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1、Oregon/USA - Proposed Further Rules of Reporting High Priority Chemicals of Concern in Children's Products under Toxic-Free Kids Act (2016.10.7)

俄勒冈/美国-提出了《无毒儿童法案》下通报儿童用品中使用到高关注化学品的进一步规则 (2016.10.7)

2、EU - Draft Commission Regulation amending Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (2016.10.7)

欧盟-拟修订REACH法规附录XVII (2016.10.7)

The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) has drafted more provisions for implementing the Toxic-Free Kids Act, in particular the rules of notifying OHA about the high priority chemicals of concern in children's products. Here are the highlights of the proposal:

美国俄勒冈州卫生部门为贯彻执行《无毒儿童法案》起草了更多的条例，特别是有关儿童用品中使用到高关注化学品方面通报本局的细则，下面为主要内容：

A notice shall be given to OHA when a children's product contains a listed high priority chemical that is:
当儿童用品中含有下面高关注化学品时，需要通告OHA：

- Intentionally added at or above the practical quantification limit; or
有意添加或者超出实际量化限量时，或者
- A contaminant with a concentration at or above 100 ppm.
被污染，并且浓度达到100ppm或以上。

Remark/备注

Oregon becomes the fifth state on requirement of notifying about the high priority chemicals, after Washington, Vermont, Maine, and California. Manufacturer shall keep updated with the latest policies and intensify the testing and control of raw materials.

继美国华盛顿州、佛蒙特州、缅因州和加利福尼亚州后，俄勒冈州成为第五个颁布规定对产品中的化学物质作出申报的州。制造商应该及时关注政策法规，同时要加强对产品原料的检测和管控。

The European Commission has proposed a regulation on adding an extra entry in Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for restriction on Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), salts and PFOA-related substances.

欧盟委员会建议在REACH法规附录XVII中新增一章节来限制全氟辛酸铵 (PFOA) 以及它的盐类物质。

PFOA and its salts and PFOA-related substances are used in a wide variety of applications such as in the fluoropolymer and fluoroelastomer production, as surfactants in fire-fighting foams, and in textile and paper production. As PFOA is a persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance, the following restrictions have been proposed:

PFOA以及它的盐类物质被广泛地应用于含氟聚合物的生产，消防灭火泡沫，以及纺织品和纸制品的生产。但是PFOA是持续的、累积的并且有毒的物质，因此建议限制的内容如下：

1. PFOA and its salts shall not be manufactured, or placed on the market as substance.
PFOA以及它的盐类物质不允许被作为物质来生产，或投放市场。

2. PFOA and its salts shall not be used when the concentration of PFOA including its salts ≥ 25 ppb or the concentration of one or a combination of PFOA-related substances ≥ 1000 ppb in the production of, or placed on the market in:

任何生产或投放市场的产品中含有PFOA及其盐类物质的含量不得超过25ppb，并且所含的PFOA关联物质的含量不得超过1000ppb，如下：

- a. Another substance, as a constituent; 物质，作为某一成分
- b. A mixture; 混合物
- c. An article, or any part thereof 物品或其一部分
3. The restrictions shall apply to the following items:
该限制应用于以下项目：
- a. Equipment used to manufacture semi-conductors not later than 5 years after enforcement of the regulation; 用于生产半导体的设备可以在法规生效5年后实施；
- b. Latex printing inks not later than 5 years after enforcement of the regulation; 乳胶印刷油墨可以在法规生效5年后实施；
- c. Textiles for the protection of workers not later than 6 years after enforcement of the regulation; 用于保护工人的纺织品可以在法规生效6年后实施；
- d. Membranes intended for use in medical textiles, filtration in water treatment, production processes and effluent treatment not later than 6 years after enforcement of the regulation; 用于医用纺织品、水处理过滤、生产加工和污水处理的膜可以在法规生效6年后实施；
- e. Plasma nano-coatings not later than 6 years after enforcement of the regulation; 血浆纳米涂料可以在法规生效6年后实施；
- f. Medical devices other than implantable medical devices not later than 15 years after enforcement of the regulation. 除植入性医疗装置以外的医疗器械可以在法规生效15年后实施。
4. The restrictions shall not apply to the following items:
该限制豁免的内容：

- a. PFOA and its derivatives, which are listed in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004; 在欧盟持久性有机污染物法规附录I章节A中列出的PFOA以及它的衍生物；
- b. Fire-fighting foam mixtures that are placed on the market not later than 3 years after enforcement of the regulation; 消防灭火泡沫在法规生效后投放入市场不超过3年；
- c. Implantable medical devices; 植入性医疗装置；
- d. Articles coated with the photographic coatings; 用于摄影胶片的涂层；
- e. Compound semiconductors 半导体复合装置

Remark/备注

The European Commission is very concerned about the toxic and harmful substances, and gradually plan to add these substances to the Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, we suggest the buyers and suppliers should pay more attention to the updated news.

