

intertek

Total Quality. Assured.



Global Compliance Express

全球合规快讯 轻工专刊

2017年4月总第29期

目录 Content



法规
扫描

Regulation & Laws P01

技术
视野

Tech Vision P14

召回
案例

Recall Case Study P15

编辑团队联系方式

June Wang

电话：021-61815284

邮箱：june.x.wang@intertek.com

网址：www.intertek.com.cn

订阅与下载：

官网下载：

http://www.intertek.com.cn/ResourceCenter_Magazine_info_18_20.html

在线订阅：

<http://www.intertek.com.cn/resource/dingyue.aspx>

声明：

本刊为内部交流资料，仅限参考使用，并不取代任何法律、规定、标准或者条例。关于技术性信息的表述，若有不实之处，请以相关标准原文为准，本刊不承担因此造成的任何损失或法律责任。所有文字、图片，未经许可，不得转载、摘编或以任何方式发行。本刊所有文章仅代表作者或访谈者个人观点。任何未经本刊授权，私自摘录、引用、变更、印制本刊或部分内容行为均视为侵权。本刊作者及受访者保留追究其法律责任的权利。

微信推送：请关注以下二维码



“intertek withyou”
关注我们的微信公众帐号



Regulation & Laws

1. Korea - Approved Amendments to Standard for Toys (Annex 6) under Safety Confirmation System (2017.3.1)

韩国- 批准符合性确认体系下的玩具标准（附录6）修订案(2017.3.1)

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued MOTIE Notice No. 2017-16 to amend the Standard for Toys (Annex 6 of Safety Confirmation System) under the “Special Act on Children’s Products”. The amendment shall be effective from 31 January 2018. However, the change in heavy metal requirements shall be implemented in two phases. The approved amendments are highlighted as follows:

韩国的贸易、工业和能源部(MOTIE)发布2017-16号公告提出在“儿童产品特别法”中玩具标准（符合性确认体系附录6）的修订。修订案将在2018年1月31日正式生效。但是，重金属的要求变化将分两个时间段实施。如下是修订案的主要内容：

Mechanical, physical and flammability requirements/物理机械和燃烧要求

1. Safety requirements and test methods for protrusion of bath toys, propellers, and batteries of battery-operated toys shall be added.

增加洗澡玩具的突出物，螺旋桨以及电池驱动玩具的电池的相关安全要求和测试方法
2. Safety requirements and test methods for projectile toys and magnetic toys shall be revised

修改弹射玩具和磁性玩具的安全要求和测试方法.
3. Flammability requirements and test methods for soft-filled toys shall be revised.

修改软体填充玩具的燃烧要求和测试方法

Chemical requirements/化学要求

1. Amendments to migration of certain elements with reference to EN 71-3

参照EN 71-3修改了特定元素的迁移要求

a. New classification of toy materials

玩具材料的分类

Category 1: Dry, brittle, powder like or pliable materials

第一类：干，脆，粉末状或柔软的玩具材料

Category 2: Liquid or sticky materials

第二类：液体或粘性玩具材料

Category 3: Scraped-off material

第三类：可刮下来的玩具材料

b.Migration limits (shall be implemented in two phases)

迁移的限值（分两个时间段执行）

1st Phase: From 31 January 2018 until 19 January 2019, Toys shall comply with the limits stated in the following two tables:

第一阶段：从2018年1月31日到2019年1月19日，玩具必须符合下面两个表格内容里的限值要求

Element 元素	Materials 材料		
	Materials other than modeling clay and finger paint (mg/kg) 除橡皮泥和指画颜料其他材料(mg/kg)	Modeling clay (mg/kg) 橡皮泥(mg/kg)	Finger paint(mg/kg) 指画颜料(mg/kg)
Antimony (Sb)锑	60	60	10
Arsenic (As)砷	25	25	10
Barium (Ba)钡	1000	250	350
Cadmium (Cd)镉	75	50	15
Chromium (Cr)铬	60	25	25
Lead (Pb)铅	90	90	25
Mercury (Hg)汞	60	25	10
Selenium (Se)硒	500	500	50

