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轻工专刊

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法规扫描

Regulation & Laws

1、EU - Compliance of New EU Standards for Bicycles (2015.5.4)

The European Union (EU) has published the Commission Implementing Decision 2015/681/EU to announce that the references of standards EN ISO 4210 Parts 1-9 for city and trekking bicycles, mountain bicycles and racing bicycles and EN ISO 8098 for bicycles for young children comply with the general safety requirements of Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety. According to the decision, the following EU standards will be harmonized and published in part C of the Official Journal of the European Union.

欧盟-欧盟自行车新标准 (2015年5月4日)

欧盟已公布实施第2015/681/EU决议，宣布参考两个标准和符合一个指令2001/95/EC，标准之一是EN ISO 4210 第1至第9部分，该标准主要涉及城市街道自行车，山地自行车，竞赛自行车，标准之二是EN ISO 8098，该标准是儿童自行车的安全标准。按照决议要求，EN ISO 4210 第1至第9部分和EN ISO 8098将在OJ上发布成为协调标准。

2、Italy – Proposed Updates to Rules for Food Contact Stainless Steel (2015.5.5)

The Italian Ministry of Health has proposed a Regulation to update the Minister of Health's Decree of 21 March 1973 on "Hygiene rules of packaging, containers and utensils intended to come into contact with food substances or substances for personal-use products" amended by the Minister of Health's Decree No. 140 of 11 November 2013, limited to stainless steel.

意大利-提议更新食品接触用不锈钢的条例 (2015年5月5日)

意大利卫生部已提议更新1973年3月21日卫生部长法令的“用于接触食物或私人产品的物质的卫生法规”修正为2013年11月的第140法令，仅限于不锈钢。

Here are highlights of the proposed updates:

1. In Article 37 of the Minister of Health's Decree of 21 March 1973, in the case of the following objects, the simulants, test temperature and test time in overall migration and specific migration of chromium, nickel and manganese shall be specifically changed to below:
 - Kitchen and table cutting objects intended for repeated use, for short duration with heat or at ambient temperature: Aqueous solution of 3% acetic acid at 70°C for 30 minutes
 - Repeated-use objects, for short duration with heat or at ambient temperature, that can be used in contact exclusively with water: Distilled water or water of equivalent quality at 100°C for 30 minutes
2. In the list of stainless steel that may be used in contact with foodstuffs (The Minister of Health's Decree of 21 March 1973, Annex II, Section 6, Part A), the UNI EN 10088-1 numeric and

以下是该提议更新内容的重点：

- 1.在1973年3月12日的卫生部长颁布的第37号法令中，下列物品的铬、镍和锰的总迁移量和特定迁移量的测试条件，模拟物、测试温度和时间应该明确变为：
 - 会短时受热或在室温 用来重复使用的厨房和餐刀物品：浸泡在70°C的3%浓度的醋酸溶液中30分钟。
 - 会短时受热或在室温 用来重复使用的物品，仅仅会接触水的不锈钢：浸泡在100°C的蒸馏水或同等的水溶液中30分钟。
- 2.接触食品的不锈钢列表，UNI EN 10088-1 中对AISI 440A - S44002 的“数字和字母命1.4116 – X50CrMoV15” 将被移除。

法规扫描
Regulation & Laws

3、EU – Directive (EU) 2015/720 amending Directive 94/62/EC for Reducing Consumption of Lightweight Plastic Carrier Bags (2015.5.6)

欧盟-2015/720指令修订了94/62/EC指令中关于减少轻质塑料袋消费的内容(2015年5月6日)

Directive (EU) 2015/720 has been published to amend Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste for reducing the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this new Directive by 27 November 2016. Here are the highlights:

欧盟指令2015/720已发布，其中修订94/62/EC包装指令中关于减少浪费和消耗轻质塑料袋消耗的内容。从2016年11月27号开始，各成员国现行实施的法律、法规都应遵守这个新指令。以下是主要的内容：

- 1.Member States shall take measures to achieve a sustained reduction in the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags on their territory. Those measures may include the use of national reduction targets, maintaining or introducing economic instruments as well as marketing restrictions.
各成员国应采取有效的措施，以达到持续降低在本国领土上轻质塑料袋的消耗量。
- 2.Member States may take measures such as economic instruments and national reduction targets, as regards any kind of plastic carrier bags, regardless of their wall thickness.
成员国可以采取诸如经济手段和国家减排目标的措施，针对任何种类和厚薄的塑料袋。
3. At least during the 1st year following the 27 November 2016, the European Commission and the Member States shall actively encourage public information and awareness campaigns concerning the adverse environmental impact of the excessive consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags.
2016年11月27号开始之后的至少一年时间里，欧盟委员会和各成员国应积极鼓励公共信息的发布，提高对于轻质塑料袋的过度消费会对环境造成不良影响的思想觉悟。
- 4.By 27 May 2017, the European Commission shall adopt an implementing act laying down the specifications of labels or marks to ensure EU-wide recognition of biodegradable and compostable plastic carrier bags and to provide consumers with the correct information about the composting properties of such bags. 18 months after the adoption of that implementing act, at the latest, Member States shall ensure that biodegradable and compostable plastic carrier bags are labelled in accordance with the specifications provided for in that implementing act.
在2017年5月27号，欧盟委员会应采取制定的实施法案来规范可生物降解和可降解塑料袋的标签或标记，并向消费者提供关于可降解塑料袋的正确信息，欧盟广泛认可的规格。最晚在法案通过执行后的18个月，各成员国应确保可生物降解和可降解塑料袋都标有符合法规要求的标签或标记。

4、Turkey – Regulation on the Textile Fibre Names and Related Labeling and Marking of the Fibre Composition of Textile Products (2015.5.7)

土耳其-关于纺织纤维名称和纺织产品纤维成分的相关标签标识的法规(2015年5月7日)

On 25 April 2015, the Turkish Ministry of Customs and Trade has published the new regulation on the textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products in the official Gazette No. 29337 on 25 April 2015. This regulation is an adoption of EU regulation 1007/2011.

2105年4月25日，土耳其海关贸易部在当天的政府公报29337号中发布关于纺织纤维名称和纺织产品纤维成分的相关标签标识的新法规。此法规采用了欧盟法规1007/2011的内容。

The same as EU regulation of 1007/2011, the Turkish regulation consolidates the methods of determine fibre content, the rules for labelling textile products and the list of textile fibre name under one regulation and thereby repeals the Directive 96/73/EC, 73/44/EEC and 96/74/EC. Also, the wording "contain non-textile parts of animal origin" is required to display in the product label if any animal derived materials is used in the textile products that stated in the Article 13 in this regulation.

