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1. USA - CPSC Published Final Rule on Safety Standard for Booster Seats (16 CFR 1237) (7/3/2018)

美国 - 美国消费品安全委员会公布了安全座椅安全标准的最终规则(16 CFR 1237)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has approved Safety Standard for Booster Seats (16 CFR 1237). This standard shall enter into force on 2 January 2020.

美国消费品安全委员会 (CPSC) 已批准安全座椅安全标准 (16 CFR 1237)。本标准自2020年1月2日起施行。

According to the standard, each booster seat shall comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F2640-18, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Booster Seats.

根据标准，每个安全座椅应符合ASTM F2640-18 “安全座椅的标准消费者安全规范”的所有适用规定。

2. Iceland - Proposed amendments to Regulation on the Safety of Toys and Their Marketing in European Economic Area (7/5/2018)

冰岛提出了对于欧盟玩具指令的修正案

The Department of Industries and Innovation of Iceland has proposed to amend Regulation No. 944/2014 on the Safety of Toys and Their Marketing in European Economic Area. The amendment aimed to prevent the formation of loop of the rope of swings.

冰岛工业改革部提出944/2014号修正案，建议修改欧盟玩具指令，旨在防止秋千绳索形成环套。

New requirements for swings shall be added in the Regulation. According to the amendment, all swings, including activity toys with swings, shall be sold with protection covers, which are used to cover around the rope, with the following requirements:

在新版本的指令中将增加对秋千的新要求。根据修正案内容，所有的秋千产品，包括摆动类玩具，都应在出售时配备用于包裹绳索的保护套，并满足以下要求：

1. The protection cover shall cover the rope at least two third (2/3) of the length;
2. The distance between the rope and the protective cover shall be < 8mm; and
3. The protection cover shall be rigid to prevent loop formation.

1. 保护套应覆盖至少2/3的绳索长度；
2. 绳索与保护套之间的间隙应小于8mm；
3. 保护盖应该是刚性不易弯曲的，以防止环套的形成。

Besides, appropriate instruction for the installation of the protection cover in Icelandic shall be provided.

此外，还应提供冰岛语文本的保护套安装说明。

3. Canada - Approved Adding Magnetic Toy Requirements under Toys Regulations (SOR/2011-17) (7/12/2018)

加拿大 - 根据玩具法规批准添加磁性玩具要求 (SOR / 2011-17)

Health Canada has published SOR/2018-138 Regulations Amending the Toys Regulations (Magnetic Toys) to set out specific requirements for magnetic toys under the Toys Regulations (SOR/2011-17). All the proposed provisions have been approved, and shall come into force on 11 January 2019.

加拿大卫生部发布了SOR/2018-138修订玩具规则(磁性玩具)的规定，以根据“玩具规则”(SOR / 2011-17)规定磁性玩具的具体要求。所有拟议条款均已获得批准，并将于2019年1月11日生效。

4. Brazil - Proposed Amending Conformity Assessment Requirements for Children Cots (7/20/2018)

巴西- 建议修订儿童床的符合 性评估要求

The National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Portaria No. 195 of 2018 to propose amending to the Technical Regulation on conformity assessment requirements for children's cots (Portaria No. 53 of 2016). The proposed changes to the Technical Regulation are as follows:

巴西国家计量标准化工业质量研究所(INMETRO)发布了2018年第195号法案，提议修订2016年第53号关于儿童床符合性评估要求的法案。以下是法案修订的主要内容：

A. Scope (Paragraph 2 of Article 3) 适用范围

The scope of the Technical Regulation shall be clarified by excluding cardboard boxes used for accommodation of new-born babies (also known as "baby boxes").

范围中排除了装新生儿的纸板盒子

B. Testing standards 测试标准

Due to revision of standards, cots shall be tested according to ABNT NBR 15860-1:2016 and ABNT NBR 15860-2:2016 instead of the previous 2010 version. The standard citation shall be updated wherever they appear.