Element 元素	Limits 限值		
	Category 1 一 类	Category 2 二 类	Category 3 三 类
Copper (Cu)铜	622.5	156	7,700
Nickel (Ni)镍	75	18.8	930
Zinc (Zn)锌	3,750	938	46,000



2nd Phase: From 19 January 2019 onwards, The migration limits shall be updated as follows:
第二阶段：2019年1月19日之后, 元素的迁移限值更新要求如下：

Element 元素	Materials 材料		
	Migration limit 迁移限 量(mg/kg)毫克/千克 (in dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material) 在干，脆，粉末状或柔 软的玩具材料中	Migration limit 迁移限 量(mg/kg)毫克/千克 (in liquid or sticky toy material) 在液体或粘性 玩具材料中	Migration limit迁移限 量(mg/kg) 毫克/千克(in scrapped-off toy material) 在可刮下的玩 具材料中
Aluminium 铝	5625	1406	70000
Antimony 锑	45	11.3	560
Arsenic 砷	3.8	0.9	47
Barium 钡	1500	375	18750
Boron 硼	1200	300	15000
Cadmium 镉	1.3	0.3	17
Chromium (III)三价铬	37.5	9.4	460
Chromium (VI)六价铬	0.02	0.005	0.2
Cobalt 钴	10.5	2.6	130
Copper 铜	622.5	156	7700
Lead 铅	13.5	3.4	160
Manganese 锰	1200	300	15000
Mercury 汞	7.5	1.9	94
Nickel 镍	75	18.8	930
Selenium 硒	37.5	9.4	460
Strontium 锶	4500	1125	56000
Tin 锡	15000	3750	180000
Organic tin 有机锡	0.9	0.2	12
Zinc 锌	3750	938	46000

2. Additional requirements on two flame retardants (TCPP and TDCP):
两个阻燃剂（TCPP 和 TDCP）的补充要求:

Compound 化合物	CAS No.	Limit 限值
Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)phosphate (TCPP) 磷酸三(2-氯丙基)酯	13674-84-5	Action limit有效限值
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCP) 磷酸三(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)酯	13674-87-8	Action limit有效限值

Note: Action limits shall refer to those specified in EN 71-11.
备注：参考EN 71-11的相关限值要求

2. Maine/USA - Approved Designating Two Flame Retardants as Priority Chemicals (Chapter 889 (2017.3.3))

美国缅因州-批准增加两种阻
燃剂为重点关注化学物质
(889章) (2017.3.3)

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection has adopted Chapter 889 for designating decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) as priority chemicals of certain children's products. All the proposed provisions shall be adopted and be effective from 4 March 2017.

缅因州环境保护部采纳了章节889，该章节指定了儿童产品中十溴二苯醚(DecaBDE)和六溴环十二烷（HBCD）为
重点关注化学物质。所有提议的条款均被采用并于2017年3月4日生效。

No later than 31 August 2017, manufacturers of listed children's products that contain intentionally-added decaBDE and / or HBCD shall report to the Department the required information.

在2017年8月31日截止日前，列入范围的儿童用品若含有意添加的DecaBDE和/或HBCD，制造商应上报相关信息
至缅因州环境保护部。

Remark/备注

继邻苯二甲酸盐、甲醛和双酚A等物质后，DBDE和HBCD成为了重点关注化学物质，儿童产品的制造商应密切关注
其产品中的有害物质含量。

3. China - Approved New substances related to Plastic Food Contact Articles(2017.3.6)

中国-批准塑料食品接触容器
新物质(2017.3.6)

The National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China (NHFPC) has published Notice No. 2 of 2017 to approve two kinds of new substances related to plastic food contact articles. This notice has already come into force. The substances are shown as follows:

中国国家计划生育委员会（NHFPC）颁布了公告-2017年第2号，该公告批准了两种塑料食品接触容器新物质，该
公告已经实施，新物质如下：

No	Items 项目	CAS No.	Category 类别	Scope 范围	Limits 限量	Migration (SML) 迁移量	Residue (QM) 残留量	Note 注释
1	Pentaerythritol tetrakis [3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionate] 四[3-(3,5-二叔丁基-4-羟基苯基)丙酸] 季戊四醇酯	6683-19-8	-	Plastic: Polybutene-1 (PB-1) 塑料： 聚丁烯-1 (PB-1)	0.5%	-	-	-
2	Poly[imino(2-methyl-1,4-cyclohexanediyl) methylene (3-methyl-1,4-cyclohexanediyl) imino(1,12-dioxo-1,12-dodecanediyl)] 1,12-十二烷二酸与3,3'-二甲基-4,4'-二氨基二环己基甲烷的聚合物	163800-67-7	Polyamide (PA) 尼龙（PA）	Plastic塑料	-	0.05 mg/kg ((3,3'-dimethyl -4,4'-diaminodicy clohexylmethane) 0.05 (3,3'-二甲基 -4,4'-二氨基二环己基甲烷)	-	Applied to reusable food contact articles 用于重复使用的食品接触材料及制品

法规
速递

Regulation & Laws

4. Denmark - Proposed Amending Formaldehyde Release Restrictions for Wood-based Panels and Furniture(2017.3.6)

丹麦 - 提出修订限制木制面板和家具的甲醛释放量 (2017.3.6)

The Environment and Food Ministry of Denmark has proposed to revise the restriction on formaldehyde released from wood-based panels with formaldehyde-emitting adhesives and furniture made of these materials. If approved, Order No. 289 of 1983 on the same subject shall be repealed.

The Ministry intends to:

丹麦环境和食品部提议提出修订限制木制面板及其甲醛胶黏剂和家具的甲醛释放量。如果得到批准,1983年289号法案中相同的内容将被废除。

政府部门的目的如下，

1. Extend the product scope to include wood-based panels that are coated or treated with surface treatment agent. 扩大产品的范围包括木制板涂层或表面处理剂。
2. Replace the obsolete analytical method for testing formaldehyde emission. 取代过时的分析方法用于测试甲醛释放量的测试。

Order No. 289 of 1983 Limiting formaldehyde in particle board, plywood and similar panels used in furniture, fixtures and similar products

1983年289号法案：限制甲醛在刨花板、胶合板和类似的面板用于家具等类似产品中的使用

5. Eurasian Economic Union – Revised Draft Amendment to TR CU 008/2011 on Safety of Toys (2017.3.13)

欧亚经济联盟-对玩具安全 TR CU 008/2011草案进行修订(2017.3.13)

The Board of Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) has further revised the draft amendment to Technical Regulation on the safety of toys (TR CU 008/2011). Here are the highlights of the proposal (the major changes are highlighted in blue):

欧亚经济联盟董事会已经进一步对玩具安全技术法规（TR CU 008/2011）草案进行修订。以下是建议的重点（蓝色加亮部分是主要的变化）

1. Safety requirements to swings: 秋千的安全要求：
The swings shall be firm and secure; the swing seats shall be designed to prevent children under 36 months from falling off. 秋千应该是牢固安全的，秋千座椅的设计必须能防止36个月以下儿童跌落。
2. Safety requirements to magnet toys: 磁铁玩具的安全要求：
a) Magnetic properties: 磁性能
For loose magnets and magnetic elements of toys the magnetic flux index shall not greater than 0.5 T2mm2 (50kG2mm2) or such magnets shall be sized to prevent them from swallowing and entering in the upper airways. 对于松散的磁体和玩具中的磁性部件，磁通量指数必须不超过0.5 T2mm2 (50kG2mm2)或者这类磁铁的尺寸必须能防止吞咽和进入上呼吸道

6. USA - Further delay of effective date of the Final Rule on Formaldehyde Emissions Standards for Composite Wood Products (40 CFR 770) (2017.3.20)

美国进一步延长复合木材中甲醛释放量标准(40 CFR 770)的最终生效日期 (2017.3.20)