欧盟委员会非常关注有毒有害物质，并且逐渐地计划把这些物质加入到REACH法规附录17中，我们建议买家和供应商应该更加重视这些更新的信息。

3、EU - Proposed Restrictions on Methanol under Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
(2016.10.7)

REACH法规 (EC) 附录17
提出对甲醇的限制要求
(2016.10.7)

The European Commission has drafted a regulation on placing an extra entry in Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for restrictions on methanol.
欧洲委员会起草了一项关于在REACH法规 (EC) No 1907/2006的附件XVII中增加额外条目以限制甲醇的条例。
As cases of severe methanol poisoning have been reported in various member states of the European Union, there is a need to lower such risk to human health.
由于在欧盟各成员国报告了严重甲醇中毒的情况，因此有必要降低这种对人类健康的风险。
For that reason the Commission plans the following restrictions to limit the concentration of methanol in certain products for the general public:
为此，委员会建议了以下限制，以限制某些产品中的甲醇浓度，供公众使用：

Restricted products限制产品	Concentration limit of methanol甲醇浓度限值
- Windscreen washing fluids挡风玻璃清洗液	< 0.6% by weight < 0.6%重量百分比
- Windscreen defrosting fluids挡风玻璃除霜液	
- Denatured alcohol工业酒精	

Remark/备注

Suppliers and buyers should pay more attention on the concentration of methanol in certain products to lower the risk of exports to the EU.

各供应商和买家应关注甲醇在相应物质中的含量，以降低出口欧盟的风险。

4、Turkey - New Regulation on Toy Safety
(2016.10.12)

土耳其-玩具安全的新法规
(2016.10.12)

The Ministry of Customs and Trade of Turkey has published a new Toy Safety Regulation in the official Gazette no. 29847 on 4 October, 2016, which is in compliance with EU Council Directive 2009/48/EC on the Safety of Toys. The Regulation shall enter into force on 4 April, 2017. The Regulation on Toy, which was published in the official Gazette no. 28807 on 31 October, 2013, was repealed. The followings are the highlight of the new Regulation on Toy Safety:

土耳其的消费和贸易部门在2016年10月4日政府公报上发布了新的玩具安全法规 (NO.29847) ,它符合欧盟关于玩具安全2009/48/EC指令。这个法规将在2017年4月4日生效。
原先的玩具法规NO. 28807作废。以下是新法规的重点：

1. Toys shall comply with the physical and mechanical properties, flammability, chemical properties, electrical properties, hygiene and radioactivity set out in Annex II of the Regulation.
玩具必须符合法规附录II提及的物理和机械性能，燃烧，化学性能，电性能，卫生和放射性的规定。
2. Toy made available on the market shall bear the CE mark which shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the toys or packaging.
在市场销售的玩具必须附有清晰易读能永久显示在玩具或包装上的CE标识。
3. EC declaration of conformity (DoC) and technical documentation shall be prepared.
必须准备EC符合标准声明和技术文档。
4. The language of the warnings, safety information, instructions and the necessary documents shall be in Turkish.
警示，安全信息，说明和必要的文档的语言必须用土耳其语。

5、Massachusetts/USA - Approved Amendments to Labeling Requirements of Certain Plastic Bags
(2016.10.13)

美国马萨诸塞州一通过了塑料袋的标签要求修正案
(2016.10.13)

The Department of Public Health of Massachusetts has proposed amendments to 105 CMR 630.000: Plastic Bags and Plastic Film. The regulation is proposed to be amended to conform with labelling requirements used in other states so that warning labels appear on one side of certain plastic bags.
马萨诸塞州的公共卫生部门建议修订105 CMR 630 : 塑料袋和塑料薄膜。条例建议进行修订以符合在其他国家使用的标签要求，使警告标签出现在某些塑料袋的一侧。