和欧盟法规1007/2011一样，该土耳其法规整合了纤维成分的判定方法，纺织产品的标签规范和法规规定的纺织纤维名称列表，同时也废除了96/73/EC, 73/44/EEC 和 96/74/EC这些旧法规。在该法规第13条款中提到，如果在纺织产品中使用了任何动物材料，如下语句需要显示在产品标签上，“来源于动物的非纺织材料”。

Effective Date\生效日期

- 1) For the Article 13 concerning textile products contains non-textile parts of animal origin will enter into force on 1 Jan 2016.
- 2) The other provisions of this regulation will come into effect on 25 April 2015.

1. 条款13关于含有来源于动物的非纺织材料的纺织产品将在2016年1月1日生效。
2. 该法规其它条款在2015年4月25日即时生效。

5、Thailand – Approved MOPH Notification for Feeding Bottle and Liquid Milk Container for Infants and Young Children (2015.5.8)

泰国-批准了卫生部(MOPH)关于婴幼儿喂食奶瓶和液体牛奶容器的通告(2015年5月8日)

The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Notification No.369 B.E. 2558 “Feeding Bottle and Liquid Milk Container for Infants and Young Children” was published in the Government Gazette to replace the MOPH Notification No.117 B.E. 2532 “Feeding Bottle”. The new MOPH Notification will enter into force on 1 August 2015. Here are the highlights of the new notification with the changes from the draft notification in blue.

泰国卫生部 (MOPH) 在政府公告中发布了通告No.369 B.E. 2558” 婴幼儿喂食奶瓶和液体牛奶容器”，该通告取代了原先卫生部发表的通告No.117 B.E. 2532 “喂食奶瓶”。该通告将于2015年8月1日起实施。以下蓝色部分为更新内容：

Feeding bottles喂食奶瓶:

- Shall be made of clear and colourless material unless it is natural colour of the material.
- 需要使用清澈、无色的材料（除非材料本身就有颜色）。
- Shall have volume indicators. If printed, they shall be visible. All parts of the bottles, colour printing and colour printed volume indicators shall be in food contact grade and shall be attached firmly.
- 需要标有容量标识，如果是印刷标识，必须清晰可见。瓶子的所有部分，彩色印刷，彩色印刷容量标都需要用食品级材料且牢固地贴在瓶身上。
- Shall not crook or in other formats that are difficult to clean.
- 奶瓶不得弯曲，或是其它难以清洁的形状
- Feeding teats:
- 奶嘴
- Shall be colourless except the natural colour of the rubber.
- 奶嘴需无色（橡胶本身的颜色除外）

Table 1 Permitted types of materials including coatings:
表1：允许材料，含涂层

Particular/项目	Permitted types of materials including coatings 允许材料，含涂层
Feeding bottle/奶瓶	Polypropylene/聚丙烯 Polyethersulphone/聚醚砜 Borosilicate glass/硼硅酸盐玻璃
Protective cover, locking ring & sealing disc 保护盖，锁环和密封盘	Polypropylene/聚丙烯 Polyethersulphone/聚醚砜
Feeding teat/奶嘴	Natural rubber/天然橡胶 Synthetic rubber/合成橡胶
Repeated-use milk container for infants and young children/婴幼儿多次使用的牛奶容器	Polypropylene/聚丙烯 Polyethersulphone/聚醚砜 Borosilicate glass/硼硅酸盐玻璃
Single-use milk containers for infants and young children/婴幼儿一次性使用的牛奶容器	Polypropylene/聚丙烯 Polyethylene/聚乙烯

Table 2 Quality standards for certain plastics:
表2：塑料的质量标准

Analysis/测试	Maximum content 最大含量 (mg/kg of food or food simulant) (食品或是食品模拟物-毫克每千克)		
	Polypropylene 聚丙烯	Polyethersulphone 聚醚砜	Polyethylene 聚乙烯
Heavy metals 重金属 Lead (Pb)铅	1	1	1
Barium (Ba)钡	1	1	1
Cobalt (Co)钴	0.5	0.5	0.5
Copper (Cu)铜	5	5	5
Iron (Fe)铁	48	48	48
Lithium (Li)锂	0.6	0.6	0.6
Manganese (Mn)锰	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zinc (Zn)锌	25	25	25
Residue left from evaporation of the food simulant - 50% Ethanol 食品模拟液蒸发残渣-50%乙醇	60	60	60
Residue left from evaporation of the food simulant - 3% Acetic acid 食品模拟液蒸发残渣-3%乙酸	60	60	60
2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (bisphenol A) 双酚A	Not detected (detection limit: 0.25 µg/l) 未检出 (检出限: 0.25ug.l)	Not detected (detection limit: 0.25 µg/l) 未检出 (检出限: 0.25ug.l)	Not detected (detection limit: 0.25 µg/l) 未检出 (检出限: 0.25ug.l)
4,4'-dichlorodiphenyl sulphone (DCPS) 4,4-二氯二苯砜		0.05	
4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl sulphone (DHPS or bisphenol S) 双酚S		0.05	

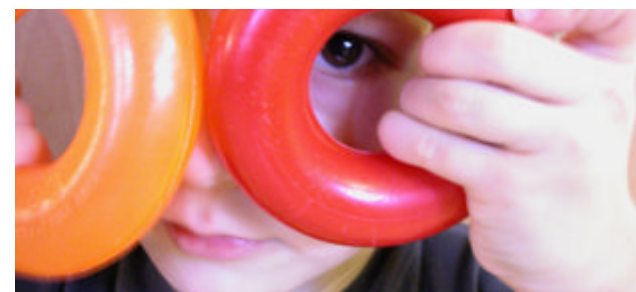


Table 3 Quality standards for natural and synthetic rubber
表3：天然或是合成橡胶的质量标准:

Analysis/测试	Maximum content 最大含量	
	Natural rubber 天然橡胶	Synthetic rubber 合成橡胶
Formaldehyde 甲醛	Not detected (detection limit: 1 mg/dm3) 未检出 (检出限1mg/dm3)	Not detected (detection limit: 1 mg/dm3) 未检出 (检出限1mg/dm3)
Zinc (Zn)锌	1 mg/dm3	1 mg/dm3
N-Nitrosamines substances亚硝胺化合物	0.01 mg/kg	0.01 mg/kg
N-Nitrosatable substances亚硝基胺化合物	0.1 mg/kg	0.1 mg/kg
Volatile compounds content 挥发性物资		0.5 % (w/w) (check only if made of silicone rubber) (只检查硅胶产品)
2-mercaptobenzothiazole release or MBT release 2-巯基苯并噻唑释放或MBT释放	8 mg/kg (check only if made of elastomers) (只检查弹性体)	
Antioxidants release 抗氧化剂释放		
2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-phenol (BHT) 2,2'-亚甲基双(4-甲基-6-叔丁基苯酚) 二丁基基甲苯	30 µg/100 ml or 60 mg/dm2 (check only if made of elastomers) (只检查弹性体)	
2,2'-methylenebis(6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-phenol) (Antioxidant 2246) 2,2'-亚甲基双(4-甲基-6-叔丁基苯酚)	15 µg/100 ml or 30 mg/dm2 (check only if made of elastomers) (只检查弹性体)	

Note:\注释

Infants and young children: Persons aged not exceeding 3 years
婴幼儿：小于3岁

法规扫描

Regulation & Laws

6. Turkey – Regulation on the Labeling of the Material Used in the Main Components of Footwear. (2015.5.13)

The Ministry of Customs and Trade of Turkey has published the new regulations on the labeling of the materials used in the main components of footwear for sale to the consumer in the official Gazette No.29337 on 25 April 2015 which is in compliance with Council Directive EU 94/11/EC . It comes into force with immediate effect and here are the highlights

土耳其发布鞋类产品上材料使用标示的法规 (2015年5月13日)

土耳其海关和贸易部2015年4月25日在官方公报上发布了新的关于鞋类产品主要部件材料标示的法规从而符合EU指令94/11/EC。该法规即刻生效，以下是主要内容：

Scope\范围

This regulation applies to all kinds of shoes sold in the Turkish market. A non-exhaustive list of product covered by this regulation appears in Annex 3 and the following products are excluded from the regulation :

- a) Used or worn footwear,
- b) Footwear covered by Personal Protective Equipment Regulations,
- c) Footwear covered by Council Directive 76/769 / EEC of 27 July 1976 on restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
- d) Toy footwear.

该法规适用于所有在土耳其市场销售的鞋类产品。附录3列出了但不限于这些的产品类型，但是以下产品是排除在外的：

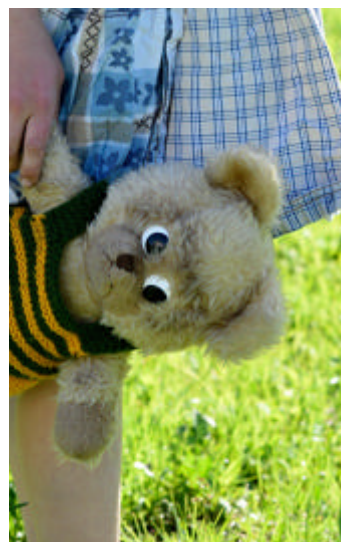
- a) 使用过的或磨损过的鞋类产品
- b) 个人防护产品覆盖的鞋类产品
- c) 指令76/769/EEC中覆盖的鞋类产品
- d) 玩具鞋类产品

Labeling requirements:

1. The labeling shall contain materials information relating to the following three parts of the footwear . The information of footwear part and the materials used shall be presented in either of pictograms or of written indications , as stipulated in Annex 1 (for footwear part) & 2 (for materials used) in this regulation:
 - upper ;
 - lining and sock; and
 - the outersole
2. The label shall be in printing, sticking, embossing or using an attached label that affixing at least one article of footwear in each pair.
3. The label shall show the material information, which constitutes at least 80 % of the surface area of the upper ,and the lining and sock , of the footwear, and at least 80 % of the volume of the outersole. If no single material accounts for at least 80 %, information should be given on the two main materials in the composition of the article.
4. Label shall be visible, securely attached and accessible and the dimensions of the pictograms must be large enough to make it easy to understand the information contained therein.
5. Label shall not mislead consumers.

Apart from the above labeling requirement, the symbols and explanations on the footwear shall be placed on area of the sale of shoes that shall be seen and read by the customers easily in order to inform them. A poster or table at least A4 size (297mm x 210mm) shall be prepared and hung a suitable place in the store.

In order to ensure the correct footwear labeling in the market, the market surveillance and inspection will be carried out by the Ministry of Customs and Trade.



标贴要求：

1. 标贴信息应按照附录1和附录2标注在鞋类产品上的三部分：
 - 鞋面上方
 - 内衬
 - 鞋底外面

- 2.标贴可以印刷、粘贴或压纹在或使用附着标贴缝合在每双鞋的至少一只上。
3. 标贴应显示至少80%的材料。如果没有80%以上的成分，那应显示两种主要成分比例。
4. 标贴应清晰可见，尺寸应足够大可以一目了然告知消费者。
5. 标贴信息不得误导消费者

除了以上标贴要求，标志及其说明也应位于产品的销售区域消费者清晰可见的位置，展示面积至少一个A4纸张大小（297mm x 210mm）。

7. Taiwan – Proposed Mandatory Inspection Requirements for Travel Cases. (2015.5.15)

The Taiwan Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) has proposed the draft mandatory inspection requirements for travel cases under BSMI Notice No.10420001850. If approved as proposed, the mandatory inspection shall take effect on 1 March 2016. Here are highlights of the proposed requirements:

台湾标准计量及检验局（BSMI）已经就符合BSMI通告10420001850号文件下的旅行箱强制检验要求提出草案。

此强制检验应于2016年3月1日起生效，以下为此要求要点：

1. Here is a table of the covered products subject to mandatory commodity inspection and their applicable inspection standards:

以下表格为所覆盖的符合强制商品检验的产品范围，以及所使用的检验标准

Description of Goods/产品描述	Inspection Standard/检验标准	Inspection Scheme/检验计划	Reference C.C.C.Code 参考的 C.C.C.编号
Travel cases (Framed or fixed-shape case products with wheels or pull handles only)	CNS 15331 (revised on 28 November 2013) Labeling items in Article 9 of Commodity Labeling Act	Type Approved Batch-by-Batch Inspection / Registration of Product Certification (RPC) (Module II + III)	4202.11.00.00.5 4202.12.00.10.2 4202.12.00.20.0 4202.19.00.00.7
带轮或把手的具有外框的旅行箱或固定形状旅行箱	CNS 15331, 商业标签发第九条款下的标签项目（2013年11月28日更新）	型式认可:每批次检验/ 产品认证注册（RPC）(模式2+3)	4202.11.00.00.5 4202.12.00.10.2 4202.12.00.20.0 4202.19.00.00.7