7. Brazil - Approves Adjustments to Conformity Assessment Procedures for Feeding Bottles and Teats (2017.3.23)

巴西-批准了关于奶瓶和奶嘴头合格评定程序的修订 (2017.3.23)

b) Warning label: 警告标识：
The following warning shall be applied on the packaging and in the instruction manual of toys with removable magnetic elements, **except toys with functional magnets**:
下面的警告语必须加贴在有可移除的磁铁部件的玩具包装上和说明书手册上，带有功能性磁铁的玩具除外：
“Внимание! Содержит незакрепленные магниты и магнитные элементы. Пользоваться только под непосредственным наблюдением взрослых. Если магниты и магнитные элементы были проглочены, необходимо обратиться за медицинской помощью.”
(means: **Attention! Contains loose magnets and magnetic elements. Use only under the supervision of adults. If the magnets and magnetic elements were swallowed, seek medical assistance immediately.**)
(意思是：**注意！包含松散的磁体和磁性部件。只能在成人监管下使用。如果磁铁或者磁性部件被吞咽，要立即寻求医疗救助。**)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Final Rule to further delay the effective date of the Final Rule to implement the emission standards and other provisions of the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act, enacted as Title VI of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2697 to **22 May 2017**. This Final Rule is effective on 21 March 2017.

环境保护署发布最终裁定，进一步延期执行复合木材中甲醛释放量标准的生效日期至2017年5月22日，并颁布其他条款，如有害物质控制法(TSCA)，15 U.S.C. 2697第六章。该最终裁定于2017年3月21日生效。

he National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Portaria No. 59/2017 to approve amendments to the Conformity Assessment Programs for feeding bottles and teats stipulated in Portaria No. 490/2014 and Portaria No. 312/2015. It approves the draft from Portaria No. 613/2015. It entered into force immediately.

巴西国家计量，质量与技术协会（INMETRO）发布了第59/2017号部颁法案并立即生效，此法案批准修订第490/2014号以及第312/2015号关于奶瓶和奶嘴头合格评定程序部颁法案以及批准了第613/2015号草案



Implementation schedule/实施计划时间表

1. Feeding bottles and teats shall be manufactured and imported according to the requirements in Portaria No. 490/2014 and its amendments from 7 July 2017. Products manufactured before the date can be marketed until the certificate of compliance expires.
奶瓶及奶嘴头自2017年7月7日起应当按第490/2014号部颁法案要求进行制造及进口。此前生产的产品可在证书有效期内正常售卖。
2. Portaria No. 35/2009 and No. 186/2009 shall be revoked on 7 July 2017.
第35/2009号以及第186/2009号部颁法案将于2017年7月7日失效

Conformity assessment requirements/符合性评估要求

- For the purposes of proving compliance with the positive list of authorized substances, total and specific migration limit according to the material and additives used, the supplier of feeding bottles and teats can present a declaration attesting the compliance with the parameters established by Portaria SVS/MS No. 27/1996, Resolution RDC No. 105/1999, RDC No. 123/2001, RDC No. 221/2002, RDC No. 17/2008, RDC No. 51/2010 and RDC No. 56/2012. The supplier shall also be responsible for any irregularities detected in feeding bottles and teats available in the market.

奶瓶及奶嘴头的供应商可发布符合SVS/MS第27/1996号部颁法案，RDC第105/1999号，第123/2001号，第221/2002号，第17/2008号，第51/2010号以及第56/2012号的公告来证明其使用的材料和添加剂中总量及特定元素迁移限量是符合授权物质清单的要求的。如果市场上的货物被检测出含有违规物质，供应商需要承担责任。
- The declaration of the feeding bottles and teats supplier shall be conditioned by the declaration of compliance by the supplier for each batch of raw material purchased. The supplier of feeding bottles and teats shall keep records of statements obtained from the supplier of the raw material.

奶瓶及奶嘴头的供应商的申明应当包含其每批原材料供应商的符合性声明。奶瓶奶嘴供应商应当保存并记录其原材料供应商的申明。
- The verification of Bisphenol-A (BPA) shall be proven by documentary analysis, considering that this compound cannot be part of the formulation of feeding bottles and teats, either as a component of the polymer or as an additive.