Here are highlights of the current 105 CMR 630.000: 以下是目前105CMR630的主要内容：

1. Plastic bag or partial plastic bag which is intended for domestic or household use, or for packaging articles intended for domestic or household use, or is designed or decorated so as to encourage its use as a toy, and has the following characteristics:
塑料袋或部分塑料袋，其目的是为家庭使用，或为家庭使用的包装用品，或通过设计或装饰作为一个玩具使用，并具有以下特点：
 - a. Length and width added together: \geq 25 inches;
 - b. Diameter of opening when shaped into a circle: \geq 7 inches;
 - c. Thickness of material: < 1 mil,

A. 长度和宽度：25英寸 \geq 加在一起；

B. 直径开口时形成一圈： \geq 7英寸；

C. 材料厚度：小于1毫米，

Shall have the warning statement, "WARNING: To avoid danger of suffocation, keep this plastic bag away from babies and children. Do not use this bag in cribs, beds, carriages or play pens. This bag is not a toy.", or approved as the equivalent.

应具有警示性声明：“警告：避免窒息的危险，把这个塑料袋远离婴儿和儿童。不要在婴儿床，推车或游戏围栏上使用，这不是一个玩具”或类似意思的表述

2. Such warning statement shall be imprinted in a prominent place on the plastic bag or shall appear on a label securely attached to the bag in a prominent place, and shall be printed in legible type which shall be contrasted by typography, lay-out or color from the contents of the bag and from other printed matter on the bag, if any.

此类警告声明应当印刷在塑料袋的显眼位置或出现在标签的显眼位置，印刷应清晰，如果产品有其他印刷内容，其在字体，排版，颜色上应有明显区别。

The size of the print of such statement shall be as follows:

Total length and width of bag	Size of print
60 inches or more	At least 24 point
40 inches to, but not including 60 inches	At least 18 point
25 inches to, but not including 40 inches	At least 14 point

此类声明的尺寸如下：

袋子的长宽之和	印刷尺寸
大于60英寸	至少 24 号
40英寸致60英寸 (不包括60英寸)	至少18 号
25英寸致40英寸 (不包括40英寸)	至少14 号

3. In the case of bags whose total length and width is more than 40 inches, the label shall be repeated at intervals of 20-inches or less.

在总长度和宽度超过40英寸的袋子的情况下，标签应以20英寸或更小的间隔重复。

6、Maine/USA - Proposed
Designating Two Flame
Retardants as Priority Chemicals
(2016.10.14)

he Maine Department of Environmental Protection has drafted Chapter 889 for designating two flame retardants as priority chemicals of certain children's products: decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD). Same as the regulations for other priority chemicals like formaldehyde and phthalates, comparable reporting requirements are expected in the new rule. Here are the highlights of the draft:

缅因州环保署起草889章节新增两项阻燃剂作为儿童产品中的优先化学物质，分别是十溴联苯醚和六溴十二烷。与法规中的其他优先化学物质如甲醛和邻苯二甲酸盐一样，类似的申报要求预计将在新规定中。

以下是该草案的重点部分：

Regulated children's products 法规涉及的儿童产品

Children's products to be regulated by Chapter 889 include: 889章节中涉及的儿童产品如下：

- a. Child care articles 儿童护理用品
- b. Children's sleepwear 儿童睡衣
- c. Children's toys 儿童玩具
- d. Children's clothing 儿童服装
- e. Children's footwear 儿童鞋
- f. Electronic devices 电子设备
- g. Household furniture and furnishings 家用家具和装饰材料
- h. Mattresses 床垫
- i. Mattress pads 衬垫

Exempted products are: 不包括：

- a. Used products 二手产品
- b. Food and beverage packaging, unless those which are intentionally marketed or intended for use by children under two years of age 食品饮料包装，除设计专供二岁以下儿童使用
- c. Motor vehicles, except detachable car seats 机动车辆，除可拆卸安全座椅

Reporting requirements 申报要求

Manufacturers of the listed children's products that contain intentionally added amounts of decaBDE and/or HBCD shall report the following information to the department: 所列儿童产品的制造商，如有意添加十溴联苯醚以及六溴十二烷将向相关部门申报以下信息：

