting (with stakeholders) and Planning of Activity for Safety Barriers was undertaken
<i>December 2015</i>	CCA4 Meeting 2
<i>January 2016</i>	Set up means for exchange of information, Sampling schemes developed, Guideline for best practice of market surveillance activities, Develop test criteria
<i>February 2016</i>	Expression of Interest for testing safety barriers, tender documents sent
<i>April 2016</i>	CCA4 Meeting 3, market surveillance/sampling undertaken, lab appointed and contract signed. Customs Authorities were also invited, to discuss their potential involvement in CCA4
<i>May 2016</i>	Samples to lab, testing begins
<i>September 2016</i>	Testing completed and test reports circulated
<i>October 2016</i>	CCA4 Meeting 4 (at test lab), risk assessments performed
<i>November 2016</i>	CCA4 Meeting 5, Follow up actions discussed
<i>March 2017</i>	CCA4 Meeting 6, Meeting with CEN and Customs Authorities, Working Group present results of the JA, 1 participant also attends CEN TC 252 WG 4 Meeting
<i>May 2017</i>	JA2014 Final Conference, final actions completed. Final Technical Report delivered

2 Setting up the Product Activity

2.1 Tendering Process for Test Laboratories

A list of potential testing laboratories from within the EEA was populated by the participants and the Activity Coordinator. An 'Expression of Interest' for the testing of safety barriers was prepared and sent to a total of 25 laboratories, of which five replied detailing their experience of testing safety barriers, relevant accreditations and their relationships with safety barrier manufacturers.

A call for tender was then prepared by the Activity Coordinator in association with all the MSAs involved (using PROSAFE's standard procedures and detailing all tests/methods required) and sent to four of the responding labs (the fifth laboratory was not accredited for testing to EN 1930 so was excluded from the remainder of the tendering process). In addition, the call was placed on the PROSAFE website and the European Commission was informed about the open call.

A total of four laboratories replied. These responses were evaluated at length together with the participating MSAs, and the contract was then awarded to the lab offering the best value for money.

The purpose of the testing was to check that the safety barriers supplied met all tests within the current standard - EN 1930:2011. In addition, the three playpens sampled met the clauses within EN 12227:2010. Lastly, the three multi-functional barriers selected were safe in use - this was established using a mix of tests from EN 1930, EN 12227 and BS 8423 as no specific standard exists for these types of products.

2.2 Selecting Products, Sampling

The Childcare Articles activity under JA2014 focussed on safety barriers (as safety barriers had been selected using the annual Priority List task that has been in place and updated annually since JA2011, whereby each country within the EU and EFTA is asked to propose those CCA products that are causing them the most concern. Their responses are then ranked in order to determine the priority products that the Joint Actions should focus on).

According to The Grant Agreement, the primary goal of the Safety Barriers Action was to focus the group's work upon stair gates, but the MSAs investigations may include other forms of safety barriers, for example: Fire guards; Bed guards; Playpens; Stove/cooker guards; Room dividers and Banister, Balcony and Swimming Pool Guards. In respect of traditional safety barriers (otherwise known as stair gates), the current standard is EN 1930:2011. Appropriate test methods for other products were identified (which varied according to the products sampled). Therefore, the testing of safety barriers (commonly known as stair gates) was a requirement for the Action.

The Childcare Articles Activity decided to target three product groups:

- Safety barriers (otherwise known as stair gates);
- Multi-functional barriers (those without a base) that could be subject to one, two or all of: EN 1930:2011 (for safety barriers), EN 12227:2010 (for playpens) and BS 8423:2010 (for fire guards);
- Where insufficient samples of the above are available within the MSAs' market it was agreed that playpens (with a base) could also be looked at if necessary.

The Activity Coordinator sent a memo to all the MSAs giving pictorial examples of which types of safety barriers to sample - see Table 1 overleaf.

Table 1 The three types of Safety Barriers targeted by the Childcare Articles Activity

	<p>Safety Barriers (subject to EN 1930:2011) Often of wood, metal or fabric construction, these can be sited permanently in the opening by screwing into place or affixed on a temporary basis using suction cups.</p>
	<p>Multi-functional barriers (without a base - subject to one, two or all of EN 1930:2011, EN 12227:2010, BS 8423:2010) Usually made up of a number of sections that can be positioned in various configurations as required by the user.</p>
	<p>Playpens (with a base - subject to EN 12227:2010) Usually of wood or fabric construction, these are items of furniture that can be collapsed for storage.</p>

Thereafter, the JA discussed how the target of 112 samples would be divided amongst the 12 MSAs and what combination of products would be sampled. As a result, each participant was provided with a number of models to obtain from their market; this number being based on the available budget (as per the Grant Agreement) for testing being shared between the participating MSAs.

Each of the 12 participating countries supplied a mix of safety barriers as set out in Table 1 below:

Table 2 Number of samples of each of the three types of safety barriers

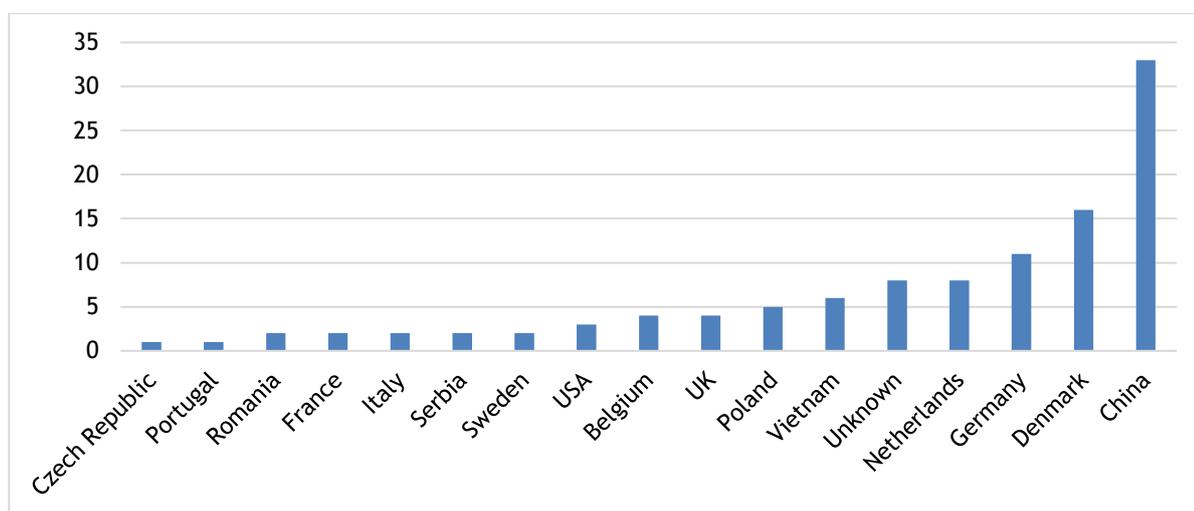
	BE	BG	HR	CZ	FR	GR	IS	LU	MT	NL	PT	SK	TOTAL
SAFETY BARRIERS	9	9	7	9	9	9	8	11	5	12	8	10	106
MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BARRIERS (WITHOUT A BASE)	1	0	0	0	1	x	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
PLAYPENS (WITH A BASE)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	10	9	10	10	10	9	8	12	5	12	8	10	112

The methodology for the selection of safety barriers samples varied from country to country. The number of online inspections was high, as the Market Surveillance Inspectors in some instances used the internet to seek out products that could be visually seen to demonstrate a cause for concern e.g. the presence of possible snagging risks, footholds, head entrapments, etc. Of the 112 products sampled in total, 35 were found using the internet. Of the 102 inspections that were reported:

- 30 barriers were seen in-store and sampled in store;
- 20 obtained directly from producer/importer/distributor/etc.;
- 18 identified on-line, then sourced from producer/importer/etc.;
- 17 seen in-store, sampled in-store;
- 12 identified on-line, then sourced from e-shop/their warehouse;
- 5 found and sampled on-line.

