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2016年 第14期
1月总

《全球合规快讯》

Global Compliance Express

轻工专刊

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Regulation & Laws

1、India - Mandatory requirements for Plastic Feeding Bottles and Teats (2015.12.2)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has established IS 14625:2015 "Plastics Feeding Bottles (First Revision)" and become effective immediately, IS 14625:1999 will be revoked on 19 February, 2016. The standard has been derived from the following standards:

印度-塑料奶瓶、婴幼儿水杯和奶嘴的强制性要求 (2015.12.2)

印度标准局已经确立新标准IS 14625:2015“塑料奶瓶、婴幼儿水杯和奶嘴”，该标准已生效，并于2016年2月16号取代旧标准IS 14625:1999。该标准主要来源于以下标准：

- MS 735:2015 - Specification for plastic feeding bottles
MS 735:2015-塑料奶瓶、婴幼儿水杯的技术规范
- EN 14350-1/2:2004 - Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment
EN 14350-1/2:2004-儿童使用和护理用品-饮用型

Note / 备注

1. The materials used should be of no health hazards to babies;
所用材料必须不损害婴幼儿健康
2. The material used for plastics feeding bottles and accessories excluding teats shall be of polypropylene conforming to IS 10910 or polyethersulfone (PES) or any other olefin based polymer, copolyester material or other raw material as given in Annex A: 21 CFR 177.1520(a)(3)(i) and 21 CFR 177.1520(b);
塑料奶瓶、婴幼儿水杯及附件（不包括奶嘴）所用材料必须是通过IS10910认证的聚丙烯，或是聚醚砜(PES)，或是其他烯烃基塑料、共聚酯材料，或是21CFR177.1520 (a)(3)(i) 和 21 CFR 177.1520(b)附件A中给出的其他原材料
3. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) shall not be used to manufacture feeding bottles;
不能使用聚氯乙烯（PVC）和聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯（PET）生产奶瓶和婴幼儿水杯
4. Plastics feeding bottles shall not contain Bisphenol A (BPA);
塑料奶瓶和婴幼儿水杯不能含有双酚A（BPA）

2、California/USA - Proposes Revised New Proposition 65 Warnings (2015.12.3)

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) in California proposes again to repeal the current Article 6 regulation and adopt a new one in Article 6 "Clear and Reasonable Warnings" in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations. This proposal replaces the previously proposed regulatory action and it takes into account all comments received on the earlier proposal. This new Article 6 is proposed to become effective 2 years after the date of adoption.

加利福尼亚/美国-提议修订新的加州65警示信息 (2015.12.3)

加州OEHHA再次提议废除目前条款6的规定和采纳一个在加州法规27标题下新的“清楚的和合理的警示信息”。这个提议在考虑了所有早先收到的提议的评论后，替代了先前法规中的措施。新的条款6被建议在采纳日期两年后实施。

3、Ecuador - Approved Revised Technical Regulation for Glass and Glass-ceramic Food Contact Articles (2015.12.4)

The Ministry of Industry and Productivity of Ecuador (MIPRO) has approved the first revision for the Ecuadorian Technical Regulation RTE INEN 200 "Articles of glass and glass-ceramics that are in contact with foodstuffs", through the Resolution 15275. It entered into force immediately.

厄瓜多尔-批准修改玻璃和玻璃陶瓷食品材料的技术法规 (2015.12.4)

厄瓜多尔生产及工业部（MIPRO）通过决议15275，批准了厄瓜多尔技术法规RTE INEN200“食品基础玻璃及玻璃陶瓷产品”的第一修正案。该法规立刻生效。

4、India - Approved Amendments to Import Policy of Azo Dyes Requirements for Textiles and Textile Articles (2015.12.8)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has published notification No. 19/2015-2010 to amend the import policy of azo dyes requirement for textiles and textile articles.

