AS 1928:2026

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015, MOD)



AS 1928:2026

This Australian Standard® was prepared by HE-016, Child Resistant Packaging. It was approved on behalf of Standards Australia's Standards Development and Accreditation Committee on 26 March 2026.

This Standard was published on 10 April 2026.

The following are represented on Committee HE-016:

Accord Australasia
Australasian Institute of Packaging
Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation
Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association
Consumer Healthcare Products Australia
Consumers Federation of Australia
Infantry and Nursery Products Alliance of Australia
Kidsafe Australia
NSW Poisons Information Centre
Queensland Injury Surveillance Unit
Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)

This Standard was issued for comment as DR AS 1928:2025

Status of this document

Standards Australia publications are periodically reviewed to ensure their ongoing relevance and accuracy. This document may be withdrawn, revised, or superseded at any time. To verify this document's current status, visit:

www.standards.org.au

ISBN: 978 1 76175 700 6

Australian Standard®

Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015, MOD)

Originated as AS 1928-1976.
Previous edition 2007.
Fifth edition 2026.

© ISO 2026 — All rights reserved
© Standards Australia Limited 2026

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth).

How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

This Standard is a modified adoption of an International Standard. It makes changes to the international text.

The changes to the international text are shown in boxes in the text. These boxes have the heading "National Variations".

To use this Standard in Australia/New Zealand, the changes in the national variation boxes need to be followed.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee HE-016, Child Resistant Packaging, to supersede AS 1928:2007.

The objective of this document is to specify performance requirements and test methods for reclosable packages designated as resistant to opening by young children.

The 2026 revision has specifically considered two new interrelated issues: packaging for button batteries and innovative developments in circular packaging designed to capture spent button batteries. The Australian variations to ISO 8317:2015, *Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages* acknowledge that inert substitute products used in the test environment may still be hazardous as they pose a choking or foreign body hazard. This hazard needs to be addressed through enhanced in-test supervision.

In addition, the definition of reclosable package has been expanded to include packaging that may be provided either empty or containing new batteries and be capable of capturing spent batteries and holding them in a child-resistant enclosure.

This document does not address manufacturing quality control of packaging or its contents. Producers and sponsors of packages, and the products contained therein, typically initiate, operate and maintain quality control procedures necessary to control production, and ensure that all packages meet the required quality control parameters throughout the life of production, intended storage and use. When developing an appropriate quality control program, it is important that the relationship and interaction of the products, the packaging components, and the packaging system, is taken into account.

This document also does not address risk factors other than performance criteria for reclosable child-resistant packaging. Risk factors include packaging features that might attract children, such as resemblance to a toy. Design consideration takes into account any features such as shape, images, sound and colour, and avoids features that may attract the attention of children. Child safety can be further improved by ensuring that reactivation of any child-resistant closure or resecuring of product within the package is evident and unambiguous for the user.

This document is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from ISO 8317:2015, *Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages*. The modifications are set out in national variations boxes which give instructions where the ISO text is to be modified for use in Australia. Due to ISO copyright policy, it is not possible to directly modify the ISO content. Set out in Appendix ZA are additional requirements, which have been added at the end of the source text.

Appendix ZA provides guidance for persons supervising tests with children for Australian conditions.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Contents

Page

Preface ..... **v**
Foreword ..... **vii**
Introduction ..... **ix**
1 Scope **1**
2 Terms and definitions **1**
3 Requirements **3**
3.1 Test requirements 3
3.1.1 General 3
3.1.2 Evaluation of a series of similar packaging 4
3.2 Test panels 5
3.3 Performance requirements 5
3.3.1 Requirements concerning children 5
3.3.2 Requirements concerning adults 5
4 Test procedures **7**
4.1 Test supervision 7
4.2 Sample packages 8
4.3 Preliminary checking and preparation 8
4.4 Child test 8
4.4.1 Guidance for persons supervising tests 8
4.4.2 Composition of test group 9
4.4.3 Test location 9
4.4.4 Procedure 9
4.4.5 Expression of results (see also 5.1) 10
4.5 Adult test (50 years to 70 years old inclusive) 10
4.5.1 General 10
4.5.2 Composition of test group 10
4.5.3 Procedure 11
4.5.4 Expression of results (see also 5.2) 11
5 Assessment of results **11**
5.1 Child test 11
5.1.1 Success/failure 11
5.1.2 Sequential method 11
5.1.3 Full test 12
5.2 Adult test 12
5.3 Overall test result 12
6 Test report **12**
6.1 General 12
6.2 Child test 12
6.3 Adult test 13
6.4 Additional (optional) information to be recorded 13
6.5 Overall test result 13
Bibliography **14**
Appendix ZA (informative) **Guidance for persons supervising tests with children** **15**

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Foreword

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

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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads (as required by ISO/TC 122)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8317:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Corrigenda, ISO 8317:2003/Corr 1:2005.

