

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 218
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.07.2026

SAFETY AND QUALITY COMPLIANCE NORMS FOR INFANT PRODUCTS

218. SMT. SUDHA MURTY

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is planning to upgrade safety and quality compliance norms for all non-food everyday infant essentials, including feeding utensils, Silicone teethers and toys, to eliminate exposure to microplastics, endocrine-disrupting phthalates and alternative Bisphenol analogues; and
- (b) whether Government is considering the establishment of specialised testing protocols under the National Test House to evaluate the rate of microplastic shedding from synthetic material baby products when subjected to routine household heat exposure or standard sterilisation processes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI B.L. VERMA)

(a) : The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) formulates and reviews Indian Standards through technical committees comprising representatives of relevant stakeholders. Indian Standards are developed and reviewed through a process of consultation, taking into account scientific and technical evidence, technological developments, relevant regulatory requirements, international standards and stakeholder views, with the objective of ensuring safety, quality and consumer protection.

Indian Standards/ Draft Indian standards on non-food everyday infants essential products incorporate safety and quality requirements relating to phthalates and bisphenol compounds, as applicable, as detailed below:

(i) IS 14625: 2015 '*Plastic Feeding Bottles — Specification*' specify that the material used to manufacture the product shall not contain Bisphenol A (BPA). The standard also prescribes 'specific migration limits' for toxic substances including Phthalic acid i.e. bis(2-ethylhexyl)ester (DEHP), in alignment with the relevant provisions of the FSSAI (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2018, as amended.

(ii) The draft Indian Standard on '*Plastics Feeding and Drinking Containers, Accessories and Cutleries for Child Use — Specification*', also proposes prohibition of the use of BPA in the manufacturing material and prescribes 'specific migration limit' for Phthalic acid i.e. bis(2-ethylhexyl)ester (DEHP) on similar lines.

(iii) The draft Indian Standard on “*Soothers and Pacifiers for Children – Specification*”, also proposes prohibition of the use of BPA in the manufacturing material.

(iv) IS 9873 (Part 9): 2017 ‘*Safety of Toys – Certain Phthalates Esters in Toys and Children Products*’ specifies safe limits for following phthalates esters in line with the corresponding International Standards published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO):

- Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)
- Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)
- Bis-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
- Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP)
- Di-iso-nonyl phthalate (DINP)
- Di-iso-decyl phthalate (DIDP)

There is no proposal for additional requirements relating to microplastics, endocrine-disrupting phthalates or alternative bisphenol analogues such as Bisphenol S (BPS) and Bisphenol F (BPF), in these Standards/Draft Standards.

(b) : No Sir.