印度- 批准修订进口纺织品和纺织制品中偶氮染料的要求 (2015.12.8)

对外贸易总局（DGFT）已经公布通告No. 19/2015-2010来修订进口纺织品和纺织制品中的偶氮染料的要求。

With immediate effect, the testing of textiles and textile articles for presence of azo dyes will not be required for imports originating from the following countries as listed in Appendix 2-X of DFGT notification 32/2015-2020 :
即日起，印度政府免除了来自通告32/2015-2020附录2-X中的国家进口的纺织品和纺织制品中偶氮染料测试：

- 1) European Union (EU) 欧盟
- 2) Serbia 塞尔维亚
- 3) Poland 波兰
- 4) Denmark 丹麦
- 5) China 中国

Note / 备注

As for imports from other countries, at least 25 per cent of samples are drawn for testing instead of 100 per cent. According to the notification, Customs will ensure while drawing the samples that majority samples are drawn from consignments originating from countries where there is no legal prohibition on the use of harmful hazardous dyes.
对于从其他国家进口的产品,至少25%的样品需要进行测试,而不是之前的100%。根据通告,海关将确保多数样本来自没有法律禁止使用有害染料的国家。



Regulation & Laws

5、 Brazil - Approves Amendments to Conformity Assessment Requirements for Car Seats (2015.12.10)

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Ordinance No.580/2015 to amend Conformity Assessment Requirements for car seats. It entered into force immediately.

巴西-批准汽车座椅合格评定要求的修正案 (2015年12月10日)

巴西国家计量院，品质技术局颁布580/2015号法令，用以修订汽车座椅的合格评定要求，并且立即强制实施。

6、 Denmark - Publishes Order on Restricting the Sale and Use of Creosote (2015.12.10)

The Danish Environment and Food Ministry has published an Executive Order No. 1368 of 25 November 2015 which restricting the sale and use of creosote. This Order will enter into force on 31 December 2015. Here are the highlights of the Order:

丹麦- 发布限制销售和使用杂酚油的指令 (2015年12月10日)

丹麦环境和食品部已于2015年11月25日公布第1368号指令来限制销售和使用杂酚油。该指令在2015年12月31号生效。如下：

1. Creosote described in this Order included: 杂酚油包括以下：
 - a. Creosote, EINECS no. 232-287-5, CAS no. 8001-58-9. 杂酚油，清洗用油no. 232-287-5, CAS no. 8001-58-9.
 - b. Creosote, EINECS no. 263-047-8, CAS no. 61789-28-4. 杂酚油，清洗用油no. 263-047-8, CAS no. 61789-28-4.
 - c. Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, EINECS no. 283-484-8, CAS no. 84650-04-4. 干馏油（煤焦油），萘油no. 283-484-8, CAS no. 84650-04-4.
 - d. Creosote oil, acenaphthene, EINECS no. 292-605-3, CAS no. 90640-84-9. 杂酚油，萘的馏分，清洗油no. 292-605-3, CAS no. 90640-84-9.
 - e. Distillates (coal tar), upper EINECS no. 266-026-1, CAS no. 65996-91-0. 干馏油（煤焦油），上层馏分；重萘油 no. 266-026-1, CAS no. 65996-91-0.
 - f. Anthracene, EINECS no. 292-602-7, CAS no. 90640-80-5. 蒽油no. 292-602-7, CAS no. 90640-80-5.
 - g. Tar acids, coal, crude EINECS no. 266-019-3, CAS no. 65996-85-2. 焦油酸，煤，原油；粗苯酚 no. 266-019-3, CAS no. 65996-85-2.
 - h. Creosote, wood, EINECS no. 232-419-1, CAS no. 8021-39-4. 杂酚油，木料no. 232-419-1, CAS no. 8021-39-4.
 - i. Low temperature tar oil, alkali extracted, EINECS no. 310-191-5, CAS no. 122384-78-5. 碱性的低温焦油；煤提取物中的碱性低温焦油 no. 310-191-5, CAS no. 122384-78-5.