2. Inspection Items according to CNS 15331:
- Product performance including falling test, loading test, cold-resisting and heat-proof test, expand and contract pull-handle functioning test, and walking test, etc.
 - Quality of materials including contents of heavy metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury & selenium), 16 PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), free formaldehyde, certain azo colorants, chromium (VI) and dimethyl fumarate, etc.
 - Contents of 8 phthalates (DEP, DMP, DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP & DNOP) additionally for products without the warning “不适合14岁以下者使用” (Meaning: Not suitable for age 14 and under)

2. 检验项目需符合 CNS 15331 :

产品性能测试包含：跌落测试，负载测试，低温测试，防热测试，伸缩拉杆功能测试和运行测试
材料质量测试包括：重金属含量测试（镉，砷，钡，镉，铬，铅，汞和硒），16项多环芳香烃，游离甲醛，禁用偶氮染料，六价铬，富马酸二甲酯等
在没有“不适合14岁以下者使用”警告标的产品中，对于以下8种邻苯二甲酸盐（DEP, DMO, DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP, DNOP)的要求

3. Checking Items for Marking:

- Name of the product
- Major components/ingredients or materials
- Dimension and loading weight
- Manufacture date (year / month / day)
- Country of origin
- Name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer, OEM manufacturer, agent or distributor.
- Methods for use or precaution (e.g. caring method after use, storage method, cleaning method, etc.)
- Warning marking shall be labeled for hazards to the safety or health of users (e.g. Keep away from fire)
- If the products are not intended for infants and children under 14 years old, shall bear the warning “不适合14岁以下者使用” (Meaning: Not suitable for age 14 and under)

3. 标识上所含条目

产品名字

主要附件，成分及材料

尺寸和负载重量

生产日期（年/月/日）

原产地国

关于生产商，进口商，OEM厂家，代理或分销商的名字，地址及电话号码

使用方式及风险预示（如使用后保养方式，储存方式，清洗方式等）

对于有关使用者安全或健康的危险性应有警告标识（如远离火源）

如产品不适合婴儿和14岁以下儿童使用，应该加上“不适合14岁以下者使用”的警告标识

8、Paraguay – Approved Prohibition of Bisphenol A in Feeding Bottles and Similar Items. (2015.5.19)

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay published the Resolution S.G. No. 495 to prohibit the manufacture, importation and marketing of feeding bottles and other similar items used to feed infants that are made of plastic containing Bisphenol A (BPA). This Resolution entered into force.

巴拉圭- 批准奶瓶及类似产品中禁用双酚A。(2015年5月19日)

巴拉圭国家食品和营养研究所与社会福利部公布S.G.No.495决议来禁止生产、进口和销售奶瓶及类似用来喂养婴儿的塑料产品中的双酚A。这项决议已经正式生效。



9、Westchester County/New York State/USA - Approves Prohibition of Sale of Children's Products Containing Eight Chemicals. (2015.5.21)

In the County of Westchester, a Local Law amending the Laws of Westchester County by adding a new Chapter 433 prohibiting the sale of children's products containing certain chemicals (formaldehyde, benzene, lead, mercury, antimony, arsenic, cadmium or cobalt) has been approved. The sale prohibition shall become effective 1 year after this Local Law becomes law. Here are highlights of this Local Law:

美国纽约州威斯切斯特县立法禁止儿童产品中含有8种特定化学物质。(2015年5月21日)

威斯切斯特县通过威斯切斯特县地方法，其中增加433章节禁止儿童产品中含有特定化学物质（甲醛，苯，铅，汞，镉，砷，镉和钴）用以修订该法案。此禁令将在被批准成为法规的一年之后生效。该地方法案重点如下：

1. No person shall knowingly distribute, sell or offer for sale in the County of Westchester a children's product containing the chemicals formaldehyde, benzene, lead, mercury, antimony, arsenic, cadmium or cobalt.
任何人不得有意在威斯切斯特散发，售卖，提供含有甲醛，苯，铅，汞，镉，砷和钴的儿童产品。
2. The provisions shall not apply to: 豁免:
 - a. children's product solely based on its containing an enclosed battery or enclosed electronic components
只能依赖内置电池或者内置电子元件使用的儿童产品
 - b. used children's products that are sold or distributed for free at secondhand stores, yard sales, on the internet or donated to
在二手店、跳蚤市场、网络上供免费使用或者散发的二手儿童产品，或者用于捐赠的儿童产品。
 - c. motor vehicles or their component parts, except that the sale of detachable car seats containing any of the above-mentioned eight chemicals is not exempt
机动车及其零配件，但不包括可拆卸的汽车坐垫。

10、 Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards and Specifications for Food Utensils, Containers and Packages . (2015.5.21)

The Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) published the Notice No. 2015-7 to amend Standards and Specifications for Food Utensils, Containers and Packages. This notice has already come into effect and there are transitional arrangements for some amendments. Here are highlights of the amendments:

韩国- 批准食品用具、器皿和包装的标准技术规范的修订。(2015年5月21日)

韩国食品药品安全部门(MFDS)发布通知2015号- 7修订食品用具、器皿和包装的标准技术规范。此通知已经生效但部分修订有过渡协议。如下：

1. Change of standard and specification for synthetic resin coated metal
2. Change of standard and specification for synthetic resin coated wood
3. Change of conditions of migration test
4. Change of test conditions for overall migration of food utensils
5. Addition of specification of acetaldehyde for Poly(ethyleneterephthalate) (PET)
6. Addition of applicable regulation for some chemicals
7. Change of name of "non-volatile residue"
8. Restatement of the tables listed in the specification for ceramic

1. 被金属覆盖的合成树脂的标准技术规范的更改。
2. 被木头覆盖的合成树脂的标准技术规范的更改。
3. 迁移测试条件的更改。
4. 食品用具的总体迁移的测试条件的更改。
5. 加入聚乙烯中乙醛的说明。
6. 加入一些化学物质的适用规定。
7. “非挥发性残留物”名称的更改。
8. 针对陶瓷产品在列表中说明的重申。

11、 EU – Draft Commission Regulation amending Annex XVII to REACH (EC) No 1907/2006 on Nonylphenol Ethoxylates. (2015.5.22)

Decree No. 122/015 has been published in the Official Journal of Uruguay to adopt and incorporate MERCOSUR GMC Resolution No. 32/10 "MERCOSUR Technical Regulation on Migration in Plastic Materials, Containers and Equipment Intended to be in Contact with Food" into Article 12.4.3 of "Reglamento Bromatológico Nacional". This Decree has been effective and it repealed Decree No. 165/001.