The MSAs also recorded detail regarding the Country of Origin for the 112 sampled barriers as detailed in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 Country of Origin for all 112 barriers sampled



As can be seen above, 39 samples (or 35%) were manufactured in China and Vietnam. The remainder were marked as being from Europe, except 8 products (7%) which were of unknown origin.

3 Testing

3.1 The Testing Program

Testing is required to establish the extent to which a product represents a safety risk to users and this is usually undertaken in accordance with the applicable safety standard - EN 1930 for the 106 safety barriers that were examined, EN 12227 for the three playpens and a mix of tests taken from EN 1930, EN 12227 and BS 8423 for the multi-functional barriers.

Regarding EN 1930 - tests were conducted on one sample per safety barrier model, in ambient conditions of (23 ± 10) °C. Unless otherwise specified, the tests were carried out in the order listed within the standard. Where a safety barrier could be fitted (and was supplied) with extensions, the most onerous combination was used to determine whether the barrier conformed to the requirements set out within EN 1930. Tests were undertaken on various types of safety barriers (as identified in Table 1 The three types of Safety Barriers targeted by the Childcare Articles Activity), the exact mix and types examined are detailed in

Figures 2, 3 and 4 below. When a failure occurred on a safety barrier during testing, tests continued unless the failure rendered the product unusable.

Figure 2 Method of opening the safety barriers tested

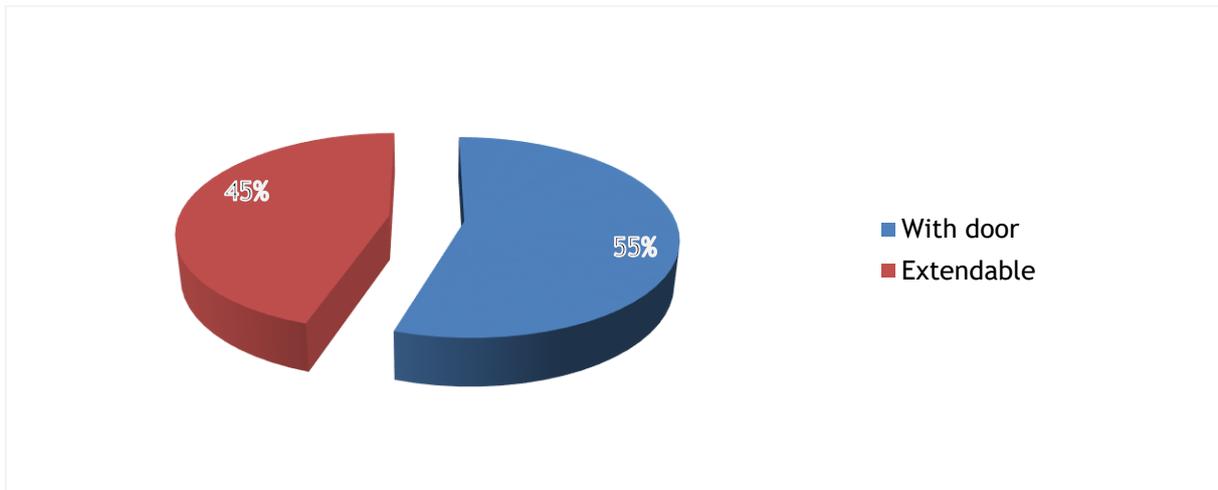


Figure 3 Material construction of the safety barriers tested

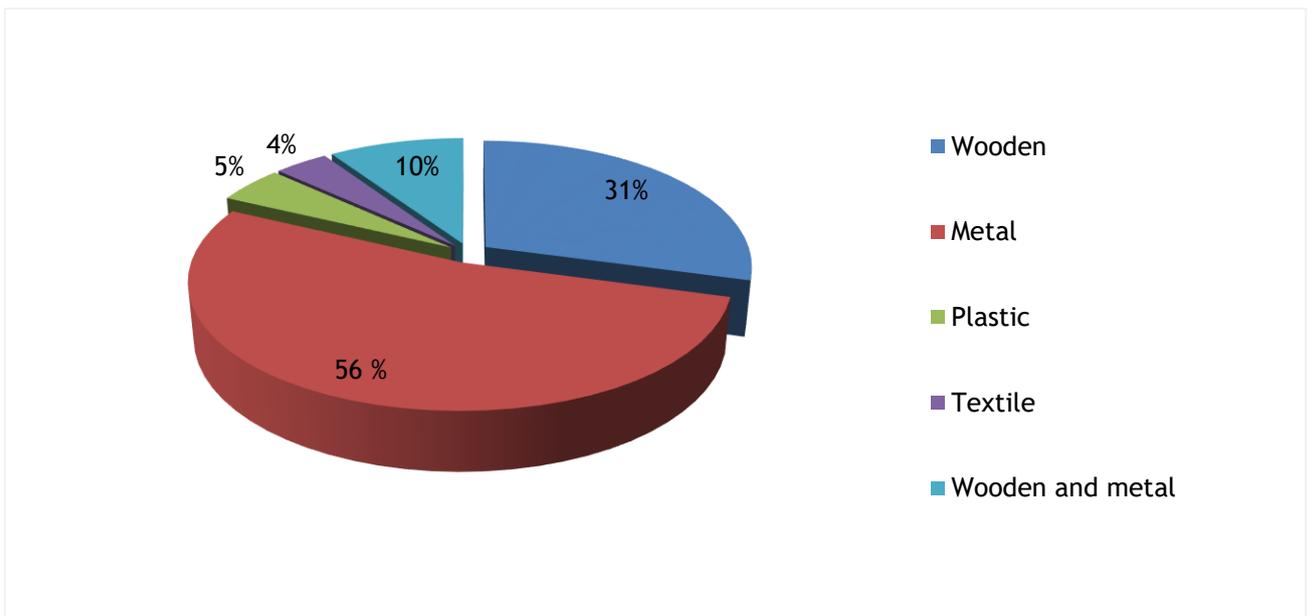
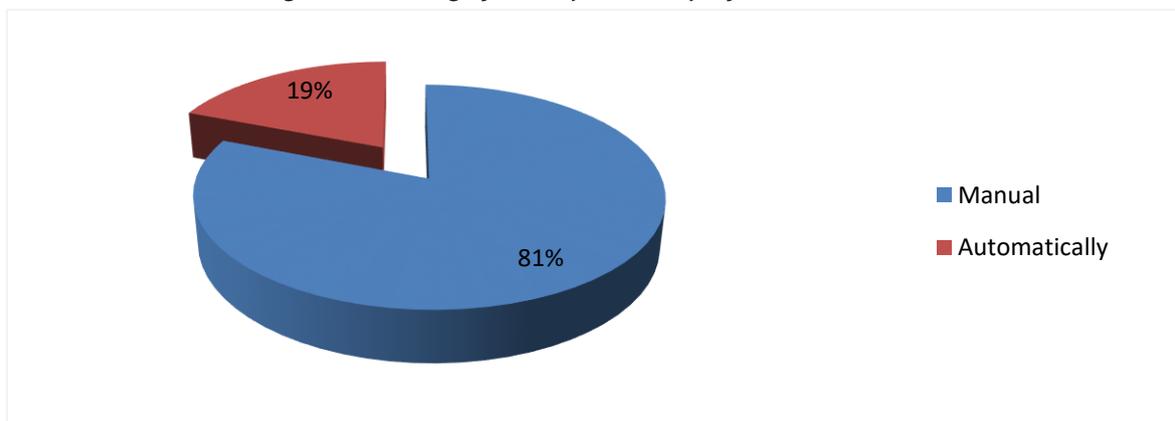


Figure 4 Closing systems for the safety barriers tested



The three playpens sampled were fully assembled prior to testing in a room with an ambient temperature between 15 °C and 25 °C. The multifunctional barriers were fully assembled, in the most onerous position, prior to testing as detailed below.