由于奶瓶和奶嘴中不得使用BPA作为成分或添加剂，需要提供文件证明确认

Portaria No. 312/2015 (Before amendment)修订前		Portaria No. 312/2015 (After amendment)修订后	
Table 1, Note 9 The total and specific migration test shall be performed on the parts that have contact with food. For this, the most critical volumetric capacity to perform the test (greater mass/smaller volume) shall be considered. Migration test of certain elements shall be conducted for the parts that do not come into contact with food.	表格1备注9 与食品接触的部分需要测试特定元素的总量及迁移量。容量及体积是这个测试的关键 非食品接触部分需测试特定元素的迁移	Table 1, Note 9 The total and specific migration test shall be performed on the parts that have contact with food. For this, the most critical volumetric capacity to perform the test (greater mass/smaller volume) shall be considered. Migration test of certain elements shall be conducted for the parts that do not come into contact with food, in accordance with ABNT NBR 13793:2012.	表格1备注9 与食品接触的部分需要测试特定元素的总量及迁移量。容量及体积是这个测试的关键 非食品接触部分的特定元素的迁移测试应根据ABNT NBR 13793:2012进行测试
(Not applicable)无		Table 1, Note 10 In compliance with ANVISA RDC 52/2010, reports prior to the request for certification submitted by the supplier of the raw material "pigments" can be accepted by the Certification Body, subject to compliance with the method and limits of acceptance. Otherwise, the RDC tests on the pigment shall be carried out.	表格1，备注10 根据ANVISA RDC 52/2010，供应商提交的原材料“颜料”提交的认证申请之前的报告可以由认证机构接受，但须符合接受方法和限制。



Regulation & Laws

Portaria No. 490/2014 (Before amendment) 修订前		Portaria No. 490/2014 (After amendment) 修订后	
Article 6.2.4 Recertification Evaluation The general evaluation criteria for recertification shall follow the requirements of RGCP.	条款6.2.4重新认证评估 重新认证评估应当遵循RGCP的要求	Article 6.2.4 Recertification Evaluation The general evaluation criteria for recertification shall follow the requirements established in the RGCP. In relation to the tests of total and specific migration required by ANVISA, the Certification Body may exempt the certification holder from its realization when verifying in its records the reports proving that the specific migration characteristics to its components remain stable, following its test monitoring plan; the production process control and the maintenance of the composition on the products. Otherwise, the Certification Body must require all the tests according to Table 1 of INMETRO Portaria No. 312/2015.	条款6.2.4重新认证评估 重新认证评估应当遵循RGCP的要求 根据ANVISA有关总量及特定迁移元素的测试，当认证机构通过监控记录，产品生产，组装过程中特定迁移元素都能保持稳定，认证机构可以豁免申请者进行测试。不然认证机构需根据INMETRO第312/2015号部颁法案表格1进行测试

Article 6.2.4.1 Confirmation of Recertification The recertification confirmation criteria must follow the requirements of RGCP.	条款6.2.4.1 确认重新认证 确认重新认证必须符合RGCP的要求	(Revoked)撤销	
--	---------------------------------------	-------------	--

8. Algeria - Approved
Technical Regulation on
Childcare Articles
(2017.3.27)

阿尔及利亚 -批准了关于儿
童护理产品的技术法规
(2017.3.27)

Algeria has published Joint Ministerial Decree relating to the Technical Regulation on Safety Requirements of Childcare Articles. The new Decree shall enter into force by 27 May 2017. Here are the highlights of the safety requirements for childcare articles:

阿尔及利亚发布了联合部长法令，该法令是关于“儿童护理产品安全要求的技术条例”。新法令将于2017年5月27日起生效。护理用品的安全要求如下：

Scope/范围

1. This Regulation shall apply to all products intended to secure or facilitate the sitting, cleaning, sleeping, moving, transport and physical protection, as well as sucking, for children under four years of age, including:
本条例适用于所有旨在确保或方便4岁以下儿童的坐便，清洁，睡眠，移动，运输和身体保护以及吸吮的产品。