- a. Name and address of manufacturer; and name, address and phone number of the contact person for the manufacturer 制造商名称和地址；制造商联系人的姓名地址和电话号码
- b. Description of the manufacturer's product(s) containing decaBDE and/or HBCD, including: 含有十溴联苯醚以及六溴十二烷产品描述：
 - Overall size of the product(s) and / or product components containing the flame retardants; and 产品的外形尺寸以及含有阻燃剂的产品部件
 - Whether the product(s) or components containing the flame retardants are mouthable 含有阻燃剂的产品部件是否能入口
- c. Amount of decaBDE and/or HBCD in each unit of reported product 每个申报产品中的十溴联苯醚以及六溴十二烷的含量

- d. Function of decaBDE and/or HBCD in the reported product 申报产品中的十溴联苯醚以及六溴十二烷的用途
- e. Number of product units sold or distributed in Maine or nationally 在缅因州和全国销售和分布的该产品的数量
- f. Any other relevant information 其他相关信息

Reporting deadline 申报期限

The deadline for reporting children's products containing decaBDE and/or HBCD shall be 180 days after the effective date of this rule, or within 30 days of the sale if the products start to be sold after the 180-day reporting period ends. 含有十溴联苯醚以及六溴十二烷儿童产品的申报期限是在该法规正式生效后的180天，或者在售卖后的30天内，如该产品是在这180天申报期限结束后开始销售的。

Remark: 备注

The Council of Washington D.C. had announced that "Carcinogenic Flame Retardant Prohibition Amendment Act of 2016" was an official law numbered L21-0108. Children's products and residential upholstered furniture could not contain these five Flame Retardants (TDCPP, TCEP, decaBDE, HBCD, TBBPA). So US government pay more attention to the control of flame retardant.

华盛顿特区政府签署的“2016致癌性阻燃剂的禁止修正案”已经正式立法为L21-0108。儿童产品和软包家具不能含有这五种阻燃剂 (TDCPP、TCEP、decaBDE、HBCD、TBBPA)。所以美国各级政府对于阻燃剂的管控越来越重视。

7、Korea - Proposed
Amendments to Standard for
Toys (Annex 6) under Safety
Confirmation System
(2016.10.17)韩国-提出修订安规体系下的
玩具标准 (附录6)
(2016.10.17)

Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued Announcement No. 2016-481 to propose amending the Standard for Toys (Annex 6) under Safety Confirmation for consultation. The proposed amendments are highlighted as follows:

韩国的贸易、工业和能源部(MOTIE)已经发布2016-481号公告，提出修订安规体系下的玩具标准 (附录6)。如下是修订案的主要内容：

Purpose/目的

1. Clarify types of toys and excluded products 重新定义清楚玩具的类型和排除的产品
2. Strengthen the safety requirements and add requirements for labelling and instructions for battery operated toys (reflect ASTM standard) 加强安全要求和添加标签、电池驱动玩具(参照ASTM标准)说明书的要求。
3. Strengthen the safety requirements of hazardous chemicals and change its test methods (reflect EN-71 part 3, request from Ministry of Environment) 加强危险化学物质的安全要求并更改其测试方法(参考EN 71-3，该提议来自环境部)
4. Add TCPP, TDCP to flame retardants in requirements of organic chemicals (request from Korea Consumer Agency) 将TCPP和TDCP物质加入有机化学物质中的阻燃剂限量要求(该提议来自韩国消费者组织)
5. Add microbiological requirements for toys containing fluid (request from Korea Consumer Agency) 针对玩具含有的液体，增加微生物指标的要求(该提议来自韩国消费者组织)

8、Singapore - Proposed to tighten the controls for mercury-added batteries and button cell batteries
(2016.10.18)

新加坡-提议加强对含汞的电池和纽扣电池的控制
(2016.10.18)

The National Environment Agency (NEA) of Singapore has proposed to tighten the controls for mercury-added batteries and button cell batteries.

新加坡的国家环境署 (NEA) 建议加强对含汞电池和纽扣电池的控制。

Currently, under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA), zinc-carbon batteries containing more than 10ppm of mercury (by weight) per cell, alkaline batteries containing more than 250ppm mercury (by weight) per cell and mercury oxide batteries were prohibited to import for local sale.

目前 , 根据环境保护和管理方案 , 单个 (按重量) 包含超过 10ppm 汞的碳锌电池, 单个 (按重量) 包含超过 250ppm 汞的碱性电池和氧化汞电池是被禁止进口到当地售卖的。

Singapore signed on to the Minamata Convention, which is a global, legally binding instrument that seeks "to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds."