Once all tests were completed, the laboratory prepared one test report for each sample. The report included the test results obtained and indicated any non-conformities to the particular clauses. Also included were supporting photographs, as well as comments or other relevant clarifications.

In addition to the lab's results, each of the MSAs also undertook their own examinations regarding Clause 10, in particular to check that the information supplied with/on the product was correct and done so in the correct language/s.

3.1.1 Testing based on EN 1930:2011

The EN 1930:2011 tests for safety barriers were applied as follows:

- 6.1 General
- 6.2 Barrier function (protective height, footholds)
- 6.3 Gaps
- 6.4 Opening and closing system
- 6.5 Entrapment hazards
- 6.6 Shearing and crushing hazards
- 6.7 Protrusion hazards
- 6.8 Chocking and ingestion hazards (torque test, tensile test)
- 6.9 Suffocation hazards
- 6.10 Hazardous edges and points
- 6.11 Structural integrity
- 6.12 Security of the safety barrier from impact test
- 7 Chemical hazards
- 8 Thermal hazards
- 9 Additional hazards (use of a tool, toys)
- 10.1 General Product information
- 10.2 Marking
- 10.3 Purchase information
- 10.4 Instructions for use

3.1.2 Testing based on EN 12227:2010

The EN 12227:2010 tests for playpens were applied as follows:

- 6 Chemical hazards
- 7 Thermal hazards
- 8.1 Child retention function
- 8.2 Requirements for castors/wheels
- 8.3 Entrapment
- 8.4 Hazards from moving parts
- 8.5 Entanglement
- 8.6 Choking and ingestion hazards
- 8.7 Suffocation hazards
- 8.8 Hazardous edges and projections
- 8.9 Structural integrity
- 8.10 Stability
- 9.1 General product information
- 9.2 Marking
- 9.3 Purchase information
- 9.4 Instructions for use

3.1.2 Testing for multi-functional barriers

The following protocol was designed, taking non-repetitive tests from both the above standards, plus BS 8423 for fireguards and EN 71 for toys:

- 1 Mechanical hazards
 - 1.1 Barrier function according to clause 6.2 of EN 1930
 - 1.2 Entrapment hazards
 - 1.2.1 According to clause 6.3 ‘Gaps’ of EN 1930
 - 1.2.2 According to clause 6.5 ‘Finger Entrapment’ of EN 1930
 - 1.2.3 According to clause 8.3.2 ‘Head Entrapment’ of EN 12227
 - 1.3 Opening and closing system according to clause 6.4 of EN 1930
 - 1.4 Protrusion hazards according to clause 6.7 of EN 1930
 - 1.5 Suffocation hazards according to clause 6.9 of EN 1930
 - 1.6 Hazardous edges and points according to clause 6.10 on EN 1930
 - 1.7 Hearing and crushing hazards according to clause 6.6 of EN 1930
 - 1.8 Choking and ingestion hazards according to clause 6.8 of EN 1930
 - 1.9 Structural integrity according to clause 6.11 of EN 1930
 - 1.10 Security of the barrier from impact test according to according to clause 6.12 of EN 1930
 - 1.11 Test according to clause 8.6 ‘Tip Over Test’ taken from EN 71-1⁶
 - 1.12 Test according to clause 8.2.3.2 ‘Heavy Immobile Test’ taken from EN 71-1
 - 1.13 Additional hazards according to clause 9 of EN 1930
 - 1.14 Rigidity test according to 7.4 of BS 8423
- 2 Chemical hazards according to clause 7 of EN 1930
- 3 Thermal hazards according to clause 7 of EN 12227
- 4 Product information

3.2 Results

3.2.1 Results of testing 106 traditional safety barriers (or stair gates) to EN 1930

Table 3 gives an overview of the non-compliances found within the 106 samples that were tested to the current version of the EN standard for safety barriers. Analysis undertaken by the MSAs involved showed that 66 samples (or 62%) failed clause 10 of EN 1930 - which relates to the product information part of the standard (marking, purchase information, instructions for use). The table also shows that high levels of failures for mechanical hazards - 55 barriers (or 52%).

Table 3 Distribution of non-compliant samples based on tests to EN 1930

Clause	Title	Number of tested samples	Number of non-compliant samples	Failure rate
5	Conditioning	106	0	0%
6	Mechanical Hazards	106	55	52%
7	Chemical Hazards	106	9	8%
8	Thermal Hazards	7	0	0%
9	Additional Hazards	106	0	0%
10	Product Information	106	66	62%
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10	All clauses	Up to 106	77	73%

The table above, combined with Figure 5 below, demonstrates the effectiveness of the sampling activities - that inspectors were able to select potentially non-compliant products when they chose the safety barriers for testing.

Figure 5 Details of non-compliant samples according to EN 1930, per participating MSA

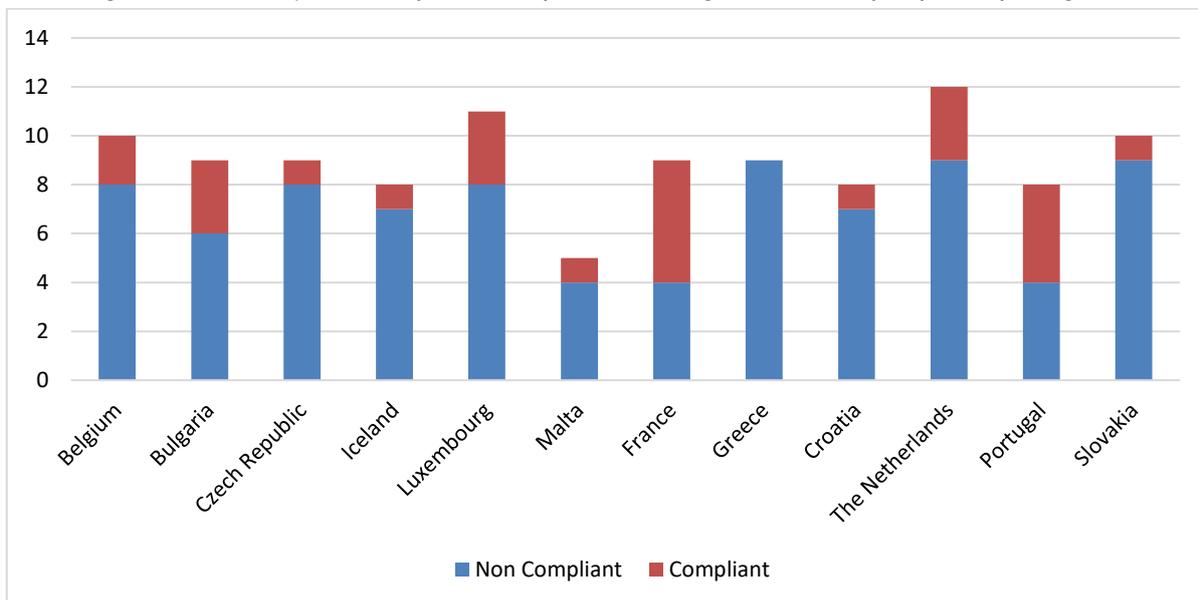


Table 4, below, provides a breakdown of the test failures to EN 1930 where only 29 of the 106 samples (27%) passed all of the tests.