乌拉圭-采用最新的有关塑料食品接触材料中物质迁移的南美共同市场技术规范。(2015年5月22日)

编号为122/015的法令已经被乌拉圭的官方杂志刊登，该法令采用并包含编号为32/10的南美共同市场GMC 决议“有关在可能与食品相接触的塑料材料，容器和设备上物质迁移的南美共同市场技术规范”的“国家食品法规”条款12.4.3。这个法令已经生效并同时废止了编号为165/001的法令。

12、 Minnesota/USA – Approves Prohibition of Flame Retardant Chemicals in Certain Products. (2015.5.22)

美国明尼苏达州禁止在儿童产品和软垫家具中使用阻燃剂。(2015年5月22日)

The Governor of State of Minnesota has signed the bill SF 1215 (3rd Engrossment) into law to prohibit flame retardant chemicals in children's products and upholstered residential furniture. The approved regulation remains the same as proposed in the 1st Engrossment, except the following:

明尼苏达州州长签署了SF 1215（第三次正式文件），禁止在儿童产品和软垫家具中使用阻燃剂。此次签署的法规与第一次正式文件相比，除以下项目外均保持一致：

1. The products covered by this legislation are confined to children's products and upholstered residential furniture, eliminating residential textile and mattresses. 法规范围内的产品包括儿童产品和软垫家具，除家用纺织品和床垫。
2. The threshold concentration for prohibition of flame retardant chemicals in components of children's products and upholstered residential furniture is raised to 1000 ppm. 在儿童产品和软垫家具中禁止使用阻燃剂的限值要求提高至1000ppm。
3. The effective date of prohibition for manufacturers and wholesalers is postponed to 1 July 2018, while that for retailers is delayed to 1 July 2019. 该要求对生产商和批发商的生效日期延期至2018年7月1日，对零售商也同样延期至2019年7月1日生效。
4. Only four items remain on the list of restricted flame retardant chemicals: 仅四种阻燃剂仍被禁用，如下：

Flame retardant chemical 阻燃剂	CAS number CAS号
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) 磷酸三(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)酯	13674-87-8
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) 磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯	115-96-8
Decabromodiphenyl ether 十溴联苯醚	1163-19-5
Hexabromocyclododecane 六溴环十二烷	25637-99-4

13、 China - Proposes Revised Administration Measures on China RoHS. (2015.5.29)

中国 – 提出了新版的中国RoHS管理办法。(2015年5月29日)

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) of China has recently issued another Consultation Draft of "Measures for Administration on the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical Appliances and Electronic Products" for public comments. If approved as proposed, "Measures for Administration of the Pollution Control of Electronic Information Products" promulgated on 28 February 2006 shall be repealed.

中国工业和信息化部日前发布了新一版的“电器设备与电子产品有害物质限制使用办法”征求意见稿。如能获得通过，将取代2006年2月28日发布的“电子信息产品污染控制管理办法”。

The major change is to expand the product scope from "electronic information products" to "electrical appliances and electronic products". "Electrical appliance and electronic product" means equipment and related product which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work and equipment and related product for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1,500 volts for direct current and 1,000 volts for alternating current. Equipment for the generation, transfer and distribution of electrical energy is excluded.

与前一版相比主要的变化在于管控产品的范围由原先的“电子信息产品”扩大为“电器设备与电子产品”。“电器设备与电子产品”被定义为依靠电流或电磁场工作或者产生、传输和测量电流和电磁场为目的，额定工作电压为直流电不超过1500伏特、交流电不超过1000伏特的设备及配套产品。其中涉及电能生产、传输和分配的设备除外。

召回案例

Recall Case Study

欧盟EU



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: France
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 法国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The product includes small parts (the eggs) and small children may choke on them. In addition, the fibrous stuffing material can easily be accessed, which may also cause choking.
该产品很容易脱落产生小部件，如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具，不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Spain
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 西班牙
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The rattle breaks easily, leaving small parts accessible. A child could put them in the mouth and choke on them
该产品很容易脱落产生小部件，如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具，不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Spain
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 西班牙
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The kinetic energy of the arrows fired from the bow is too high which can lead to injuries.
产品的弹射能量过大。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Not comply with the requirements of EN 71-1: The maximum kinetic energy of projectiles shall not exceed:
1) 0,08 J for rigid projectiles without resilient impact surfaces;
2) 0,5 J for resilient projectiles or projectiles with resilient impact surfaces (e.g. rubber).
对于固体弹射物，最大动能为0.08J。对于弹性弹射物，最大动能为0.5J。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Luxembourg
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 卢森堡
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The plastic material of the charms contains 23 % by weight of di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP).
该产品存在化学危害，因为它包含23%的DEHP。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP.
根据REACH法规，所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP,可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 14372

欧盟EU



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Norway
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 挪威
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The heads of both dolls contain di-(2-ethyl-hexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (measured value 19-29 % by weight). The head of the female doll contains also dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (measured value 0.23% by weight). 该产品存在化学危害,因为它包含19~29%的DEHP和0.23%的DBP。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP.
根据REACH法规,所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP;可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 14372



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Spain
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 西班牙
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The product generates small parts (the eyes). A child could put them in the mouth and choke on them.
该产品很容脱落产生小部件,如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具,不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: France
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 法国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The toy includes detachable small parts (wood pieces from the octopus) which might cause small children to choke if swallowed.
该产品很容脱落产生小部件,如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具,不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Hungary
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 匈牙利
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The whistle can be easily detached from the product and this may lead children to put it in the mouth, swallow or ingest it.
该产品很容脱落产生小部件,如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具,不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1

欧盟EU



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: Slovakia
Country of origin: China
Category: Childcare article
通报国: 斯洛伐克
原产地: 中国
种类: 儿童护理产品

Harzards
危害

The pushchair has only one locking device, thus, the folding mechanism is not adequate. This may result in accidental folding of the pushchair and consequent injuries for a child due to entrapment.
产品的折叠装置不牢靠, 在使用中会发生自行折叠,