根据修订标准，儿童床应根据ABNT NBR 15860-1:2016和ABNT NBR 15860-2:2016来代替之前的2010版本。所有体现旧版之处都应当及时更新

Note/备注

- **ABNT NBR 15860-1:2016:** Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use Part 1: Safety requirements
- **ABNT NBR 15860-1:2016:** 家具-家用儿童床以及折叠床-1 安全要求
- **ABNT NBR 15860-2:2016:** Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use Part 2: Test methods
- **ABNT NBR 15860-2:2016:** 家具-家用儿童床以及折叠床-1 测试方法

5. Brazil - Proposed Conformity Assessment Requirements for Party Articles (7/23/2018)

巴西——派对用品合格评定要求

The National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (INMETRO) of Brazil had published Portaria No 192/2018 to propose the Conformity Assessment Requirements for Party Article. If this proposed Portaria is approved, Portaria No 94/2017 (br_16_006_FollowUp_1), No 270/2015, No 603/2013, No 545/2012 and No 414/2010 (br_11_003_FollowUp_6) shall be repealed. The followings are the highlight of the Ordinance:

巴西国家计量、标准化与工业质量协会发布2018年第192号部颁法案提出派对用品合格评定要求。如果此法案生效，2017年第94号部颁法案(br_16_006_FollowUp_1)，2015年第270号，2013年第603号，2012年第545号和2010年第414号部颁法案(br_11_003_FollowUp_6) 将被废除。以下是法案的重点：

1. Scope 适用范围

a. Any article that is designed and manufactured to be used in party, whether for decoration or as a food container for聚会而设计和制造的任何物品，无论是用于装饰还是作为食物容器。

b. The following items are considered as party articles:

以下物品视为派对用品：

Party articles that contact with food:

与食物接触的派对用品:

- Disposable cake ruffles;
- Disposable trays;
- Disposable straws;
- Disposable cupcake containers;
- Disposable candy boxes;
- Disposable candy baskets;
- Disposable candy bowls;
- Disposable candy tubes;
- Disposable candy cups;
- Holders for disposable sweets;
- Bottoms or linings used in paper cups for disposable sweets;
- Coloured napkins or with disposable logos;
- Sachets for packaging coloured and disposable food;
- Paper for wrapping colourful and disposable bullets;
- Disposable tableware;
- Non-sparkling birthday candles, which are extinguished by the blow;
- Disposable dishes;
- Disposable cups
- 一次性蛋糕包装
- 一次性盘子
- 一次性吸管
- 一次性纸杯蛋糕托
- 一次性糖果盒
- 一次性糖果篮
- 一次性糖果碗
- 一次性糖果管
- 一次性糖果杯
- 一次性糖果容器
- 一次性糖果纸杯的底部或内衬
- 彩色餐巾纸或带有一次性标识的餐巾纸
- 用于包装有颜色和一次性食品的小袋
- 用于包装彩色和一次性子弹的纸
- 一次性餐具
- 通过吹气可以熄灭的非喷射型的生日蜡烛
- 一次性餐具
- 一次性杯子

Party articles that contact with skin or saliva

与皮肤或者唾液接触的派对用品

- Disposable birthday hats, predominantly of paper or cardboard, coloured;
- Disposable necklaces and bracelets, predominantly of paper or cardboard, coloured;
- Bows and tiaras on coloured paper or cardboard;
- Bright coloured or neon coloured necklaces and bracelets;
- Coloured mother-tongue language;
- 主要由纸或纸板制成、彩色一次性的生日帽
- 主要由纸或纸板制成、彩色一次性的项链和手镯
- 彩色纸或纸板制成的头饰和皇冠
- 颜色艳丽的或者是彩色的项链和手链
- 彩色的母语语言

Other party articles

其他派对用品:

- Disposable tablecloths, coloured or themed;
- Invitations for birthday parties, with decorative motifs only.
- 彩色的或者有主题的一次性桌布
- 只有图案装饰的生日请帖

c. The following items are not considered as party articles:

以下物品不是派对用品：

- Artificial Christmas trees;
- Fun snap;
- Latex balloons and metallized plastic balloons;
- Toys and small toys;
- Craft ornaments not intended for use in parties;
- Christmas ornaments;
- Permanent installation equipment, collective used in playgrounds or adventures;
- Electronic equipment, requiring use of electricity for its use;
- Costumes and accessories;
- Fireworks;
- Large inflatable toy for group or individual;
- Carnival masks;
- Materials and embellishments used exclusively outdoors;
- Food;
- Colourless thermoformed disposable plastic cups;
- Coloured thermoformed disposable plastic cups obtained by pigmentation of the raw material, which are covered by the Inmetro Certification of Disposable Plastic Cups, whose Conformity Assessment Requirements were approved by Inmetro Portaria No 453 of December 1, 2010, or their replacements.
- Non-disposable trays, cups, plates, bowls and cutlery;
- Skewer of any material;
- Confetti and serpentine launchers;
- Table ornaments;
- Cake ornaments;
- Panel garnish;
- Candles that are not able to be blown out by breath, such as "star candle", "volcano type candle" or similar.
- Horns or spray horns;
- Bows and tiaras, other than those defined in this Portaria;
- Confetti, coil, glitter and sequins;
- Foam launchers or similar aerosol spray;
- Colourful spring bracelet.
- 人造圣诞树
- 小鞭炮
- 乳胶气球和金属化塑料气球
- 玩具和小玩具
- 不是用于聚会的工艺装饰品
- 圣诞饰品
- 用于运动场或集体冒险活动的永久安装设备
- 需要电才能使用的电子设备
- 服装和配饰
- 烟火
- 供集体或个人使用的大型充气玩具
- 狂欢节面具
- 仅用于户外的材料和装饰
- 食物
- 无色热成型一次性塑料杯

- 包含在巴西国家认可机构一次性塑料杯认证，2010年10月1日第453号部颁法案颁布的合格评定要求内的彩色热塑一次性塑料杯
- 非一次性托盘，杯子，盘子，碗和刀具
- 任何材料的烤肉叉
- 五彩纸屑和蛇形发射器
- 桌面装饰品
- 蛋糕装饰品
- 面板装饰
- 吹气无法熄灭的蜡烛，例如星星蜡烛，火山型蜡烛或者其它类似的
- 喇叭或者喷雾喇叭
- 除了在部颁法案中定义的头饰和皇冠
- 五彩纸屑，线圈，彩片和亮片
- 泡沫发射器或者类似的喷雾剂
- 彩色的弹簧手链

2. Requirements 要求

a. Party articles shall comply with the provision of ABNT NBR 13883.

派对用品必须遵守巴西技术标准协会NBR 13883条款

b. Supplier shall choose one of the following type of certification model to obtain the Certificate of Conformity:

供应商应选择以下一种认证模式以获得合格证书:

- i Certification Model 1b - Batch test shall be carried out by the evaluation of the certification batch. The certification shall be applicable to the evaluated batch.
 - ii Certification Model 2 - Initial assessment shall be performed in the manufacturer. Periodic maintenance evaluation of the products from the market shall be carried out.
 - iii Certification Model 5 - Initial assessment and audit of Quality Management System (QMS) shall be performed in the manufacturer. Periodic maintenance evaluation of the products from the market shall be carried out to evaluate the compliance of QMS.
- i 认证模式1b——批次试验应由认证批次的评审进行。认证应适用于被评估批次。
 - ii 认证模式2——初步评估应在厂商中进行。对市场上的产品进行定期的维护评估。
 - iii 认证模式5——质量管理体系(QMS)的初始评估和审核应在厂商中进行。对市场上的产品进行定期的维护评估，以评估对于质量管理体系的符合性。

c. Conformity Identification Seal

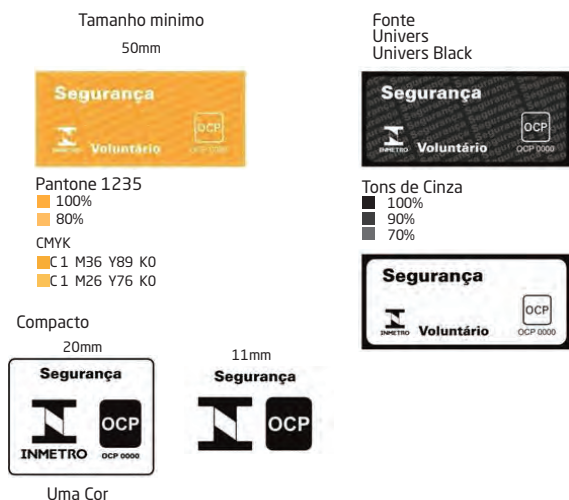
合格标示

i The Conformity Identification Seal shall be affixed on the product or packaging and shall be visible.

ii The Conformity Identification Seal shall follow the format below:

i 产品或包装上应贴有合格标识，并应可见。

ii 合格标识应遵循以下格式:



Note: if the area of the Conformity Identification Seal is more than 4% of the largest area of the packaging, the Compact Conformity Identification Seal are able to be used.