Table 4 Number of failures attributed to particular test clauses (all 106 samples)

Clause	Requirement	Number of non-compliant samples	Failure rate
5.	Conditioning	0	0%
6.	Mechanical hazards (clause 6 total non-compliances)	55	52%
6.1	General	0	0%
6.2	Barrier Function	11	10%
6.3	Gaps	26	25%
6.4	Opening and closing system	4	4%
6.5	Entrapment hazards	11	10%
6.6.	Shearing and crushing hazards	8	8%
6.7.	Protrusion hazards	13	12%
6.8.	Choking and ingestion hazards	8	8%
6.9.	Suffocation hazards	3	3%
6.10.	Hazardous edges and points	1	1%
6.11.	Structural integrity	5	5%
6.11.1.	Materials	0	0%

6.11.2.	Effectiveness of the fixing, locking devices and openings systems	6	6%
6.12.	Security of the safety barrier from impact test	15	14%
7	Chemical hazards	9	8%
8	Thermal hazards	0	0%
9.	Additional hazards	0	0%
10.	Product information (clause 10 total non-compliances)	66	62%
10.1.	General	29	27%
10.2.	Marking	33	31%
10.3.	Purchase information	31	29%
10.4.	Instructions for use	46	43%

Figure 6 Distribution of non-compliant samples according to the various clauses of EN 1930

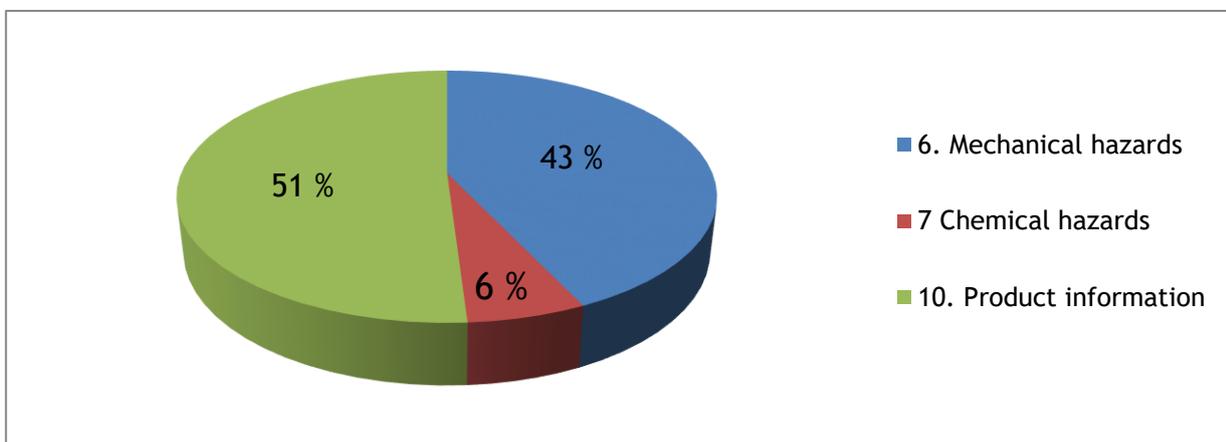
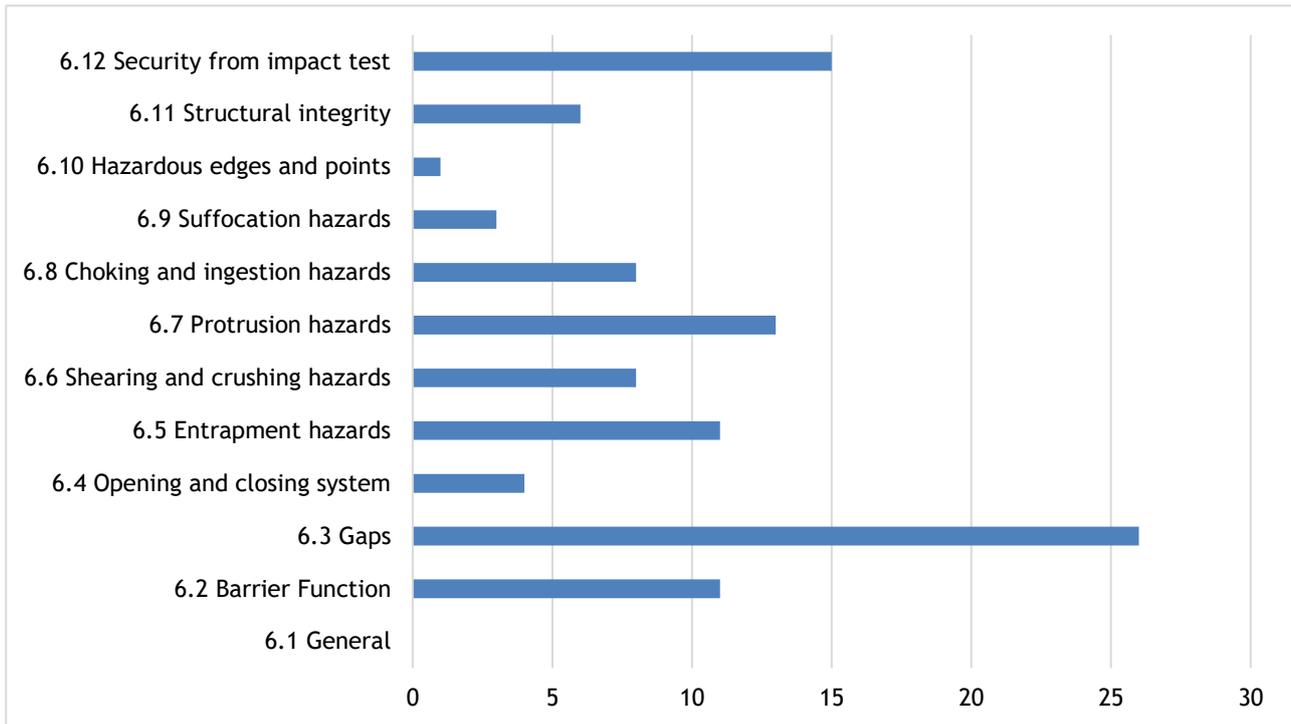


Figure 6 above gives an overview of the results of all samples according to EN 1930, and examines the different types of failures as a percentage of all failures seen. When looking at the overall picture, one immediately notices that the level of the non-compliances related to product information and mechanical requirements are high.

This report will now examine the mechanical failures seen in more detail. Figure 7 below analyses the types of failures seen under Clause 6 of EN 1930 only, which relates to the physical construction of the safety barriers. It shows the highest rate of non-compliances by far related to gaps. This was followed by security from the impact test, protrusion hazards, entrapment hazards and barrier function.

Figure 7 Number of non-compliant samples according to clause 6 of EN 1930



Regarding clause 6.3 Gaps specifically, 26 barriers (or 25%) failed this test (it is interesting to note that this clause had the highest number of failures, which were widely regarded as being of serious risk to a consumer), as the hip probe was able to pass either: between the barrier and wall, between the barrier and the floor, or between the slats in the barrier - such an opening could result in the air passages in the child's neck becoming restricted, thus reducing air supply to their lungs. Some examples of non-compliances to this clause are given below:



Picture 1: Failure for 6.3 gaps
The probe passes between the barrier and the wall



Picture 2: Failure for 6.3 gaps
The probe passes between the bars/slats

Further examples of non-compliances to other tests within clause 6 of EN 1930 are as follows:



Picture 3: Failure for 6.2 footholds



Picture 4: Failure for 6.5 entrapment



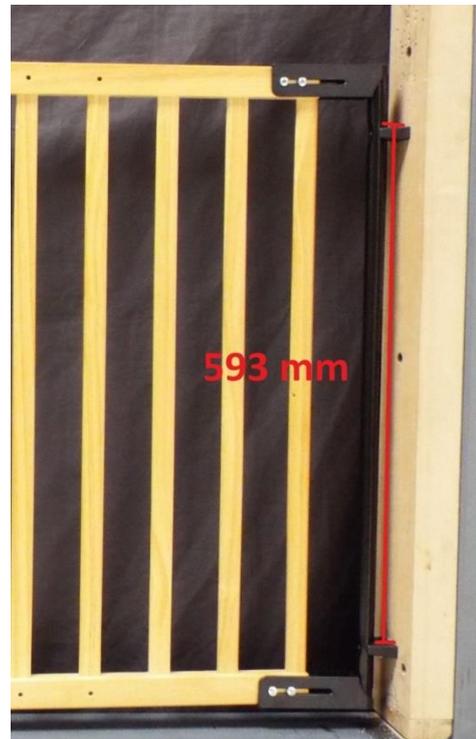
Picture 5: Failure for 6.7 protrusion hazards