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

the operating device shall not be activated or damaged after the test.
产皮折叠装置测试后不得发生损坏或失效。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 14372



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: France
Country of origin: China
Category: Childcare article
通报国: 法国
原产地: 中国
种类: 儿童护理产品

Harzards
危害

Fingers and feet can become trapped between the frame and the foot rest and pose a risk of entrapment. The lack of stability of the recliner can cause a child to fall out and suffer contusions and pose a risk of injuries. Carry handles can break when the recliner is being transported and pose a risk of injuries to young children.
1.产品存在可导致手指夹陷的孔洞
2.产品稳定性不佳
3.产品的提手在使用中会发生断裂

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

1.there shall be no holes, openings or gaps greater than 7 mm and less than 12 mm unless the depth of penetration of the appropriate probe is less than 10 mm on the inner and upper surface which supports the child.
2.The product shall pass the stability test
3.The handle shall pass the stength and durability tests.
1.产品不得存在7mm~12mm可插入10mm以上的孔洞
2.产品应通过稳定性测试
3.产品把手应通过强度和疲劳测试,

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 12790



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: Frence
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 法国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害

The product poses a risk of choking because small parts can easily be detached and swallowed by children. In addition, the end part attached to the fishing rod contains a small magnet with a high magnetic flux and can become easily detached.
该产品很容脱落产生小部件, 如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。另外产品含有高磁通量的磁铁部件。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
The magnetic components shall not be a small part or have amagnetic flux index less than 50 kG2mm2.
对于3岁以下的玩具, 不应存在和产生任何小部件。产品中磁铁部件的磁通量不得超过 50 kG2mm2.

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: Lithuania
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 立陶宛
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害

The product can easily break releasing small parts (e.g. the front wheel, a piece of plastic in the cockpit). A child could put these small parts in the mouth and choke.
该产品很容脱落产生小部件, 如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具, 不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 71-1

召回案例

Recall Case Study

欧盟EU



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: France
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 法国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The seams of the toys may come apart exposing the inner filling material, which may cause small children to choke if put in the mouth and swallowed.
该产品很容易脱落产生小部件，如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具，不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Spain
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 西班牙
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The dolls contain di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (measured value 20% by weight).
该产品存在化学危害，因为它包含20%的DEHP。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP.
根据REACH法规，所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP,可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 14372



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Estonia
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 坦桑尼亚
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The dolls contain dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (measured value: 10% by weight).
该产品存在化学危害，因为它包含10%的DBP。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP.
根据REACH法规，所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP,可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 14372



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: United Kingdom
Country of origin: China
Category: Furniture
通报国: 英国
原产地: 中国
种类: 家具

Harzards
危害
The space between the vertical bars in the head and foot boards of the bed is large enough for children to insert their head, which can become trapped.
产品头部区域开口过大，会导致儿童头部夹伤

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
The product shall pass the head module test
产品应通过头部模块测试。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 747

召回案例

Recall Case Study

欧盟EU



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: Lithuania
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 立陶宛
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害

The toys contain di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) (measured value up to 47% by weight) and di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP) Furthermore, the head of the cat, hen, swan and duck, as well as the cow's horns and swan's wing, protrude and may block the airways when put in the mouth. 该产品存在化学危害,因为它包含47%的DINP。该产品很容易脱落产生小部件,如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP. Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts. 根据REACH法规,所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP,可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。对于3岁以下的玩具,不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: Spain
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 西班牙
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害

The kinetic energy of the arrows fired from the bow is too high which can lead to injuries. 产品的弹射能量过大、

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

Not comply with the requirements of EN 71-1: The maximum kinetic energy of projectiles shall not exceed:
1) 0,08 J for rigid projectiles without resilient impact surfaces;
2) 0,5 J for resilient projectiles or projectiles with resilient impact surfaces (e.g. rubber).
对于固体弹射物,最大动能为0.08J。对于弹性弹射物,最大动能为0.5J。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: United Kingdom
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 英国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害

The kinetic energy of the arrows fired from the bow is too high which can lead to injuries. 产品的弹射能量过大、

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

Not comply with the requirements of EN 71-1: The maximum kinetic energy of projectiles shall not exceed:
1) 0,08 J for rigid projectiles without resilient impact surfaces;
2) 0,5 J for resilient projectiles or projectiles with resilient impact surfaces (e.g. rubber).
对于固体弹射物,最大动能为0.08J。对于弹性弹射物,最大动能为0.5J。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息

Notifying country: United Kingdom
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 英国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害

The suction cups can easily detach from the darts. If a child puts them in the mouth, these can obstruct the airways. 该产品很容易脱落产生小部件,如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求

Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts. 对于3岁以下的玩具,不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

EN 71-1

召回案例

Recall Case Study

欧盟EU



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: United Kingdom
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 英国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The battery compartment is easily accessible and the button batteries could be swallowed by children and cause damage to internal organs including the oesophagus and the stomach.
该产品很容易脱落产生小部件，如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
对于3岁以下的玩具，不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 71-1



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Estonia
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 坦桑尼亚
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The toy contains di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (measured value 88% by weight).
该产品存在化学危害，因为它包含88%的DEHP。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP.
根据REACH法规，所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP,可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 14372



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Estonia
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 坦桑尼亚
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The charms (the cake) contain 31.49% by weight of di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP).
该产品存在化学危害，因为它包含31.49%的DEHP。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
According to the REACH regulation, the use of for all Toy and child care products banned DEHP, DBP and BBP, those which can be placed in the mouth of Toy and child care products banned the use of DINP, DIDP and DNOP.
根据REACH法规，所有玩具和儿童护理产品中禁止使用DEHP,DBP和BBP,可放入口中的玩具及儿童护理产品禁止使用DINP,DIDP和DNOP。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
EN 14372

melamine plate
三聚氰胺的盘子

Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: Greece
Country of origin: Hong Kong, Canada
Category: Food contact material
通报国: 希腊
原产地: 香港, 加拿大
种类: 食品接触材料

Harzards
危害
migration of melamine (7.2; 4.8; 4.5 - 6.6; 7.3; 7.7 mg/kg - ppm) from melamine plate from Hong Kong, via Canada
三聚氰胺的迁移(7.2; 4.8; 4.5 - 6.6; 7.3; 7.7 mg/kg - ppm)