2.The import, sale, use of chemical substances and mixtures mentioned in section 1 and goods treated with them are prohibited. However, this does not apply to those chemical substances and mixtures for wood treatment and wood as treated included in Annex XVII to the REACH Regulation No. 1907/2006/EC
禁止进口、销售、使用第一部分提到的化学物质和混合物。然而，这并不适用于那些用作木材处理和REACH附录17中提到的用于木材处理的化学物质和混合物。

7、 Japan - Approved Amendment of the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. (2015.12.10)

The Ministry of Environment has published a revision of the “Order for Enforcement of the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.”, which is based on the decisions of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants on 7 November, 2015 pertaining to “polychlorinated naphthalenes, including dichlorinated naphthalenes, trichlorinated naphthalenes, tetrachlorinated naphthalenes, pentachlorinated naphthalenes, hexachlorinated naphthalenes, heptachlorinated naphthalenes, octachlorinated naphthalene” and “pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters”. Here are the amendments on the “Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.”:

日本-批准化学物质的评估法案的修订案以及制造规则 (2015年12月10日)

环境署发布了“实施化学物质评估和制造规则”的修订，这是基于2015年11月7日的缔约方会议达成的有关持久性有机污染物的斯德哥尔摩公约，有关于“多氯化萘，包括二氯化萘，三氯化萘，四氯化萘，五氯化萘，六氯化萘，七氯化萘，八氯化萘”和“五氯苯酚及其盐和酯”。以下是化学物质的评估法案以及制造规则的修订：

1. Chemical Substances to be designated as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under the Act and the products to be banned to import, which according to the corresponding chemical substance:

根据相应的化学物质，在该法案内被归为1类的化学物质和产品将被禁止进口

Name of substance 物质名称	Product产品
Polychlorinated naphthalenes containing two chlorine atoms 包含2个氯原子多氯化萘	Lubricating and cutting oils 润滑油和切削油 Wood antiseptics, insecticides, and fungicides 木头防腐剂，杀虫剂和杀菌剂 Paints (limited to those for antiseptic, insecticidal, and fungicidal use) 颜料（仅限用于防腐的，杀虫的和杀菌的）
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters 五氯苯酚及其盐和酯	Wood antiseptics, insecticides, and fungicides 木头防腐剂，杀虫剂和杀菌剂 Wood treated with antiseptics, insecticides, and fungicides 经防腐，杀虫和杀菌处理的木头 Plywood treated with antiseptics, insecticides, and fungicides 经防腐，杀虫和杀菌处理的胶合板 Glues 胶水

2. The amendment of the order for enforcement to designate the above chemical substances as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under the Act will enter into force in April 2016.该修订法案中以上被法案归为1类化学物质的执行将于2016年4月正式生效。

The amendment of the order for enforcement to prohibit import of the above products, in which each chemical substance is used, will enter into force in October 2016.该修订法案中以上物质禁止进口的执行将于2016年10月正式生效。



Regulation & Laws

8、 EU - Updated List of Harmonised Standards for Directive 89/686/EEC (2015.12.11)

The European Union (EU) has published an updated list of harmonised standards for Directive 89/686/EEC relating to personal protective equipment. The publication included the updated version of standards (e.g. EN ISO 12312-2:2015 for sunglasses and related eyewear) on the list.

欧盟-更新了指令89/686/EEC下的协调标准清单 (2015年12月11日)

欧盟公布了指令89/686/EEC有关个人防护设备 (PPE) 的协调标准的最新清单。这次公布将更新版的标准 (即EN ISO 12312-2:2015 太阳镜和相关护目镜) 列入清单。

9、 Taiwan – Proposed Amendment to Regulations Governing the Use of Commodity Inspection Mar (2015.12.11)

The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) of Taiwan has proposed to amend Article 8 of Regulations Governing the Use of Commodity Inspection Mark under Notice No.10420050810. The proposed addition is that, when a commodity subject to mandatory inspection is published on the Internet for the purpose of selling, the Commodity Inspection Mark or Certificate Number shall be revealed on the webpage.

台湾-提出了商品检验标识使用办法的修订案 (2015年12月11日)

台湾经济部提案修订通告10420050810下的商品检验标识使用办法第8条款。提案增加了如下内容：当法定检验下的商品以销售的目的发布到网上，该商品的检验标识或认证编码应同时予以披露。

10、 Vietnam - Approved Technical Regulation on Glass, Ceramic and Enamelled Food Contact Articles and Packaging (2015.12.15)

The Ministry of Health of Vietnam has published Circular No. 35/2015/TT-BYT mandating Technical Regulation QCVN 12-4:2015/BYT on safety of glass, ceramic and enamelled food contact articles and packaging. The circular will be effective from 1 May 2016. On the same day, the provisions on heavy metals limits in ceramic ware and glassware in Decision No. 46/2007/QD-BYT (Maximum Permitted Level of Biological and Chemical Residue Allowed in Food, Sections 4.1 and 4.2 in Part 4) shall be repealed.