Physical requirements/物理要求

1. Childcare articles shall be stable and able to resist to mechanical and physical pressures. When it is normal used, no breakage or serious deformation shall be found and harmful to the children.
护理用品应稳定，能抵抗机械和身体压力。当正常使用时，不得发现对儿童有害的破损或严重变形。
2. Childcare articles, with respect to its characteristics, particularly the presence of pillars or protrusions, as well as the installation method of fixed and movable parts or the movement of moving parts, shall not injure the children's physical safety, such as hazards of lesion, amputation, entrapment, strangulation or suffocation.
儿童护理用品，在其特点方面，特别是支柱或突起的存在以及固定和可移动部件的安装方法或运动部件的移动，不得伤害儿童的身体安全，如病变危险，截肢、窒息。
3. Childcare articles shall provide effective security devices, such as lock and brake which shall be installed on the childcare articles until it is not occupied by the children.
儿童护理用品应提供有效的安全装置，如锁定和制动器，应安装在护理用品上。
4. The components of the childcare article that can be detached when the childcare article is not in used shall not pose the ingestion and inhalation hazard to children.
护理用品不使用时可以分离的部件不得对儿童造成摄入和吸入危害。
5. For childcare articles having seats with adjustable security belts depending on the size of the child, the childcare articles shall be able to prevent the sliding of the seats or the belt.
对于具有根据儿童大小可调节安全带座位的护理用品，该保育用品应能够防止座椅或皮带的滑动。
6. Childcare articles shall not pose a hazard of ingestion or inhalation when it is used to contact with the skin or the eyes.
儿童护理用品用于与皮肤或眼睛接触时，不得引起摄入或吸入的危险
7. Childcare articles shall not release toxic gases when it is combusted.
护理用品在燃烧时不得释放有毒气体。



Regulation & Laws

8. The child care article shall consist of:
护理用品应由下列材料组成：
- a. Materials that do not burn when it directly expose to flame, spark or any source of ignition; Or
直接暴露于火焰，火花或任何火源时不燃烧的材料;
 - b. Non-flammable materials; Or
不易燃的材料
 - c. Materials that are burnt slowly and the spread of the flame is weak, if the materials is flammable.
如果材料易燃，则缓慢燃烧和火焰扩散很弱的材料。

Chemical requirements/化学要求

1. The materials used for coloring, polishing, coating or covering shall be similar.
用于着色，抛光，涂饰或覆盖的材料应是类似的。
2. Any part of the childcare article that is coated with color or consist of textile coated with color are able to contact with child’s mouth, the materials shall not contain heavy metals with high concentration, when that materials are melted or contain dissolved composite materials.
涂有颜色或由涂有颜色的纺织品组成的儿童护理用品，其任何能够与儿童口接触的部分，当材料熔化或含有溶解的复合材料时，材料不得含有高浓度的重金属。
3. Childcare articles shall not contain more than 0.1% of the mass of the materials which are coated with plastic in any of the following substances:
护理用品的塑料涂层中不得含有0.1%以上质量百分比的以下物质：
- a. DEHP邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯
 - b. DBP邻苯二甲酸二丁酯
 - c. BBP邻苯二甲酸丁卞酯
4. Childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth by the children, particularly soothers, teats and teethers, shall not contain more than 0.1% of the mass of the materials which are coated with plastic in any of the following substances:
儿童护理产品，特别是安抚奶嘴，奶嘴和牙胶等可以放在口中的儿童护理用品不得含有超过0.1%质量百分比的以下物质：
- a. DINP邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯
 - b. DIDP邻苯二甲酸二异葵酯
 - c. DNOP邻苯二甲酸二正辛酯
5. Childcare articles, particularly feeding bottles, soothers, teats and teethers, shall not contain Bisphenol A.
护理用品，特别是奶瓶，奶嘴，奶头和牙胶，不得含有双酚A.