新加坡签署了水俣公约 , 此公约是全球的具有法律约束力的一种手段 , 目的是 " 保护人类健康和环境免受人为排放和释放汞和汞化合物的威胁。 "

In order to demonstrate the commitment, the NEA of Singapore proposed the following controls to tighten the requirements for imported batteries and button cell batteries:

为了确保实现该项建议 , 新加坡的国家环境署 (NEA) 提议通过以下的要求来加强对进口的电池和纽扣电池的控制。

1. Phase out all batteries that contain mercury > 5ppm mercury (by weight) per cell by restricting the manufacture to import and export of all non-compliant mercury-added batteries (including button cell batteries) in Singapore by 2018.

1. 通过限制生产用于进口和出口所有不符合要求的含汞电池 (包括纽扣电池) 来逐步淘汰单个中 (按重量) 汞含量 > 5ppm 的电池。

2. For stand-alone batteries imported into Singapore, declaration of the battery conformity shall be provided by manufacturers /importers /distributors at import/export stage with NEA. Test reports of the mercury content of the batteries to demonstrate compliance with the proposed mercury limits and quality standards shall also be produced.

2. 对于进口到新加坡的独立电池 , 生产商/进口商/分销商在进口和出口阶段就要提供电池的符合性声明给 NEA 。同时表明符合提议的汞含量限值和质量标准的电池的汞含量测试报告要提供。

Test reports from one of the following categories of testing laboratories will be accepted:

下面提到的实验室的测试报告是可以被接受的 :

a. Manufacturer's in-house testing laboratories,

a . 生产厂家的内部测试实验室 ,

b. Testing laboratories in countries other than Singapore that are accredited by their local accreditation bodies, which have signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement with the Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC), to carry out the test in accordance with the applicable test standards, or

b . 不在新加坡的其它国家实验室如果已经和新加坡签署了双边认可协议是可以根据适用的测试标准开展测试的 , 或

c. Testing laboratories that are accredited by the SAC to carry out the test in accordance with the applicable test standards.

c . 被 SAC 认可的实验室可以根据适用的测试标准开展测试。

3. For products sold with batteries, companies are required to show proof of compliance upon request by the authority.

3. 对于那些销售时带有电池的产品 , 监管部门要求公司必须提供符合性的证据。

4. Non-compliant batteries are not allowed to be sold in Singapore.

4. 不符合要求的电池不允许在新加坡销售。

9、Malaysia - Consumer Protection (Certificate of Conformance and Conformity Mark of Safety Standards) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 and Draft Consumer Protection (Safety Standards for Toys) (Amendment) Regulations 2016
(2016.10.19)

马来西亚-消费者保护条例(合格证明和符合安全标准的标志)(修订)条例草案 2016 和消费者保护(玩具安全标准)(修订)
(2016.10.17)

The Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (MDTCC) of Malaysia has published the following Regulation:

国内贸易、合作社、消费主义(MDTCC)马来西亚发表了以下规定

1. Consumer Protection (Certificate of Conformance and Conformity Mark of Safety Standards) (Amendment) Regulations 2016;

消费者保护(合格证明和符合安全标准的标志)(修订)条例 2016;

2. Consumer Protection (Safety Standards for Toys) (Amendment) Regulations 2016.

消费者保护(玩具安全标准)(修订)

Consumer Protection (Certificate of Conformance and Conformity Mark of Safety Standards) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 has already came into force on 7 October 2016.

Consumer Protection (Safety Standards for Toys) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 shall come into force on 1 January 2018.

消费者保护(合格证明和符合安全标准的标志)(修订)条例 2016 已于 2016 年 10 月 7 日生效。消费者保护(玩具安全标准)(修订)条例 2016 年自 2018 年 1 月 1 日生效。

Highlight of Consumer Protection (Certificate of Conformance and Conformity Mark of Safety Standards) (Amendment) Regulations 2016:

强调消费者保护(合格证明和符合安全标准的标志)(修订)条例 2016:

The Regulation adopted the draft Consumer Protection (Certificate of Conformance and Conformity Mark of Safety Standards) (Amendment) Regulations 2015, except the amendment of Certificate of Conformance, which required that the product owner, distributor or retailer shall keep the certificate of conformance, the copy of the certificate of conformance or the reference number of the certificate of conformance for a period of 7 years from the date the certificate of conformance is issued or from the date the copy of the certificate of conformance or the reference number is provided.