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
relabelling
重贴标签

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
melamine
三聚氰胺

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准

欧盟EU

	Product Information 产品信息	Harzards 危害	Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施	Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求	Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准
skimmers 吸奶器	Notifying country: Italy Country of origin: China Category: Food contact material 通报国: 意大利 原产地: 中国 种类: 食品接触材料	migration of manganese (0.6 mg/kg - ppm) from skimmers from China 锰的迁移(0.6 mg/kg - ppm)	destruction 销毁	manganese 锰	
black nylon kitchen utensils 黑色尼龙厨房器具	Notifying country: Ireland Country of origin: China Category: Food contact material 通报国: 爱尔兰 原产地: 中国 种类: 食品接触材料	migration of primary aromatic amines (12.9431 mg/k mg/kg - ppm) from black nylon kitchen utensils from China 初级芳香胺的迁移(12.9431 mg/k mg/kg - ppm)	withdrawal from the market 从市场撤回	primary aromatic amines 初级芳香胺	
glass mugs f 玻璃马克杯	Notifying country: Poland Country of origin: China Category: Food contact material 通报国: 波兰 原产地: 中国 种类: 食品接触材料	migration of cadmium (0.52 mg/item) and of lead (4.0 mg/item) from glass mugs from China 镉的迁移(0.52 mg/item) 和铅的迁移(4.0 mg/item)	withdrawal from the market 从市场撤回	cadmium, lead 镉, 铅	
plastic bowls 塑料碗	Notifying country: Greece Country of origin: China Category: Food contact material 通报国: 希腊 原产地: 中国 种类: 食品接触材料	colour migration from plastic bowls from China 塑料碗上会褪色	recall from consumers 召回	colour migration 颜色的迁移	

欧盟EU

<p>bottles 瓶子</p>	<p>Product Information 产品信息</p> <p>Notifying country: UK Country of origin: Italy Category: Food contact material 通报国: 英国 原产地: 意大利 种类: 食品接触材料</p>	<p>Harzards 危害</p> <p>risk of breakage of bottles containing wine from Italy</p> <p>酒瓶有破损的风险</p>	<p>Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施</p> <p>recall from consumers</p> <p>召回</p>	<p>Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求</p>	<p>Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准</p>
<p>melamine dinner plate 三聚氰胺的西餐盘子</p>	<p>Product Information 产品信息</p> <p>Notifying country: Belgium Country of origin: Netherlands Category: Food contact material 通报国: 比利时 原产地: 荷兰 种类: 食品接触材料</p>	<p>Harzards 危害</p> <p>migration of melamine (3.1 mg/kg - ppm) from melamine dinner plate from unknown origin, via the Netherlands</p> <p>三聚氰胺的迁移(3.1 mg/kg - ppm)</p>	<p>Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施</p> <p>withdrawal from the market</p> <p>从市场撤回</p>	<p>Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求</p> <p>melamine</p> <p>三聚氰胺</p>	<p>Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准</p>
<p>acrylic plates 丙烯酸塑料的盘子</p>	<p>Product Information 产品信息</p> <p>Notifying country: Italy Country of origin: India Category: Food contact material 通报国: 意大利 原产地: 印度 种类: 食品接触材料</p>	<p>Harzards 危害</p> <p>acrylic plates from India unfit for use as food contact material</p> <p>与食品接触的丙烯酸塑料的盘子会造成身体不适</p>	<p>Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施</p> <p>official detention</p> <p>官方扣留</p>	<p>Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求</p>	<p>Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准</p>
<p>stainless steel ladle 不锈钢勺</p>	<p>Product Information 产品信息</p> <p>Notifying country: Italy Country of origin: India Category: Food contact material 通报国: 意大利 原产地: 印度 种类: 食品接触材料</p>	<p>Harzards 危害</p> <p>migration of manganese (2.1 mg/kg - ppm) from stainless steel ladle from India</p> <p>锰的迁移(2.1 mg/kg - ppm)</p>	<p>Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施</p> <p>official detention</p> <p>官方扣留</p>	<p>Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求</p> <p>manganese</p> <p>锰</p>	<p>Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准</p>

召回案例

Recall Case Study

美国US



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: US
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 美国
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards
危害
The hat can detach from the policeman's head and pose a choking hazard to young children.
该产品很容易脱落产生小部件, 如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
Not comply with the requirements of ASTM F963:Foy toys used for user less than 3 years should not exist or produce any small parts.
不符合ASTM F963的要求: 对于3岁以下的玩具, 不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
ASTM F963



Product Information
产品信息
Notifying country: US
Country of origin: China
Category: Furniture
通报国: 美国
原产地: 中国
种类: 家具

Harzards
危害
The vintage grey paint on the cribs, furniture, and accessories exceeds federal lead limits.
产品含铅量超标

Measures adopted by notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards
相关标准要求
The limit of lead is 90ppm
产品涂层含铅量不得超过90ppm

Suggestion by Lab
实验室推荐标准
16 CFR 1303



产品信息
Notifying country: US
Country of origin: China
Category: Sports
通报国: 美国
原产地: 中国
种类: 运动产品

危害
The weld joining the front leg to the main frame can break, posing an injury hazard to the user
产品的腿部强度不够, 在使用中会发生断裂。

notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

相关标准要求
The product shall pass the strength test.
产品应通过强度测试

实验室推荐标准
ASTM F2276



产品信息
Notifying country: US
Country of origin: China
Category: handTools
通报国: 美国
原产地: 中国
种类: 手动工具

危害
The locking mechanism can fail to hold the blade, posing a laceration hazard.
产品的锁止机构在使用中会发生失效, 导致使用中割伤。

notifying country
通报国采取的措施
Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

相关标准要求
The product shall pass the durability test
产品一般安全要求应通过疲劳测试。

实验室推荐标准
ITS in-house method

加拿大 Canada



Product Information 产品信息

Notifying country: Canada
Country of origin: China
Category: Toy
通报国: 加拿大
原产地: 中国
种类: 玩具

Harzards 危害

The hat can detach from the policeman's head and pose a choking hazard to young children.
该产品很容脱落产生小部件，如果被儿童吞食造成窒息危险。

Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求

不符合加拿大玩具SOR/2011-17的要求：对于3岁以下的玩具，不应存在和产生任何小部件。

Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准

SOR/2011-17



Product Information 产品信息

Notifying country: Canada
Country of origin: China
Category: handTools
通报国: 美国
原产地: 中国
种类: 手动工具

Harzards 危害

The locking mechanism can fail to hold the blade, posing a laceration hazard.