Picture 6: Failure for 6.8 choking hazards



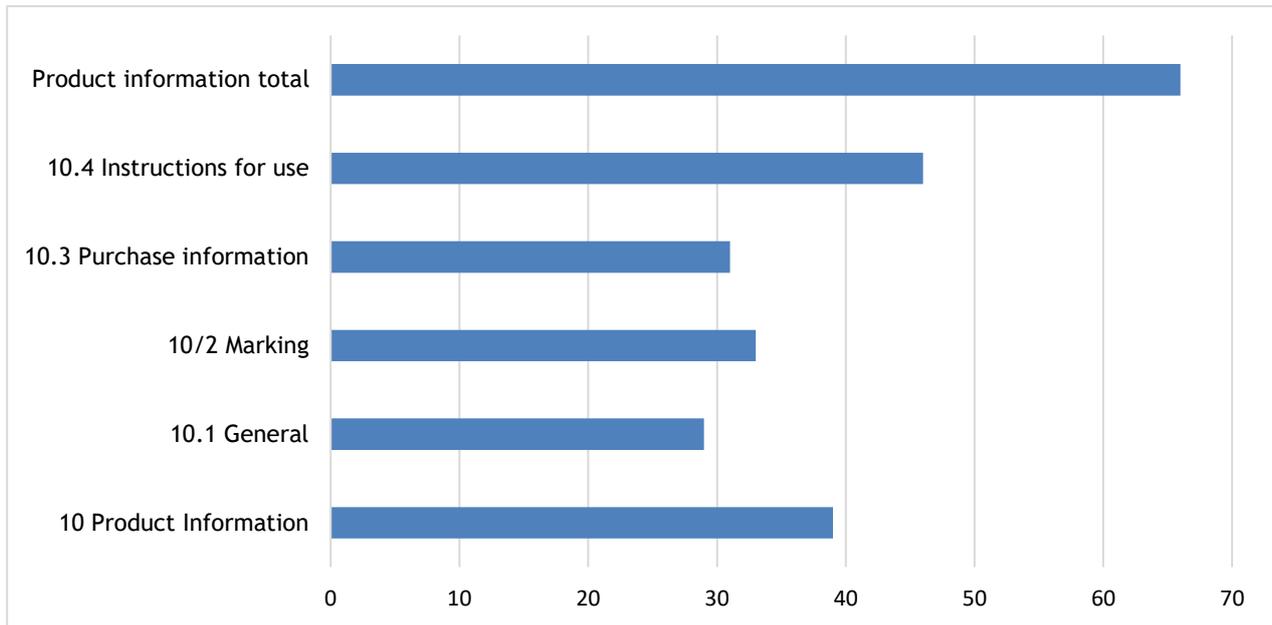
Picture 7: Failure for 6.12 impact test



Picture 5: Failure for 6.2 barrier function

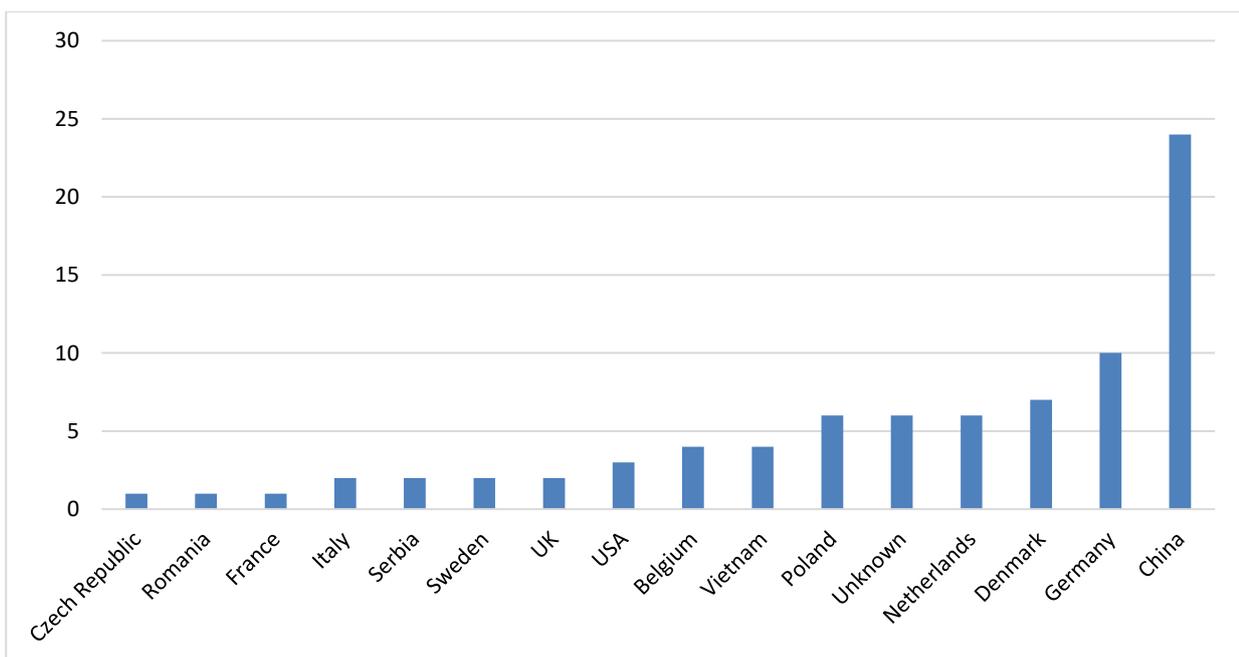
The laboratory and MSA participants also checked whether the information provided with or on the product complied with the requirements. The results are shown in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8 Non-compliances related to product information (all 106 samples)



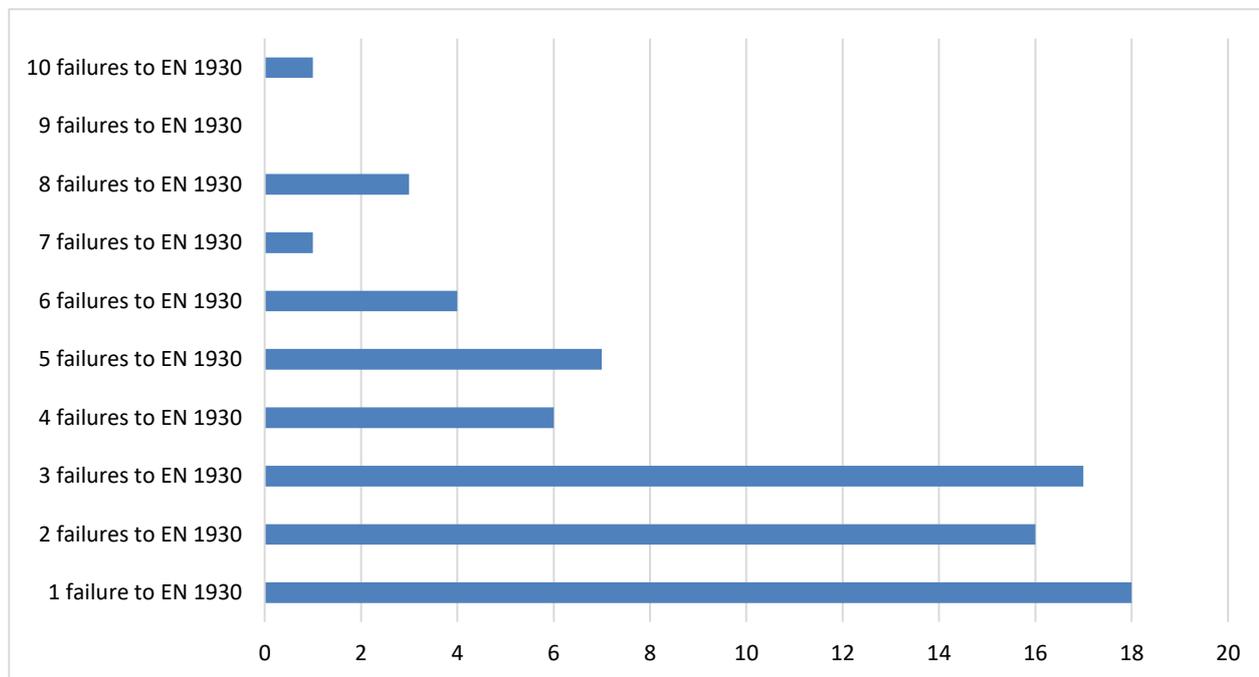
The graph reveals a high percentage of non-compliances: namely 66 non-compliant samples (or 62%). In some cases, this was down to a simple error, for example font size of a warning, but in other cases this non-compliance was serious, with the maximum width of opening for which the barrier was suitable incorrectly stated, resulting in dangerous gaps to the sides (as can be seen above in Picture 1 above). The participants also decided to examine the country of origin for all non-complying samples, the results of which can be seen in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9 Country of origin for safety barriers that were non-compliant to EN 1930



Lastly, the MSAs decided to chart how many barriers had multiple non-compliances according to the laboratory testing. The results can be seen in Figure 10 below.