草案规定采用消费者保护(合格证明和符合安全标准的标志)(修订)条例2015年,除了一致性认证的修正案,要求产品所有者,分销商或零售商保持一致性认证,证书的副本一致性的参考号码或合格证明一段7年从一致性证书签发之日起或自证书的副本一致性或提供了参考号码。

Highlight of Consumer Protection (Safety Standards for Toys) (Amendment) Regulations 2016:

强调消费者保护(玩具安全标准)(修订)条例2016年

The Regulation adopted the draft Consumer Protection (Safety Standards for Toys) (Amendment) Regulations 2015, except the following amendments:

a. In First Schedule, Safety Standards for Toys, the Malaysia standard of the electric toys safety is amended to MS 62115. The following is the updated list:

第一计划 , 玩具安全标准 , 马来西亚玩具标准为MS 62115. 如下是更新清单

Specification Number 标准号	Specification 标准内容
MS ISO 8124-1 ISO 8124-1 EN 71-1	Safety of Toys - Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties 玩具安全-第一部分 : 物理机械性能
MS ISO 8124-2 ISO 8124-2 EN 71-2	Safety of Toys - Part 2: Flammability 玩具安全-第二部分 : 燃烧性能
MS ISO 8124-3 ISO 8124-3 EN 71-3	Safety of Toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements 玩具安全-第三部分 : 特定元素的迁移
MS 1774-4 EN 71-4	Safety of toys - Part 4: Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities 玩具安全-第四部分 : 化学实验套装
MS 1774-5 EN 71-5	Safety of toys - Part 5: Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets 玩具安全-第五部分 : 除化学玩具之外的实验套装

Specification Number 标准号	Specification 标准内容
MS 62115 EN 62115 IEC 62115	Safety of electric toys 电玩具的安全
ISO 8124-4	Safety of toys - Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use 玩具安全-第四部分 : 秋千, 滑梯和类似家用的室内或室外使用活动类玩具
ISO 8124-6	Safety of Toys - Part 6 Certain phthalate esters in toys and children's product 玩具安全-第六部分 : 玩具和儿童产品里面的邻苯
ASTM F963	Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety 玩具安全标准

b. In Second Schedule, Goods Not Regarded as Toy, "Equipment intended to be used collectively in playgrounds" is deleted in the list.

第二计划,货物不被视为玩具,“在操场使用的设备”在列表中被删除

Remark/备注

Children's toys which export to Malaysia should be tested according to the above the contents of the table . Malaysia accept the standard of Malaysia, also accept the ISO, EN, IEC, ASTM standard in the list of above table.

儿童玩具出口到马来西亚可以按照以上表格中的内容来做测试。马来西亚除了接受马来西亚标准外, 还可以接受以上表格中列出的ISO, EN, IEC, ASTM等标准。

10、Mexico - Approved
NOM-231-SSA1-2016 for
Glazed Ceramics, Pottery and
Porcelain Articles and
Glassware in Contact with
Food
(2016.10.26)

墨西哥 - 批准食品接触用釉
面陶瓷，陶瓷和瓷制品和玻
璃器皿标准NOM -
231-SSA1-2016
(2016.10.26)

1. Table of "Maximum permission limits of soluble lead and cadmium
表“可溶性铅和镉最大允许限量”

— ISO 6486-2:1999 Ceramic ware, Glass - ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact
food- With Release of lead and cadmium- Part 2: Permissible limits

ISO 6486-2 : 1999接触食品中的陶瓷制品，玻璃 - 陶瓷制品和玻璃餐具 - 铅和镉的释放第2部分：
允许限度

— ISO 7086-1:2000. Glass hollowware in contact with food - Release of lead and cadmium -
Part 1: Test method.

ISO 7086-1 : 2000。与食品接触的玻璃空心器皿 - 铅和镉的释放 - 第1部分：测试方法。

— ISO 7086-2:2000. Glass hollowware in contact with food - Release of lead and cadmium -
Part 2: Permissible limits.