产品的锁止机构在使用中会发生失效，导致使用中割伤。

Measures adopted by notifying country 通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards 相关标准要求

The product shall pass the durability test

产品一般安全要求应通过疲劳测试。

Suggestion by Lab 实验室推荐标准

ITS in-house method



Recall Case Study

澳大利亚 Australia



Product Information

产品信息

Notifying country: Au
Country of origin: China
Category: Furniture
通报国: 澳大利亚
原产地: 中国
种类: 家具

Harzards

危害

Inner zip may provide access to the beans which poses a potential choking hazard.

产品没有适用防儿童开启的拉链，儿童会接触到填充物如果吞食引起窒息危险

Measures adopted by

notifying country 通报国采取的措施

Withdrawal of the product from the market
产品召回

Requirements of related standards

相关标准要求

The product shapp equip with a child-resistance zip.

产品应配备防儿童开启拉链。

Suggestion by Lab

实验室推荐标准

Refer to ASTM F1912

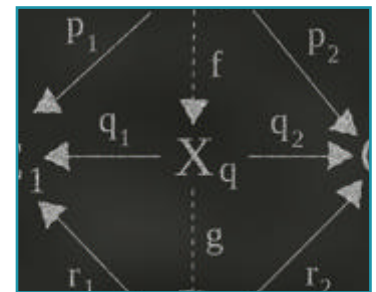


金牌培训

Hot Training Course

高级实验室质量管理
工程师培训

国际贸易高速发展，世界各国不断提高产品技术壁垒。为保护企业品牌，提升自身产品质量，许多企业建立了设备精良的实验室，以便在产品生产各个阶段对材料及成品进行质量监控。实验室如何满足ISO/IEC17025准则的要求从而保证测试结果准确可靠并顺利通过外部机构的认可？如何实现实验室自我改进以得到并保证测量结果的准确可靠？如果确保实验室检测仪器设备的可靠性，达到良好的使用及校准状态从而为测试结果的准确性提供强有力的保障？等等一系列的问题证明企业实验室管理水平和技术能力正在面临来自越来越多客户的挑战，企业应当不断提高检测技术能力，缩短与权威实验室的差距，适应客户不断提出的新要求，增加客户信任，提升竞争力。



BSCI内审员培训

在全球化和国际竞争背景下，很多公司从发展和新兴工业化国家采购劳动密集型产品。商界社会责任倡议（BSCI）是欧洲对外贸易协会（FTA）在2003年发起的一个服务项目，面向所有零售、品牌和进口公司，通过建立合作平台，遵守共同的行为守则和监督系统，促进全球供应链的工作条件日益透明化和完善化，努力构建一条道德供应链。



新修订的2014版BSCI行为守则于2014年1月1日生效，将从2015年1月开始实施。

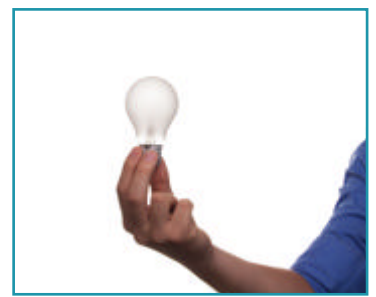
BSCI认知培训 -
2014版行为守则解读

倡议商界遵守社会责任组织（BSCI）是欧洲对外贸易协会（FTA）在2003年发起的一个服务项目，面向所有零售、品牌和进口公司，通过执行统一的社会责任标准改善全球供应链的工作条件。新修订的1/2014版BSCI行为守则于2014年1月1日生效。BSCI将从2015年1月开始依据本守则所订定的原则来监控。因此，根据2009版BSCI守则的审核到2015年1月将不再有效。2014版守则进一步加入了新的原则，例如“无缺乏保障就业”和“道德的商业行为”，新版原则不仅在于履行法律义务，更是长远的强化企业竞争力。



基于FEMA的风险评估
和管理培训

风险控制是质量管理活动的重要组成部分，组织如何做到真正的管理并降低风险？如何真正的预防以及有效的持续改善？FMEA(Failure Mode and Effects Analysis, 失效模式与后果分析) 是产品可靠性分析方法，是一项用于确定、识别、预防或消除产品在系统、设计、过程或服务中已知的和潜在的失效、问题、错误的技术。主要是利用表格方式协助分析原因和影响，对关键过程和质量进行预防性控制和管理，预先采取措施以降低故障风险的产品质量保证方法。在ISO/TS16949，BRC和SQP等质量体系标准中提出组织需要掌握及理解FMEA并有效应用，以提高质量管理控制能力。风险思维是一种专门用来处理风险和不确定性的思维方式。本课程说明了“风险商”在制造业中风险管理的重要性究竟有多大。



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全新升级课程

统计过程控制(SPC)及应用培训 世界许多知名品牌制造商不仅自身采用SPC，而且要求供应商也必须采用SPC控制质量，SPC业已成为企业质量管理必不可少的工具和质量保证手段。您的企业特别是生产国际化产品的企业，要想加入全球产业链之中，就必须按照国际统一的质量管理标准和方法进行质量管理。

统计过程控制(Statistical Process Control, SPC)即是指：“使用控制图等统计技术来分析过程或其输出，以便采取必要的措施获得且维持统计控制状态，并提高过程能力”。有效地实施、应用SPC可以及时发现过程中的问题，采取适当的改善措施，在发生问题之前，消除问题或降低问题带来的损失。



SQP供应商资质项目认知培训 产品质量和安全对企业健康的重要性与日俱增。日趋严格的法规要求可能导致产品召回的风险增加。国际零售商和买家都在寻求更有效的方式来评估供应商的制造绩效。Intertek开发的SQP供应商资质项目，能够提供世界一流的行业标准来对绩效进行衡量，并通过公开的标杆管理来推动持续的改进。



5S现场管理及改善培训 5S源于日本的一种家庭方式(2个S)，逐被企业引入内部管理运行，随着管理的需求及水准的提升，增加其余3个S(清扫、清洁、素养)，形成了企业今天广泛推行的5S管理。伴随市场竞争的愈发激烈，企业如何确保多品种、高质量、低成本、更短更快的交货期以获得竞争优势并得到客户的长期信赖呢？这就需要从基础做起，推行5S管理并将其坚持下去。5S管理不仅能改善生产环境、提高产品品质，更重要的是通过推行5S能改善员工精神面貌，培养和吸引一流人才，大大提升企业形象及员工的归属感，缔造一流的企业。Intertek这套课程全面讲授了5S推行方法、要领以及5S推行的组织与审核，是企业以及其它组织改善现场环境的质量，改善员工精神面貌，使组织充满活力的理想教材。





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