注意：如果合格标识超过包装面积的4%，则可使用紧凑型合格标识。

6. Oregon/USA - Proposed to Amend Reporting Rules under Toxic Free Kids Act (OAR 333-016) (7/24/2018)

美国俄勒冈州——提议修改《无毒儿童法案》(OAR 333-016)的申报规则

The United States' Oregon Health Authority (OHA) has proposed to amend Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 333-016 regarding notification requirements for children's products under Toxic Free Kids Act. Here are the highlights of the proposal:

美国俄勒冈州卫生局（OHA）提议修订《俄勒冈行政法》（OAR）333-016，该法规规定了《无毒儿童法案》要求的儿童产品的公告要求。提议案的主要内容如下：

High priority chemicals of concern for children's health (HPCCCH) (OAR 333-016-2020)

儿童健康高度关注化学物质（HPCCCH）（OAR 333-016-2020）

The OHA drafted the following changes to the list of high priority chemicals of concern. If approved, the number of listed chemicals shall become 68.

美国俄勒冈州卫生局(OHA)针对高度关注化学物质清单起草了以下变更内容。如果该提议案获得批准，高度关注化学物质清单中所列明的化学物质数量将变更为68种。

a) Chemicals proposed to be added:

Proposed new entry number	Chemical name	CAS number
(13)	Bisphenol S	80-09-1
(36)	Triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6
(61)	Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5
(67)	Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	85535-84-8
(68)	2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate	183658-27-7

a) 建议添加的化学物质:

提议的新条款编号	化学物质名称	CAS 编号
(13)	双酚 S	80-09-1
(36)	磷酸三苯酯	115-86-6
(61)	磷酸三(2-氯丙基)酯	13674-84-5
(67)	短链氯化石蜡	85535-84-8
(68)	2-乙基己基-2,3,4,5-四溴苯甲酸	183658-27-7

b) Chemicals proposed to be removed:

Entry number	Chemical name	CAS number
(16)	Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9
(48)	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2
(57)	Molybdenum and molybdenum compounds	7439-98-7

b) 建议删除的化学物质:

条款编号	化学物质名称	CAS number
(16)	邻苯二甲酸酐	85-44-9
(48)	八甲基环四硅氧烷	556-67-2
(57)	钼及钼化合物	7439-98-7

Notification requirements (OAR 333-016-2060)

公告要求(OAR 333-016-2060)

The proposal intended to clarify 3 points about the notification requirements:

此提议旨在澄清相关公告要求的三个方面:

1. The notification shall report the number of children's product that contain HPCCCH either sold or offered for sale in Oregon during the biennial notice period.
2. The second notification shall cover the period of 1 January 2018 through 31 December 2019.
3. Only one person or entity that falls within the definition of manufacturer* shall be required to report with respect to a particular children's product. The priority of reporting responsibility shall follow this order:
 - a) Any person or entity that manufactured the children's product, unless it has no presence in the United States
 - b) Any person or entity that distributed or made available for distribution the children's product, unless it has no presence in the United States
 - c) The importer or owner of the children's product in the United States

1. 在两年一次的通报周期内，公告应当申报在俄勒冈州境内销售或供给俄勒冈州境内销售的含HPCCCH的儿童产品数量。
2. 第二次公告应当涵盖从2018年1月1日至2019年12月31日这一周期。
3. 只有属于制造商定义范畴的个人或者实体才需要对特定的儿童产品进行申报。申报责任的优先顺序应当遵循以下规则：
 - a) 任何生产儿童产品的个人或者实体，除非其未在美国境内开展业务
 - b) 任何经销或者供应相关儿童产品的个人或者实体，除非其未在美国境内开展业务
 - c) 儿童产品在美国境内的进口商或者所有者

★ According to Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 431A.253, "manufacturer" means any person that produces a children's product or an importer or domestic distributor of a children's product. For the purpose of this subsection of the ORS, "importer" means the owner of the children's product.