ISO 7086-2 : 2000。与食品接触的玻璃空心器皿 - 铅和镉的释放 - 第2部分：允许限值。

Type of specimen 产品类型	Capacity	Number of specimens in the sample under test 被测产品的样品数	Acceptance criterion 验收标准	Maximum permissible limit 最大允许限值	
Flatware 餐具	Not applicable 不适用	4	Average 平均	Lead 铅 (mg/L)	Cadmium 镉 (mg/L)
				1.5	0.50
Small hollowware 小容器	< 600 mL	4	All specimens 所有样品	1.5	0.50
Large hollowware 大容器	600 mL-3 L	4	All specimens 所有样品	0.75	0.25
Storage hollowware 存储容器	> 3 L	4	All specimens 所有样品	0.50	0.25

Definition/定义

a. Flatware: the internal depth of the item does not exceed 25 mm, which is measured
from the lowest point on the bottom of the item to the horizontal plane passing
through the upper edges, such as plates, bowls and others.

餐具：物品的内部深度不超过25毫米，从物品底部的最低点到上边缘的水平面（如板，碗等）。

2. This Standard is consistence with the following standards: 本标准与以下标准一致：

— ISO 6486-1:1999 Ceramic ware, Glass - ceramic ware and glass dinnerware in contact
food- With Release of lead and cadmium- Part 1: Test method.

ISO 6486-1 : 1999接触食品中的陶瓷制品，玻璃 - 陶瓷制品和玻璃餐具 - 铅和镉的释放第1部分：
测试方法。

1. The ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) has published the updated standard ISO 20957-9:2016 Elliptical trainers, additional specific safety requirements and test methods. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20957-9:2005), which has been technically revised. This document was published and comes into effect on: 2016-10-15

国际标准化组织发布了更新版标准ISO 20957-9:2016固定式健身器材 第9部分：椭圆训练机特殊安全要求和试验方法，新版标准作了技术上的修订并取代了ISO 20957-9:2005，于2016年10月15日发布并实施

The main changes are as follows:
如下是新标准的主要更新点：

- a) publication as an EN ISO;
同步发行EN ISO的版本
- b) formulation aligned with ISO 20957-1;
标准整体架构于ISO 20957-1保持协调
- c) Clause 5 specified and restructured;
第五章节的安全规定作出了重新调整。
- d) Clause 6 specified and restructured;
第六章节的测试方法作出了重新调整。
- e) Normative references updated.
引用标准也作出了更新。

2. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has published the new version standard ASTM F963-16 for Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety On October 20, 2016

2016年10月20日，美国材料和试验协会ASTM发布了《消费者安全规范-玩具安全》ASTM F963的2016版本

The ASTM F963-16 version became mandatory by the US CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission) rule on 2017. Under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) it becomes mandatory within 180 days of publication, unless rejected by the US CPSC within 90 day.

ASTM F963-16将在2017年成为强制标准。根据《消费品安全改进法案》CPSIA的规定，美国CPSC如果在发布后90天内没有反对，变更部分将在ASTM F963-16发布180天后成为强制要求。

The below is the main changes for your reference:以下是主要更新：

- Added clarification regarding the heavy metal requirements of stickers and printed textiles
• 新增关于贴纸和印花纺织品中的重金属要求的相关说明
- Added clarification that the metal extraction test is not required for metal components if the total cadmium result is less than 75ppm
• 金属部件中总镉含量低于75ppm，则无需进行可萃取金属测试
- Added allowance for an alternative metal test method (HDXRF for homogenous polymeric materials)
• 允许使用替代测试方法（均质聚合物可使用HDXRF高精X射线荧光分析仪）
- Microbiological requirements have been revised
• 修改微生物指标要求
- Stuffing Material requirement has removed the State requirement and changed the test method
• 填充材料要求测试方法变化
- Sound Producing Toys requirement changes to more closely align with EN-71 and ISO 8124
• 更新后声响玩具要求更接近EN 71 和ISO 8124
- Mouth-Actuated Toys section added requirements for mouth actuated projectile toys .
• 新增口动玩具部分的口动弹射玩具要求
- Projectile Toy requirement changes to more closely align with EN-71 and ISO 8124
• 更新后弹射物玩具的要求更接近于EN 71和ISO 8124
- Squeeze Toys requirements only apply to the portion of the toy which has the squeeze function.
• 挤压玩具的要求只适用于玩具具有挤压功能的部分
- Battery Operated Toy section has a major revision with new requirements for Lithium chemistry cells
• 电池驱动玩具条款的主要变化是新增化学锂电池的要求
- New Expanding Materials requirement added for toys that expand in water
• 新增膨胀材料的要求
- Toy Chest requirements have been returned to the standard
• 玩具箱的要求又恢复到标准要求中
- Button or Coin Cell Batteries labeling requirements were added
• 新增纽扣电池的警告语标签要求
- Battery-Powered Ride-on Toys Low Power Circuit Determination was revised
• 电动驱动乘骑玩具低功率的定义变化
- entrapment test gauge was revised
• 下巴陷入探规尺寸变化
- New Test added for Toys that Contain Secondary Cells or Batteries
• 新增玩具含有蓄电池的测试要求
- Magnet Test Methods tolerance was added, Soaking Test for Magnets was added to align with EN-71 and ISO 8124
• 磁铁测试方法变化，增加了与EN 71和ISO 8124一致的磁铁的浸泡测试方法
- Test for Overload of Ride-On Toys and Toy Seats was modified to address multiple users
• 修改多个使用者的乘骑玩具和玩具座椅的过载测试方法
- 修改多个使用者的乘骑玩具和玩具座椅的过载测试方法