Figure 10 Number of clauses within EN 1930 against which the safety barriers were non-compliant



As can be seen above, the majority of non-compliant safety barriers exhibited one, two or three failures to the standard. A small number of samples showed a large quantity of non-compliances, with one sample failing a total of ten clauses.

3.2.2 Testing based on EN 12227:2010

As stated earlier in this report, one MSA was not able to sample a sufficient quantity of unique safety barriers for testing. Consequently, all participants agreed to examine a small selection of playpens because they have a similar safety retention type function. Ultimately, three playpens were selected and fully tested to the current EN standard. All three failed as follows:

Table 5 Non-compliances associated with three playpen samples tested to EN 12227

Clause	Number of non-compliant samples	Percentage
6 Chemical hazards	0	0%
7 Thermal hazards	0	0%
8 Mechanical hazards	3	100%
9 Product information	2	66%

In regards to mechanical hazards specifically, as this is the part of the standard to which all three were non-compliant, it can be noted that:

- Two playpens failed 8.1.2 height of barrier;

- Two failed 8.3 entrapment;
- Two failed 8.6 choking hazards;
- Two failed 8.8 hazardous edges;
- One failed 8.9.2 grab handles;
- One failed 8.9.8 fatigue strength;
- One failed 8.10 stability.

The failures for product information were both as a result of 9.2 marking.

Whilst we acknowledge that results on such a small number of samples cannot provide a statistically valid picture, the MSAs used the results as feedback and a source of insight for future actions. They agreed that it may perhaps be an idea to examine playpens in more detail under a future Joint Action coordinated by PROSAFE.

3.2.3 Testing for multi-functional barriers

At the beginning of this Joint Action on safety barriers, all participating MSAs decided that they would like to examine a small selection of multi-functional barriers because:

- They can often be used as safety barrier/stair gate, or a playpen and room divider (and sometimes as a fire guard too);
- They were becoming increasingly popular in some markets;
- Certainly, they had a child safety and child retention function;
- They were not subject to a specific standard for these types of products.

Consequently, the participating authorities designed a protocol of tests that examined these products in detail (as explained in 3.1.2 above). Two of the three tested were found to be non-compliant to one or two clauses, unlike the safety barriers and playpens - many of which failed against multiple clauses. The full results can be seen in Table 6 below:

Table 6 Non-compliances associated with three multi-functional barriers tested according to a protocol developed by the JA2015 co-beneficiaries under the coordination of PROSAFE

Clause	Number of non-compliant samples	Percentage
Barrier function according to clause 6.2 of EN 1930	0	0
Entrapment hazards	0	0
Opening and closing system according to clause 6.4 of EN 1930	1	33%
Protrusion hazards according to clause 6.7 of EN 1930	0	0
Suffocation hazards according to clause 6.9 of EN 1930	1	33%
Hazardous edges and points according to clause 6.10 of EN 1930	0	0
Shearing and crushing hazards according to clause 6.6 of EN 1930	0	0
Choking and ingestion hazards according to clause 6.8 of EN 1930	0	0
Structural integrity according to clause 6.11 of EN 1930	0	0
Security of the safety barrier from impact test according to clause 6.12 of EN 1930	0	0

Test according to clause 8.6 'Tip over test' from EN 71-1	0	0
Test according to clause 8.23.2 'Heavy immobile test' from EN 71-1	0	0
Additional hazards according to clause 9 of EN 1930	0	0
Rigidity according to clause 7.4 of BS 8423	0	0
Chemical hazards according to clause 7 'Chemical hazards' of EN 1930	0	0
Thermal hazards according to clause 7 'Performance requirements' of BS 8423	0	0
Product information	1	33%

We note again that the small quantity of samples examined implies that no real conclusions can be drawn.

3.3 Conclusions of testing (all 112 samples)

Overall, only 30 of the 112 products examined were fully compliant. This shows that the sampling process was very effective i.e. the MSAs successfully identified potentially non-compliant products when sampling. The same trend can be seen (i.e. a large number of non-compliances) when we examine the information provided on or with the products. The share of non-compliant products is very high, with 69 of 112 products sampled demonstrating non-compliances to the clauses relating to information on/supplied with the products. Errors with marking, instructions or other product information was one of the indicators used by the inspectors when selecting and sampling potentially non-compliant products.

We note once again that these results do not represent the actual safety level of the European market.

4 Risk Assessment & Action Taken

4.1 The Risk Assessment Method

The representatives from the participating authorities and PROSAFE met together with the expert staff from the test laboratory to review and evaluate the test results received. They then developed in conjunction with the Risk assessment working group of JA2014 risk assessment templates for many of the scenarios presented (using the on-line risk assessment application <http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumer-safety/rag/public>). These included:

- 6.3: Gaps
- 6.4: Opening and closing systems
- 6.5: Entrapments hazards
- 6.6: Crushing hazards
- 6.7: Protrusion hazards
- 6.8: Choking and ingestion hazards
- 6.10: Hazardous edges and points
- 6.11: Security of the barrier from the impact test

Moreover, this work was later completed by the participants for each of the samples that they supplied.

4.2 The Risk Assessment Results

The participating MSAs assessed the risk presented by all the identified non-compliances using the methodology outlined above. The conclusion was that the half of the products carried a medium to serious risk. The results can be seen in table 7.

Table 7 The risk level associated with the identified non-compliances (all 112 samples)

Risk level	Number of non-compliant samples	Percentage
Not applicable as safety barrier already withdrawn	1	1%
Compliant / Remedial non-compliance	34	30%
Minor non-compliance - or low risk	21	19%
Major non-compliance - or medium risk	16	14%
Serious non-compliance - or high risk	40	36%

4.3 Action and Measures taken

As a result, the participating MSAs took enforcement actions on 80 of the 112 safety barriers charted above. The actions and measures are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Overview of measures taken against the non-compliant products (all 112 samples)

Actions taken	Number of samples
Compliant at point of laboratory testing	29
Later accepted as compliant by the MSAs (following counter expertise)	6
No action	25
Minor measures or notification to economic operator	22
Sales ban	14
Withdrawal from the market	21
Recall from consumers	22
RAPEX notifications made	20

The actions mentioned in the table above have the following meaning:

- **No action.** No action was necessary because no safety issues were identified with the product, or the risk is so low that no action is required.
- **Later accepted as compliant by the MSAs.** The products failed our tests, but were later proven to be compliant by the Economic Operator.
- **Minor measures.** The economic operator takes measures against (future deliveries of) the product in line with directions from the market surveillance authority. The measures could be minor design changes, minor changes in production or quality control, minor update of marking, etc.
- **Sales ban.** The product is prohibited from sale permanently or until certain conditions are met.
- **Withdrawal.** This measure is defined in the General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) (Directive 2001/95/EC⁷). The distribution, display and the offer of a product which is dangerous to consumers are stopped.
- **Recall.** This measure is defined in the GPSD (Directive 2001/95/EC)⁷. Any means aimed at achieving a return of a product that has already been supplied or made available to consumers.