In addition to a number of editorial revisions, the following technical revisions have been made with respect to the previous edition:

— introduction revised to remove historical discussion;

— definitions added for mechanical testing, mechanical test data, liner, essential characteristics, and minor modifications (2.6 to 2.10)

— former Clauses 3 and 4 consolidated into new Clause 3 and subsequent clauses renumbered;

— requirements in previous edition 3.1, 3.2 and 4.2 not part of the testing, have been relocated and are now informative. These are now included in the Introduction;

— introduction need to consider essential characteristics for a series of similar packaging (3.1.1);

— clarified instructions for evaluation of a series of similar packaging submitted at one time by separation under component type (3.1.2.2, 3.1.2.3, 3.1.2.4);

— added new subclause on additions to a series and minor modifications (3.1.2.5);

— reference made to ISO 13127 (Introduction and 3.1.2.5);

— charts for sequential testing updated to correct errors (Figures 1 and 2);

— need to disable all (or any) incorporated tamper evident features before testing added (4.3);

— use of torque meter added for sample preparation of packages with torque dependent closures (4.3);

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

— deleted the limit (35 %) for the percentage of child tests administered by an individual tester (4.4.3);

— deleted the limit for number (30) of adults obtained from and tested at any one site, and number (35) of adult tests administered by an individual tester (4.5.2).

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Introduction

A significant number of suspected cases of ingestion by children of products used about the home are reported to the medical profession each year. Most are not serious and those that are associated with more serious side effects involve products known to be hazardous, e.g. certain medicinal products, liquid fuels and solvents, strongly acid or alkaline preparations and some garden products. Most commonly used household detergents, cleaning agents, and maintenance and care products are not known to have caused injury. However, whether ingestion (actual or suspected) causes injuries or not, such incidents can have traumatic effects on both the child and the parents.

The use of potentially hazardous agents in certain products is necessary to achieve effectiveness; consequently steps have to be taken to limit the occurrence of accidents. One approach has been to try to increase general awareness of hazards associated with various products. Nevertheless, proper labelling and information by the manufacturer is important for the safe use of products in the home.

Another approach has been the use of child-resistant packaging to put a physical barrier between the child and the hazardous product. Such packaging should only be used for products as mentioned above since, if used in other circumstances, it could lead to confusion among consumers. However, it should be recognized that it is unrealistic to expect that any functional packaging can be totally impossible for a child of 42 to 51 months inclusive to open and that child-resistant packaging cannot be a substitute for other safety precautions. The packaging functions as a last defence if other barriers separating children and hazardous products have failed. Hence, the overall responsibility rests with the parents or other responsible adults.

For the assessment of minor modifications to packages previously tested according to ISO 8317, ISO 13127[1] describes appropriate methodology that may be used.

Attention is drawn to the need to have adequate supervisory and accreditation bodies, please see ISO/IEC 17025,[2] which provides useful guidance on these topics.

In addition to child resistant reclosable packages meeting the requirements of this International Standard, attention is drawn to the need for the relevant parties in the supply chain to ensure that

a) appropriate quality systems are in place to ensure that the child resistant packaging are correctly manufactured and remain in compliance with this International Standard,

b) the life expectancy of the child resistant packaging exceeds the maximum expected number of openings and correct closings which are likely to occur in practice, without resulting in unacceptable impairment of the child resistant property or function, and

c) the package meets the requirements of packaging, such as being appropriate for, and compatible with, the contents, providing mechanical protection and functioning properly for the life of the package in the intended geographical regions and climatic conditions.

NOTE Certain products can affect the physical or mechanical properties of a packaging system which can lead to a loss of the child resistant function over time. In such a case, the packaging might not remain in compliance with this International Standard. Compatibility between the packaging and the contents needs to be assessed using appropriate methodology.

ISO/TC 122/SC 3 do not see the changes made in this edition invalidating the classification of packages certified as child resistant under the previous edition of this International Standard since the adult and child panel tests remain unchanged.

© Standards Australia Limited 2026

Australian Standard®

Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015, MOD)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for reclosable packages designated as resistant to opening by children.

Acceptance criteria are given for the packages when tested by specified methods. These methods not only provide a measure of the effectiveness of the packaging in restricting access by children, but also cover the accessibility to the contents by adults.

This International Standard is applicable to reclosable packages for any product intended to be exposed or removed from the packaging in normal use.

This International Standard is intended for type approval only and is not intended for quality assurance purposes.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NATIONAL VARIATION

In entry 2.1, *delete* "vessel of glass, metal, plastic or a combination of materials designed to provide appropriate packaging for a product and having a neck finish suitable for the proper attachment of a closure" and *replace* with the following:

vessel of glass, metal, plastic, other, or a combination of materials designed to provide appropriate packaging for a product

2.1
container
vessel of glass, metal, plastic or a combination of materials designed to provide appropriate packaging for a product and having a neck finish suitable for the proper attachment of a closure

NATIONAL VARIATION

In entry 2.2, *delete* "cap or securing device of metal, plastic or a combination of materials designed to fit an appropriate container providing a secure seal against environmental challenges" and *replace* with the following:

cap or securing device of metal, plastic, other, or a combination of materials designed to fit an appropriate container providing a secure seal against environmental challenges. Closure includes any item or mechanism to secure or resecure the contents of a container after contents have been accessed

2.2
closure
cap or securing device of metal, plastic or a combination of materials designed to fit an appropriate container providing a secure seal against environmental challenges

© Standards Australia Limited 2026