3. the Canada Gazette has published SOR/2016-252 Regulations Amending the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations to add restrictions on three toxic substances (HBCD, PFOA, LC-PFCAs) , and enhance the control of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS).

加拿大发布了SOR/2016-252条例新增了三个有毒有害物质 (HBCD, PFOA, LC-PFCAs) 的禁用 , 并且增强了PBDEs和PFOS的管控。

The major restrictions of the substances covered in SOR/2016-252 are as follows: 主要内容如下 :

1. Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) (effective 1 January 2017) 六溴环十二烷 (2017年1月1日生效)

a. Prohibited items 禁用项目

· HBCD manufactured, used, sold, offered for sale or imported as a substance 禁止HBCD作为物质的生产 , 使用 , 销售 , 供应或者进口。

b. Permitted items 许可项目

· HBCD in expanded and extruded polystyrene foams and their intermediary products for building and construction 允许在建筑或工程用的EPS和XPS泡沫塑料中的使用。

2. Perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts, and its precursors (PFOA) and Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids, their salts, and their precursors (LC-PFCAs) (effective 5 January 2017) 全氟辛酸 , 其盐类及前驱体 (PFOA) 以及长链全氟羧酸 , 其盐类及其前驱体 (LC-PFCAs) (2017年1月5日生效)

a. Prohibited items 禁用项目

· PFOA and LC-PFCA manufactured, used, sold, offered for sale or imported as a substance. 禁止PFOA和LC-PFCA作为物质的生产 , 使用 , 销售 , 供应或者进口。

b. Permitted items 许可项目

· Aqueous film forming foam for fire-fighting containing PFOA and/or LC-PFCAs 消防应用中的水成膜泡沫。

· Water-based inks and photo media coatings containing PFOA and LC-PFCAs to be used, sold, offered for sale and imported until 31 December 2016.

在2016年12月31日前允许水性墨水以及照片介质涂层中含有PFOA和LC-PFCAs。

3. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (compounds with molecular formula C₁₂H(10-n)Br_nO where 4 ≤ n ≤ 10) (effective 5 January 2017) 多溴联苯醚 (PBDEs) (分子式为C₁₂H(10-n)Br_nO where 4 ≤ n ≤ 10) (2017年1月5日生效)

Prohibited items 禁用项目

PBDEs manufactured, used, sold, offered for sale or imported as a substance. 禁止PBDEs作为物质的生产 , 使用 , 销售 , 供应或者进口。

4. Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (effective 5 January 2017) 全氟辛烷磺酸 (PFOS) (2017年1月5日生效)

a. Prohibited items 禁用项目

· PFOS and related compounds manufactured, used, sold, offered for sale or imported as a substance. 禁止PFOS作为物质的生产 , 使用 , 销售 , 供应或者进口。

b. Permitted items 许可项目

· Products containing PFOS and related substances that are manufactured or imported before 29 May 2008. 在2008年5月29日之前生产或进口的含有PFOS的产品。

· Aqueous film forming foam in military vessels containing PFOS and related compounds. 军事应用中的水成膜泡沫。

· Aqueous film forming foam for fire-fighting with concentration of PFOS and related compounds ≤ 10 ppm. 消防应用中的水成膜泡沫含有PFOS的含量≤ 10 ppm。

欧盟 Euro Union



欧盟-食品容器 EU-Food Contact Material



美国 United State



加拿大 Canada



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