越南-通过关于玻璃，陶瓷及搪瓷食品容器及包装的技术法规 (2015年12月15日)

越南健康署颁布了第No. 35/2015/TT-BYT 通知，批准了玻璃，陶瓷和搪瓷食品容器及包装技术法规 QCVN 12-4:2015/BYT 。该通知将会于2016年5月1日起生效。同天，将废止决议第 46/2007/QD-BYT (食品中生物及化学残留最大允许量，第4部分第4.1及4.2章节) 中有关于陶瓷器皿及玻璃器皿中重金属的限量。

11、 Indonesia - Issued New Regulation of Affixing Labels in Indonesian Language on Goods (2015.12.17)

The Ministry of Trade of Indonesia has issued Minister of Trade Regulation “No.73/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 on the Liability Inclusion Label in Indonesian on Goods”. The Minister of Trade Regulation “No.67/M-DAG/PER/11/2013” as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade “No.10/M-DAG/PER/1/2014 on the Obligation to Affix Indonesian Language Labels on Goods” was revoked accordingly. The obligation labelling shall be adjusted not later than 1 October 2016.

印尼-公布了最新商品附带标签须使用印尼语的规范 (2015年12月17日)

印尼商务部颁布了有关商品附带标签须使用印尼语的2015年版第No.73/M-DAG/PER/9/2015法令，2014年版第No.10/M-DAG/PER/1/2014号贸易法令在2013年版第No.67/M-DAG/PER/11/2013“法令的基础上增加了印尼语的要求，并且2013版也相应取消使用。标签的相关义务将在2016年10月1日之前完成修订。

12、 USA - CPSC Republishes Final Rule for Determination Regarding Heavy Elements Limits for Unfinished and Untreated Wood in Toys (16 CFR 1251) (2015.12.18)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has republished the final rule to exempt unfinished and untreated trunk wood from third-party testing for heavy elements limits specified in ASTM F963-11. The rule shall be effective on 19 January 2016.

美国-CPSC发布最终法案决定玩具中未处理过的木材的重金属限值 (16 CFR 1251) (2015年12月18日)

美国消费品安全委员会(CPSC)发布了一条最终法案，规定不含超过ASTM F963-11规定的重金属限值的玩具材料中未处理过的木材豁免第三方测试。该法案将于2016年1月19日正式生效。

Solution:

– Unfinished and untreated wood means wood harvested from the trunks of trees with no added surface coatings (such as, varnish, paint, shellac, or polyurethane) and no materials added to the wood substrate (such as, stains, dyes, preservatives, antifungals, or insecticides). It does not include manufactured or engineered woods (such as pressed wood, plywood, particle board, or fiberboard).

未处理的木料指由直接砍伐的树木制作而成，没有表面涂层（如清漆、油漆、虫漆或聚氨酯），且基质中未添加任何物质（染色剂、色素、防腐剂、抗真菌剂或杀虫剂）的木料。不包括人造板（如压缩板、胶合板、刨花板或纤维板）。

– ASTM F963-11 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety
ASTM F963-11 玩具安全标准消费者安全规范

13、 Argentina - Approves Certification Requirements for School Articles (2015.12.18)

Resolution 680/2015 approved by the Secretary of Commerce under the Ministry of Economy and Public Finances has been published in Official Gazette to approve the certification requirements for school articles. This new Resolution will enter into force around 31 May 2016.