- **RAPEX.** The product has been placed on the EU's Rapid Alert System for non-food dangerous products - under Article 12⁸ of the GPSD as the product represents serious risk, or under Article 11/23 of the GPSD for products posing a risk classified as less than serious.
- **Still under evaluation.** The results of our tests were queried by the Economic Operator and the product has been sent for counter analysis, the results of which are still awaited.

4.4 RAPEX

As can be seen in Table 8 above, MSAs have made 20 RAPEX notifications as a result of this Joint Action. Not all those safety barriers that were found to be of serious risk were notified, for a number of logical reasons that include:

- Economic operators undertaking an immediate withdrawal from the market and controlling all future stocks;
- Full recalls being undertaken;
- Some models tested were obsolete by the time the results arrived, hence the MSAs considered that no further action was required;
- Some 'borderline' barriers being notified under Article 11 for information (and not Article 12);
- On-going discussions with Economic Operators regarding the results of testing, therefore some RAPEX alerts are still pending;
- One barrier tested and reported under RAPEX was in fact a completely different barrier from that detailed on the box, so the alert had to be withdrawn.

4.5 Conclusions of the Joint Action and associated impacts made

The overall results of the laboratory tests for this Joint Action showed that only 30 out of the 112 samples passed all of the tests according to the various standards and clauses. These results, combined with the risk analysis undertaken demonstrate three points:

- Firstly, that the sampling process was very effective, the inspectors were able to identify potentially non-compliant products in their sampling process.
- Secondly, that there appears to be a number of unsafe safety barriers available on the EU market, which is a cause for significant concern.
- Thirdly, that the current standard for safety barriers is not as clear as it could be in some areas (as detailed below).

As a consequence, the participants have undertaken the following actions:

- 20 RAPEX notifications made/planned;
- 57 models of safety barriers recalled, withdrawn or sales bans put in place;
- 22 products to be modified before further sales distribution;
- Regular, if indirect, liaison maintained with the GPSD Committee via the European Commission Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) representative who attended 5 of 6 meetings for this Joint Action;

⁸ Commission Decision of 16 December 2009 laying down guidelines for the management of the Community Rapid Information System RAPEX established under Article 12 and of the notification procedure established under Article 11 of Directive 2001/95/EC (the General Product Safety Directive) (notified under document C(2009) 9843)

- Regular cooperation with stakeholders, in particular CEN (European Committee for Standardisation), ANEC (European Consumer Voice in Standardisation) and ENPC (European Nursery Products Confederation);
- Formally communicated the findings of this project to the above parties;
- Developed check lists for Market Surveillance Inspectors and Customs Authorities, to be used as guidelines when undertaking product evaluations;
- Two representatives of the working group, namely the Dutch delegate and the PROSAFE Activity Coordinator attended the CEN TC 252 WG 4 two-day meeting (on 08 & 09 March 2017) in order to present the results of this project, provide the JA's detailed feedback on the current version of EN 1930 (as detailed below), and make some recommendations regarding latest revision of the standard as follows:
 - ✓ use of pictograms (on the product and within the instructions) regarding safe installation and use;
 - ✓ improvement to wording in instructions regarding safety barrier usage at the top of stairs;
 - ✓ clarification regarding hip probe test: method of application and material of hip probe itself;
 - ✓ additional test to standard for 'grippable' labels;
 - ✓ clarification of what is/is not a foothold;
 - ✓ further clauses need to be worded more clearly;
 - ✓ feedback regarding construction of the test frame
 - ✓ discussed why accredited labs are undertaking some of the test clauses within EN 1930 incorrectly.
- The above representatives have also been invited to the next WG 4 Meeting (20 & 21 June 2017), to continue with their feedback regarding the routine revision of this standard - the participants are in a unique position to help, as never before have 106 safety barriers been examined together;
- Secured press coverage on dangerous products (see Chapter 7 below for examples);
- The MSA from Luxembourg undertook recalls in a few cases, whereby the manufacturers refused to co-operate with their assessments (again, see Chapter 7 below for examples of press coverage gained);
- The MSAs from Bulgaria, Belgium, Slovakia and the Netherlands published their findings on their own websites;
- Updated many products within ICSMS.

5 Liaisons

The participating authorities wanted to involve as many stakeholders as possible. Open sessions for external stakeholders were organised during the first meeting - to discuss the goals of the activity and any known issues with safety barriers. Also during the final meeting, to present our findings from this project.

The following stakeholders actively participated in these meetings:

ANEC, the European Consumer Voice in Standardisation,

ANEC is the European consumer voice in standardisation. Their membership is open to representatives of national consumer organisations from 33 countries (EU, EFTA and accession countries).

CEN - The European Committee for Standardisation

More than 50,000 technical experts from industry, associations, public administrations, academia and societal organizations are involved in the CEN network that reaches over 600 million people. 33 National Standardisation Bodies make up the CEN membership and they represent CEN in their country, besides

various other affiliates. In particular, the specific CEN Working Group Technical Committee who are responsible for the provision of EN standards (TC 252 WG4 for safety barriers, as reported above).

□ ENPC - European Nursery Products Confederation

ENPC is the trade association for the European childcare industry, representing the industry in Europe with the objective of creating a united voice to European Institutions and National administration as well as participating actively in relevant European policy for the sector. ENPC is composed of eight national associations, each representing small-medium enterprises and large industry leaders in the sector.

5.1 Involvement of Customs

The liaison between Customs Authorities and the Activity was well intentioned, with Customs Authorities from all participating countries being invited to two meetings of this Joint Action. Firstly, to the third meeting to get acquainted with the participating MSAs and PROSAFE's representatives and also to explain/explore:

- The role of the Joint Actions within the EU;
- The objectives of CCA4;
- Opportunities for Customs and MSAs to work together on safety barriers;
- Formal regulations that must be adhered to;
- Potential challenges for such a working relationship;
- Discuss the benefits of such a relationship from both viewpoints;
- Understand how Customs currently deal with safety barriers and methods for detecting dangerous barriers at the borders;
- The support materials Customs would need from PROSAFE/MSAs;
- Exchange of best practices.

Secondly, the same Customs Authorities, plus a representative from DG TAXUD, were also invited to attend the sixth meeting of this project to understand the group's findings following the testing phase and therefore recognise some non-compliances that Customs could possibly detect at the borders.

Following the positive discussion during these two meetings, it was ultimately decided that a joint project on safety barriers with both Customs and MSAs involved would be almost impossible as no specific TARIC code exists for such products. It was also noted that a future CCA Joint Action that investigates products with a specific TARIC code could be explored.

Consequently, the Activity group drafted checklists for Customs' use, one for safety barriers (subject to EN 1930) and one for playpens (subject to EN 12227). They were of simple design, making them easy to complete and therefore provide straightforward indicators regarding the products' compliance and safety.

5.2 Other Liaison

The Childcare Articles Activity maintained close links with DG JUST, who participated in all but one JA Meetings.

