



How safe are mini electric heaters sold in the EU?



National market surveillance authorities collaborated in a product safety campaign, funded by the European Commission, to test selected mini electric heaters sold on their markets for compliance with EU rules and standards.



What was tested?

80 samples of mini electric heaters bought online and in physical stores in **11 countries**, were analysed by an accredited laboratory in the EU. Laboratory tests included checks on protection against access to live parts, moisture resistance, stability and mechanical hazards, and resistance to fire and heat. Labelling and marking were verified by the relevant national authorities.



What should you do?

- **keep** your mini electric heater away from children, flammable material, water and wet clothing;
- **do not** leave it switched on while sleeping, block the ventilation grills, touch the heating element or use travel adaptors to plug in the product;
- **check** [Safety Gate](#) for reported problems for the the mini electric heater you want to buy.
- **report safety issues** or accidents with the product to your consumer protection authority on [Consumer Safety Gateway](#).



Test results

43 out of 80 samples failed at least one of the testing requirements.

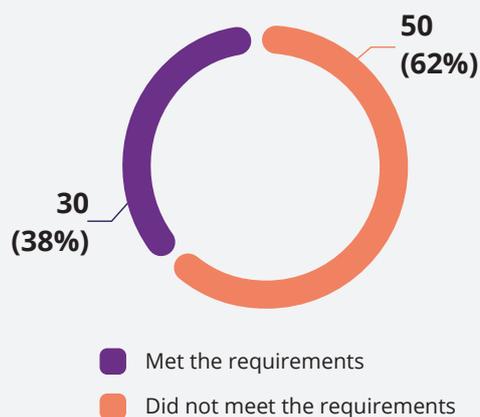
Results revealed that some products had inadequate mechanical strength, risking breakage, exposure to live parts and electric shock. For fan heaters, damage could risk exposing moving parts, such as fan blades. Other key issues identified included missing markings or inadequate instructions.

50 out of 80 samples failed requirements for warnings, markings and instructions that have to be supplied with the product.

All tests combined, **62%** of the samples tested did not meet at least one of the requirements.

Test results

Including checks on warnings, markings and instructions





What are the risks?

As the use of mini electric heaters is growing, due to their ease of use and cost saving benefits, warnings, markings and instructions become essential.

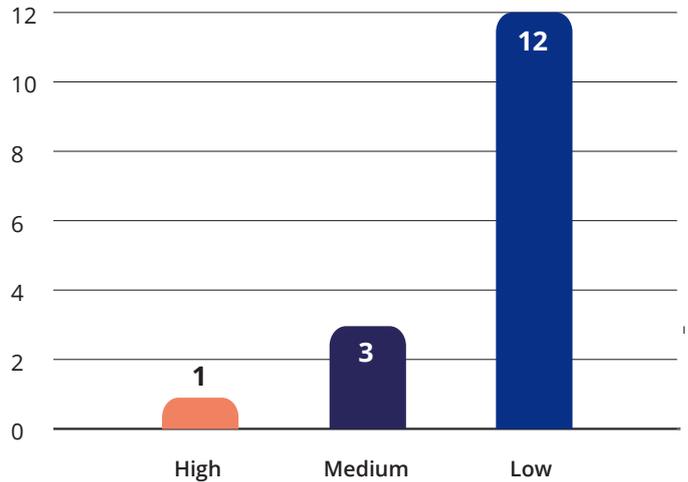
However, these devices pose a risk of electric shock and fire and have the potential to easily fall over.

Incorrect or missing labelling also risks these products being misused, such as being placed near flammable materials.



What did national authorities do?

7 of the failures were assessed as posing a **serious risk**, 1 a high risk, 3 a medium risk and 12 a low risk.



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