阿根廷-批准学校用品的认证要求 (2015年12月18日)

被经济和公共财政部的商务部长批准的决议680/2015已经出版在政府公报上，该决议的内容是有关学校用品的认证要求，这个新的决议将于2016年5月31日开始生效。

This Resolution is a temporary requirement until IRAM (Argentinean Institute of Standardization and Certification) publishes a standard for school articles. After IRAM’s publication, the Dirección Nacional de Comercio Interior (National Directorate of Internal Trade) will have 30 days to publish in the Official Gazette to communicate that, after 360 days, the only valid requirement for school articles will be that IRAM standard, provided that there are at least 2 laboratories and 2 certification bodies recognized by the National Directorate of Internal Trade.

该决议只是在IRAM（阿根廷标准化和认证协会）出版针对学校用品的标准前的临时要求，IRAM的标准出版后，国内贸易全国理事会有30天的时间发表在政府公报上进行交流。在360天后，对于学校用品有效的要求将成为IRAM标准，条件是至少有两家实验室和两个认证机构被国内贸易全国理事会所认可。

Before that, school articles shall meet the specific requirements described in Resolution 680/2015 (based on ABNT NBR 15236:2012) and safety requirements for toys (IRAM NM 300 parts 1, 3 and 6, Resolution no. 583/2008 and Resolution no. 02/2011). The certification can be provided through system 4, 5 or 7. The certified product will receive a certification mark. This mark shall indicate the type of certification (system 4, 5 or 7) and also the logo (for system 5) or the name of certification body (system 4 or 7).

在这之前，学校用品应该满足决议680/2015（基于ABNT NBR 15236:2012）的特殊要求和玩具的安规要求（IRAM NM300第1,3,6部分，决议583/2008和决议02/2011）。这个认证通过系统4,5或7来提供。被认证产品可以得到认证的标记。这个标记应该标明认证类型（系统4,5或7）以及认证机构的商标（系统5）或名字。



Regulation & Laws

14、 Brazil - Proposes Adjustments to Technical Regulation for Toys (2015.12.21)

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Portaria No.597/2015 to propose draft adjustments to the Technical Regulation for toys. This public consultation will remain open for 15 days. If approved as proposed, the approved Portaria shall enter into force on its publication date in the Official Gazette and Portaria No.49/2008 will be revoked.

巴西- 提议调整玩具技术法规 (2015年12月21日)

巴西国家计量院，品质技术局颁布玩具技术法规的调整草案，其法案号为597/2015。这次公共协商保持开放15天，如果该提案一旦通过，就会在官方公报刊登之日进入实施，49/2008号法案同时撤销。

15、 France - Updates References of Standards for Bunk Beds and High Beds (2015.12.23)

A notice has been published in French Official Journal to update the implementation of Decree No. 95-949 of 25 August 1995 on the prevention of risks resulting from the use of bunk beds intended to be used in the domestic places or communities. It cancels and replaces the notice published in 15 January 2013. The products conforming to the previous references of standards may be placed on the market before 19 September 2016 and marketed until stocks are exhausted. Here is the new list of references of standards:

法国-更新双层床和高床法令的引用标准 (2015年12月23日)

法国官方公告发布了双层床和高床法令No.95-949修改案用来减少及防止此类产品存在的潜在危害,它将取代之前2013年1月15日发布案.新法案将在2016年9月19日前市场库存消耗完成后正式生效.以下是新的标准列表:

Standard Index标准号	Standard Title标准名称
NF D 62 100-1 (April 2010) NF D 62 100-1 (2010年4月)	Furnishings - Domestic use fixed platform mezzanine beds - Safety specifications and tests - Part 1 : Safety specifications 家具-家用固定式夹板床 第一部分:安全要求
NF D 62-100-2 (April 2010) NF D 62-100-2 (2010年4月)	Furnishings - Domestic use fixed platform mezzanine beds - Safety specifications and tests - Part 2 : Test methods 家具-家用固定式夹板床 第二部分:测试方法
NF EN 747-1 + A1 (August 2015) NF EN 747-1 + A1 (2015年8月)	Furniture - Bunk beds and high beds - Part 1: Safety, strength and durability requirements 家具-双层床和高床 第一部分:安全要求
NF EN 747-2 + A1 (August 2015) NF EN 747-2 + A1 (2015年8月)	Furniture - Bunk beds and high beds - Part 2: Test methods 家具-双层床和高床 第二部分:测试方法