Labelling/标签

1. Besides the labelling information which are set forth in the related applicable regulation, the manufacturer and importer shall place the statement “ مطابق لمتطلبات الأمن ” (means: compliable with the safety requirements) on the packaging. It shall be visible, legible and inerasable.
除了相关适用法规中规定的标签信息外，制造商和进口商应当发表声明，“ مطابق لمتطلبات الأمن ”（意味着符合安全要求）在包装上。它应该是可见的，清晰的和不可抹掉的。
2. Each childcare article shall accompany with a manual indicating the installation method, if necessary, and specifying the use method, condition and precautions. The manual shall be in Arabic language in addition to one or more other languages that are easily understood by the consumer, in a visible and legible and inerasable format according to the related applicable regulation.
每个护理用品应附有手册，说明安装方法，必要时，并说明使用方法，条件和注意事项。根据相关适用法规，本手册除了一种或多种易于被消费者理解的其他语言外，还应以可见和清晰可读的形式使用阿拉伯语。

9. USA - CPSC Approved
Safety Standard for Infant
Bath Tubs (16 CFR 1234)
(2017.3.30)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has issued a Final Rule of the safety standard for infant bath tub (16 CFR 1234). This Final Rue shall enter into force on 2 October 2017.

美国消费品安全委员(CPSC)已经颁布婴儿浴盆安全标准最终规则 (16 CFR 1234)。

美国-消费品安全委员会批准
婴儿浴盆安全标准
(2017.3.30)

According to 16 CFR 1234, each infant bath tub shall comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F2670-17, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Bath Tubs.

根据16 CFR 1234,每个婴儿浴盆应当满足ASTM F2670-1，婴儿浴盆消费者安全标准所有适用的条款。

10.Washington / USA
Propose to Amend the
Children's Safe Products -
Reporting Rule
(2017.3.31)

The Department of Ecology of Washington State has proposed the amendments to Chapter 173-334 WAC, the Children's Safe Products - Reporting Rule, which applies to manufacturers of children's products.

华盛顿州生态部提出了针对173-334 WAC的修订，儿童安全产品报告规则，适用于儿童产品制造商。

美国华盛顿提议修订儿童安
全产品申报规则
(2017.3.31)

- The followings are the highlight of the amendments:
以下是主要修订内容：
1. The followings definition are newly added:
新增了以下定义：
- a. De minimis level: for a chemical that is an intentionally added chemical, a concentration below the practical quantification limit; or for a chemical that is a contaminant, a concentration below 100 parts per million.
微量水平：一是有意添加的化学物质，低于实际定量限浓度；或为污染物的化学品，低于百万分之100的浓度。

b. Internal component: a children’s product component that during reasonably foreseeable use and abuse of the product would not come into direct contact with the child’s skin or mouth.
内部物件：儿童产品物件，在合理预见的使用和滥用情况下均不会直接接触到孩子的皮肤或嘴。

2. The date and the time period that manufacturers shall report are amended as follow:
制造商应当报告的日期和时间期限修正如下:
- a. On 31 January 2019, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a children’s product sold or offered for sale in Washington that contains a CHCC listed in an amount above a de minimis level must submit the report with information needed (detailed in WAC 173-334-080) to the department.
从 2019年1月31日，此后每年，在华盛顿州出售的含有超过最低水平量CHCC的儿童产品的生产商必须向相关部门提交所需的信息报告（具体见WAC中173-334-080）。
- b. If the reporting party determines that there has been no change in the information required to be reported since the prior annual report, the party must copy the prior year’s report and resubmit the same data into the online reporting database.
如果申报方确定需要申报的信息与上一年度报告的信息没有变化，则必须复制去年的报告并提交相同的数据到网上报告数据库。
- c. Annual reporting for internal components will not be required, except by amendment of this rule.
除非本规则有改动，否则年度报告不需要涉及产品内部组件的信息。
3. The report list of chemicals of high concern to children (CHCC list):
与儿童相关的高度关注化学物质（CHCC列表）
- a. 21 chemicals are newly added to the lists of CHCCs:
21种新增到CHCC列表中的化学物质