6 Evaluation, Lessons Learned

Looking back over the project, it can be concluded that the objectives were met (where possible). Significantly, work regarding 'to ensure that safety barriers are safe in use' has resulted in some detailed feedback to the relevant standards committee. Regarding the current version of EN 1930, the group made the following observations, which were formally reported to CEN TC 252 WG 4 as reported above:

- In some areas EN 1930 is not clear and confusion over the wording of particular clauses were debated at length
- There was some discussion regarding the hip probe (clause 4.2) and test method (clause 6.3) as different results were obtained by different accredited laboratories, it was suggested that:
 - ✓ The material the hip probe is made of can alter the results (the exact material is not specified in the standard);
 - ✓ The test method i.e. force and angle of application of the hip probe could be made clearer as different results can be achieved;
 - ✓ An accredited lab was seen to 'pass' safety barriers under this clause, but the incorrect probe was being used;
- There was lengthy debate regarding the foothold test and wording under clause 6.2.2.3 - the test laboratory did not interpret this clause as it was intended when written by CEN, so the standard needs to be clearer.
- Regarding the ball and chain test for protrusion hazards, this was discussed as it is well known and understood that this particular test is hard to replicate - so some test labs will pass a product and the next will fail it.
- The JA discovered some products with easily detachable labels, that subsequently fit into the small parts cylinder, thus representing a choking risk. EN 1930 is not clear on this type of hazard.
- Following some counter-testing by other labs, it became clear that an accredited laboratory was undertaking the test for 6.12 impact test incorrectly and not in accordance with EN 1930
- It was suggested that the wording within clause 10 regarding safety barrier use at the top of stairs should be made clearer - pressure fit gates should not be used in such a situation as they are not safe and any gate should open inwards (and not open outwards and over stairs).
- There was a general suggestion that some wording on the product and within the instructions should be replaced with pictograms - often instruction booklets are so long that they become off putting to the consumer. The same can be said for lots of wording on a product (or indeed lots of pictograms).

Beyond the works with CEN on EN 1930 we can conclude that:

- Joint testing of products enabled the MSAs involved to examine a large quantity of barriers and take measures on products across the EU
- Playpens may be a suitable target product for a future Joint Action
- Selecting a product with a specific TARIC code may enable a joint project with some Customs Authorities
- Economic Operators need to have increased focus upon the warnings, markings and instructions of these products
- Some focus on lab testing within CCA is perhaps needed - with accredited labs undertaking testing using incorrect methods
- Input from stakeholders remains very valuable - their technical expertise, experience and openness helped to deliver a successful project

7 Bibliography

All quotes and references in the text are stated with a number e.g. ¹ The full list of references is given below:

1. Grant Agreement Number 666174 - JA2014 - GPSD
2. European Commission's Risk Assessment Guidelines tool: <https://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumer-safety/rag/>
3. EN 1930:2011 Child use and car articles - Safety Barrier - Safety Requirements and test methods
4. EN 12227:2010 Child use and car articles - Playpens for domestic use - Safety Requirements and test methods
5. BS 8423:2010 BSI Standards Publication - Fireguards for fires and heating appliances for domestic use - Specification
6. EN 71:2014 Safety of toys
7. General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) (Directive 2001/95/EC)
8. Commission Decision of 16 December 2009 laying down guidelines for the management of the Community Rapid Information System RAPEX established under Article 12 and of the notification procedure established under Article 11 of Directive 2001/95/EC (the General Product Safety Directive) (notified under document C(2009) 9843)

8 Examples of Press Coverage Obtained

Press coverage obtained by Iceland:

DV Fréttir Umræða Fólk Lífsstíll Neytendur Menning Sport Skrýtið

Innkalla barnaöryggishlið vegna mögulegrar slyshættu

Ritstjórn DV ritstjorn@dv.is 10:55 > 5. september 2016

  Húsasmiðjan hefur ákveðið að innkalla barnaöryggishlið af gerðinni GuardMaster-Plastic Mesh Gate, Model 276. Ástæðan er möguleg slyshætta. Þetta kemur fram í tilkynningu á vef Neytendastofu en varan hefur verið til sölu undanfarin ár í verslunum Húsasmiðjunnar.

Fram kemur að ástæða innköllunar sé sú að öryggishliðið uppfyllir ekki kröfur um öryggi. Sem dæmi má nefna að öryggishliðið er of lágt og því hættu á að börn nái að teygja sig yfir það. Hliðið getur verið hættulegt börnum ef þau standa við það og hrísta eða toga, en festingarnar gáfu sig þegar á það var reynt.

Einnig kom í ljós að hliðið gaf eftir við högg t.d ef barn dytti á það. Þá getur stafað af hliðinu hengingarhætta vegna hönnunar þess. Við prófun kom einnig



Hliðið umrædda. Ljósmynd/Vefur Neytendastofu.

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ILNAS

SURVEILLANCE DU MARCHÉ

Institut Luxembourgeois de la Normalisation,
de l'Accréditation, de la Sécurité et de la Qualité
des produits et services

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Barrières de sécurité pour bébés : Avertissement de sécurité important

La protection du consommateur envers des produits dangereux pour sa santé constitue un des objectifs principaux pour l'Institut Luxembourgeois de la Normalisation, de l'Accréditation, de la Sécurité et Qualité des produits et services (ILNAS).

Dans ce contexte, l'ILNAS a participé à une campagne européenne concernant la sécurité des barrières de sécurité pour bébés. Au cours de cette campagne, 120 barrières ont été analysées et testées dans 12 pays européens. De multiples non-conformités ont pu être constatées.

Parmi les barrières non-conformes à la norme européenne EN 1930:2011, qui ont été détectées au Grand-Duché par le département de la surveillance du marché de l'ILNAS, les barrières suivantes sont susceptibles de présenter un danger pour la santé et la sécurité de nos plus jeunes consommateurs:

- Les barrières OPTIMO et OPTIMO White de la marque CHILDWOOD ainsi que leurs extensions correspondantes :



OPTIMO réf. VHO0, EAN 5420007123529
OPTIMO White réf. VHOOW, EAN 5420007132439



Extension
réf. VHOV7, EAN EAN 5420007123512



SURVEILLANCE DU MARCHÉ

Southlane Tower - 1, avenue du Swing - L-1067 Belvaux
Tél: (+352) 247743-50 - Fax: (+352) 247743-50
surveillance@ilnas.etat.lu - www.portail-qualite.lu

Gefor fir kleng Kanner

Barrièrë vun der Mark "Childwood" a "Geuther" net konform

Wéi den Inlas e Freideg matdeelt, leien e puer Modeller vu Gittere fir an d'Trap vun der Mark "Childwood" a "Geuther" net an de Sécherheetsnormen.

Leschten Update: 16.12.2016, 22:44:59

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<p>OPTIMO réf. VHO0, EAN 5420007123529</p>	<p>Extension</p>

Accueil | Politique et société | Ces barrières de sécurité pour bébés sont dangereuses

Tweet Partager 2 Partager

Ces barrières de sécurité pour bébés sont dangereuses

Dans Politique et société Mis à jour le 17/12/16 16:05 | Publié le 17/12/16 16:05



C'est lors d'une campagne européenne de vérification que les autorités luxembourgeoises ont repéré le danger.

DOSSIERS



Moins de délinquance au Grand-Duché, mais plus de viols



Ve'Ok : quel succès !



À 60 ans, l'Union européenne en pleine « crise existentielle »



Donald Trump optimiste sur les relations avec la Russie

Dans International Mis à jour le 13/04/17 15:30 | Publié le 13/04/17 15:30



(Illustration : AFP)

Syrie : la coalition a tué 18 combattants alliés par erreur

Dans International Mis à jour le 13/04/17 15:13 | Publié le 13/04/17 15:13



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Grades de segurança para bebés não respeitam normas



Publicado Sexta-feira, 16 Dezembro 2016 às 20:54

O Instituto Luxemburguês da Normalização, Acreditação, Segurança e Qualidade

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Veel traphekjes zijn onveilig voor kinderen

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MEEST RECENT ·

1. Turken keren
2. Politie heeft D
3. Twee keer pill
4. 'Nonkel Roger
5. Resultaten flit



Foto: istock

Zes op de tien deur- of traphekjes voor kinderen voldoen niet aan de eisen, waardoor ze net gevaarlijk kunnen zijn. Dat blijkt uit een controleactie.

Het is de schrik van elke ouder: zijn kind dat leert kruipen of stappen, het huis begint te verkennen en van de trap valt. Hekjes moeten ouders geruststellen dat hun kind op die manier niets kan overkomen. Maar dat doen ze verre van allemaal.



VOLG DE CORRES

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NIET TE MISS

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Société

Les barrières de sécurité pour enfants ne sont pas toutes fiables



LIEN VERS LA VIDÉO