16、 China - Approved "Regulation on the Administration of Recall of Defective Consumer Products" (2015.12.25)

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) has approved the "Regulation on the Administration of Recall of Defective Consumer Products" which shall be implemented from 1 January 2016. Here are the highlights:

中国 - 发布《缺陷消费品召回管理办法》 (2015年12月25日)

中国国家质检总局(AQSIQ)发布了《缺陷消费品召回管理办法》，将在2016年1月1日生效。如下是重要内容：

This regulation specifies obligations and liability of manufacturers, supervisory responsibility of government authorities, and stipulates recall procedures, as well as the administrative system of recall of defective consumer products. For consumer products not yet included in the below list can also refer to this regulation. However, it does not apply to products such as foodstuff, medicines, cosmetics, medical devices or products which are being governed by other laws. 本规定明确规定了生产企业、政府机关的监督责任，并规定了对于产品召回的义务和责任，以及有缺陷的消费者产品召回管理制度。对于未列入清单的消费产品，也可参照本规定。但是此规定不适用于食品，药品，化妆品，医疗设备或受其他法律规定的产品。

Manufacturers shall be responsible and follow the procedure to recall the defective consumer products. Manufacturers are required to conduct verification and technical analysis. Upon confirmation, the manufacturers shall submit the plan of recall to the government authority, investigate the defects and hazards, and announce the product recall to the public through newspapers, websites, radio broadcasts and/or televisions, etc., with the relevant information, including the defects, the emergency actions to avoid the injury and the measures for eliminating the defects. 生产商应负责并按照程序召回有缺陷的消费产品。召回后生产商必须进行核查和技术分析。经过分析确认后，生产企业应当向政府机关提交召回计划，缺陷和危害的分析报告，并通过报纸、网站、广播、电视等方式向公众发布产品召回信息，包括缺陷、应急措施，以避免伤害和消除缺陷的措施。

1. EU- The European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) has published the nickel release standard EN 16128:2015
欧盟标准化委员会 (CEN) 发布了新标准EN 16128:2015

Recently, the European Committee for standardisation (CEN) has published the nickel release standard EN 16128:2015 for spectacle frames and sunglasses. This new standard will be given the status of a national standard by May 2016 at the latest and any conflicting national standards will be withdrawn by November 2018 at the latest.

近日，欧盟标准化委员会 (CEN) 发布了关于眼镜框及太阳眼镜镍释放测试的新标准EN 16128:2015，此新标准将于2016年5月前转换成国家标准，所有与其冲突的标准将于2018年11月前废除。

Highlights of the new standard and a comparison with the existing method EN 16128:2011 are summarized in Table .
与EN 16128:2011相比，新版EN 16128:2015在测试方法及结果评估方面有很大的不同：

	EN 16128:2015	EN 16128:2011
Scope 范围	Parts of metal spectacle frames, combination spectacle frames, ready-to-wear spectacles, sunglasses and other items for eye and face protection that are intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin of the wearer. 直接和长期接触佩戴者皮肤的金属眼镜架，组合眼镜架，随时可佩戴的眼镜，太阳眼镜和其他保护眼睛和脸部的产品。	Parts of spectacle frames and sunglasses intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin. 直接和长期接触佩戴者皮肤的眼镜架和太阳眼镜。
Test method 测试方法	- Test parts with organic coating带有有机涂层的测试部件 Coating test is based on Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS). 采用电化学交流阻抗光谱法(EIS)测试其阻抗值。 Non-compliant test parts may be subject to the 2-step migration test. 若不符合测试部件则需进行后续迁移测试。 -- Test parts without organic coating 无有机涂层的测试部件 Migration test using artificial sweat solution into a test paper (incubation at defined conditions for 1 week) and subsequent quantitative analytical detection of nickel released into the test paper进行迁移测试，用人工汗液及测试纸浸泡一周，对试纸中的镍释放量进行后续定量分析。	Parts to be tested are placed in an artificial sweat solution for 1 week follow by analytical detection 测试部件用人工汗液浸泡一周，仪器分析溶液中镍含量。
Result assessment 结果评估	-- EIS test : Impedance $\geq 3.0 \times 10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ is deemed compliant EIS测试：阻抗值 $\geq 3.0 \times 10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 视作符合 -- Migration Test : $< 0.76 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ is deemed compliant 迁移测试：迁移值 $< 0.76 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ 视作符合	Test result $\times 0.1$ (adjusted value) follow by comparison with regulatory requirements $< 0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ 测试结果 ($\times 0.1$ 校正) $< 0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ 视作符合