CAS no.	Chemical
78-33-1	Tris(4-tert-butylphenyl) phosphate (TBPP) 三（4-叔丁基苯基）磷酸酯
80-09-1	Bisphenol S (BPS) 双酚S
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) 二环己酯
84-69-5	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP) 三苯基磷酸酯
126-72-7	Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TDBPP) 三（2,3-二溴丙基）磷酸酯
126-73-8	Tri-n-butyl phosphate (TNBP) 磷酸三丁酯
131-18-0	Dipentyl phthalate (DPP) 邻苯二甲酸二正戊酯
335-67-1	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) 全氟辛酸
620-92-8	Bisphenol F (BPF) 双酚F
1241-94-7	Ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate (EHDPP) 磷酸乙基己基联苯
1330-78-5	Tricresyl phosphate (TCP) 磷酸三甲苯酯

1. New European standard EN 581-1:2017 published
新欧洲标准EN 581-1：2017发布

The Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 “Furniture” published the updated standard EN 581-1:2017. It supersedes EN 581-1:2006 Outdoor furniture — Seating and tables for camping, domestic and contract use Part 1: General safety requirements.
欧盟标准化委员会发布了EN 581-1:2017，取代了旧版的EN 581-1:2006户外家具-野营、家用和指定用座椅和桌子. 一般安全要求。
This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.
此欧盟标准的地位等同于欧盟成员国的国家标准，最晚在2017年9月前会通过官方通报或批准发布。2017年9月后所有与此标准冲突的国家标准将被废除。
Compared to EN 581-1:2006, the main modifications are:与老版标准相比的主要更新如下，
clarification of the definitions (camping, domestic and contract use) taken from Annex B and put in Clause 3 (so Annex B will be superseded),
野营、家用和指定用座椅的定义从附录B移至章节3，因此老版的附录B被取代了。
test method is deleted, edges and corners are modified to take into account accessible part during use (accessible parts for seating and tables are defined),
在使用过程中可以接触到的利边和尖点的定义被更新，椅子和桌子分别有对应的定义。
tubular components are defined, requirements for gaps and holes removed,
管状部件重新定义，缺口和小洞的要求被删除
addition of an Annex B (informative) as a rationale to explain the risks covered with requirements in Clause 5.
新增的附录B解释了章节5中评估产品风险点的基本原理

2. New ASTM standard published: ASTM F2640-16 and ASTM F3118-17
新标准ASTM F2640-16 and ASTM F3118-17发布

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) published TWO new standard on March 2017. ASTM F2640-16 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Booster Seat and ASTM F3118-17 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Inclined Sleep Products
ASTM在今年3月发布了2个新标准：婴儿用加高座椅ASTM F2640-16版，以及婴儿用斜躺睡眠产品ASTM F3118-17版
Each standard supersedes ASTM F2640-14 and ASTM F3118-16a
2个标准分别接替ASTM F2640-14版和ASTM F3118-16a版
The significant changes in the standards are:
以下是新版本的主要更新内容：
F2640 – Booster Seats:
Definition added for contact surface
增加了座椅接触表面的定义
-Requirements specified for maximum booster seat dimensions, method of measurement, images added for clarification and marking and labeling section revised to require minimum dimensions of adult chair for the product
- 增加了增高座椅最大尺寸的要求，尺寸测量方法，以及对于安装增高座椅的成人椅子的最小尺寸要求（可用警语，标志或者图片来显示）
F3118 – Infant Inclined Sleep Products:
-Definition added for newborn infant inclined sleep product accessory and the sections for angle and seat back length measurement revised to include them
- 增加了新生儿用斜躺睡眠产品及配件的定义，同时定义里包含了角度及产品背长的测量方法
The marking and labeling section revised completely to align with ad-hoc labeling recommendations
-增加了专门的标志，标签的要求
Both standards are yet to be incorporated into the JPMA program. But we can start testing against these effective immediately.
以上2个标准尚未纳入JPMA的要求内，但我们已经可以开始推这些标准了。

召回
案例

Recall Case Study

欧盟 Euro Union



欧盟-食品容器 EU-Food Contact Material



美国 United State



加拿大 Canada



澳大利亚 Australia





www.intertek.com.cn

全国免费热线: 400 886 9926

intertek
Total Quality. Assured.