2. Interpretation of the main changes of the standard GB 6675.1-2014
GB 6675.1-2014标准的主要变化解读

1.Applicable scope of the standard is clearer. This GB standard applies to toys for children, toys being any product or material designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children of less than 14 years.
标准的适用范围更为明确。GB 6675.1-2014《玩具安全 第1部分：基本规范》明确该标准既适用于设计或预定供14岁以下儿童玩耍时使用的玩具及材料，也适用于不是专门设计供玩耍、但具有玩耍功能的供14岁以下儿童使用的产品。

2. Added requirements for six kinds of plasticizer. Added to DBP, BBP, DEHP, DNOP, DINP, DIDP, the six kinds of plasticizer should not exceed the limits given in table 1.
增加了6种增塑剂的要求。增加了对DBP、BBP、DEHP、DNOP、DINP、DIDP等6种增塑剂的要求，该6种增塑剂限量值不得超过表1规定的限量要求。

Table 1

Scope / 范围	限定增塑剂类别及对应CAS Category of limited plasticizer and CAS		限量 (%) / limit (%)
所有产品包括可放入口中的产品 All products including product to be put in mouth	邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(DBP)	CAS 84-74-2	三种增塑剂总含量 ≤ 0.1 Total content ≤ 0.1
	邻苯二甲酸丁苄酯(BBP)	CAS 85-68-2	
	邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基)己酯(DEHP)	CAS 117-81-7	
可放入口中的产品 product to be put in mouth	邻苯二甲酸二正辛(DNOP)	CAS 117-81-0	三种增塑剂总含量 ≤ 0.1 Total content ≤ 0.1
	邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯(DINP)	CAS 68515-48-0 CAS 28553-12-0	
	邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯(DIDP)	CAS 26761-40-0 CAS 68515-49-1	

3. Stricter requirements for acoustics. To protect children especially the baby's hearing, GB6675.2 – 2014 will add sound as mandatory requirements, and tightened the limit value.
对声响的要求更为严格。为保护儿童尤其是婴儿的听力，GB 6675.2-2014《玩具安全 第2部分：机械与物理性能》将声响要求列为强制性要求，并加严了部分限值。

4. Added magnets and magnetic components requirements. GB 6675.2-2014 added magnets and magnetic components requirements, to prevent magnetic materials or parts from being swallowed by children.
新增了磁体和磁性部件要求。GB 6675.2-2014《玩具安全 第2部分：机械与物理性能》新增了磁体和磁性部件要求，以防止磁性材料或部件被儿童吞入而造成伤害。

5. Improve on flammability property requirements. In order to prevent the toys may bring to burn injuries, GB 6675.3-2014 increased to ignite easily "in whole or in part is molded mask" and "flowing elements of toys to be worn on the head" flame speed requirements. Meanwhile provides different testing methods for soft-filled toys as per dimension.
提高了对燃烧性能的要求。为防止玩具可能带来的燃烧伤害，GB 6675.3-2014《玩具安全 第3部分：易燃性能》增加了对易着火的“整体或部分为模压面具”和“头戴玩具上的飘拂物”的燃烧速度要求。同时针对软体填充玩具的尺寸规格规定了不同的测试方法。

6. Widened the control range of harmful substances. To reduce the harmful substances may cause damage to children, GB 6675.4-2014 added requirements for accessible coating and liquid, paste and gel (such as liquid paint, molding compounds).
加宽了有害物质的控制范围。GB 6675.4-2014《玩具安全 第4部分：特定元素的迁移》增加了对可触及涂层和可触及液体、膏状物和凝胶（例如液态油漆、造型化合物）的规定，以减少有害物质对儿童可能造成的伤害。



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