按照《俄勒冈修订法规》(ORS) 431A.253, "制造商"指生产儿童产品的任何人或者儿童产品的进口商或国内经销商。按照(ORS) 431A.253, "进口商"即为儿童产品的所有者。

7. Philippines - Proposed to Prohibit the Use of BPA in Food Contact Materials and Articles for Baby (7/27/2018)

菲律宾-提案禁止在婴幼儿食品接触材料和物品中使用BPA (2018年7月27日)

Senate Bill No. 1844 of 17th Congress of Philippines has been introduced to proposed "BPA in Baby Products Prohibition Act". If approved as proposed, this Act shall be effective on 15 days after its publication in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

菲律宾第17国会第1844号议会提案推行婴幼儿用品禁用双酚A的法案，该提案一旦被批准，将在两种以上公众发行的报纸上发布后15天自行生效。

According to the bill, no person or entity shall manufacture, sell, or distribute the following items that contain Bisphenol A (BPA) in commerce:

根据提案，任何人或实体不准在商业用途中生产、销售或者发售下面含有双酚A物质:

1. 任何可重复使用的婴幼儿食物或饮料容器；或者
2. 任何被用于婴儿配方食品或婴儿食品的塑料盒、瓶或罐；

If manufacturers use alternative substances to replace BPA, the substances shall not be
若生产商用其他物质替代BPA，这种物质不应：

1. known carcinogens, those that have carcinogenic potentials, likely carcinogens, known to be human carcinogens, likely to be carcinogens, or suggestive of being carcinogens; and
 2. those with reproductive toxicants that the Department of Health has identified as causing birth defects, reproductive harm, or developmental harm.
-
1. 含有已知致癌物：有潜在的致癌风险、可能对人体致癌的物质、可能会致癌或者已被建议能致癌的物质；并且不应含有
 2. 被卫生部认定为可能会造成出生缺陷、生殖危害或者成长危害的致生殖毒性物质。

1. USA - New Standard published ASTM F1004-18 for Expansion Gates and Expandable Enclosures

We informed you that ASTM published New Standard ASTM F1004-18 for Expansion Gates and Expandable Enclosures. The new standard was published on June 2018.

The standard for Expansion Gates and Expansion Enclosures are intended for young children aged six months through 24 months.

美国材料实验协会发布了新标准，适用于伸展门栏和伸展围栏的ASTM F1004-18版。

新标准发布时间为2018年6月。

此标准的范围为针对6~24个月儿童使用的伸展门栏和伸展围栏。

Below is the definition about Expansion gates and Expandable Enclosures

Expandable enclosures, n—self-supporting barrier intended to completely surround an area or play-space within which a young child may be confined.

以下为伸展门栏和伸展围栏的定义

伸展围栏：用于完全包围的一定区域或玩耍空间，以限制儿童活动范围的独立支撑的屏障



Expansion gate, n—barrier intended to be erected in an opening, such as a doorway, to prevent the passage of young children but which can be removed by older persons who are able to operate the locking mechanism.

伸展门：用于竖立在开口处的，比如门口，以防止儿童通过且可由成人移除的屏障



The significant changes to this version address:

- Clarifications to the pressure mounted gates locking/latching requirements
- Slat strength requirement
- Test fixture requirements clarified
- Push out revised for better repeatability
- Clarification of the completely bounded opening test
- Static load testing section for slats added
- Marking and labeling section alignments with the ad-hoc language recommendations

本版本中的主要变化为:

- 说明压力安装门的锁定/锁止要求
- 板条的强度要求
- 说明测试框架的要求
- 为更好再现性，修改“推出测试”
- 说明完全封闭开口测试
- 静载测试加入板条要求
- 更新标志与标签要求，以和标准用语一致

2. EU - EN
71-3:2013+A3:2018 update

EN 71-3 has been updated to EN 71-3:2013+A3:2018. The mainly change of 2018 version is the migration limit of lead. However, 2018 version is not yet harmonized in TSD.

EN 71-3最新版本为EN 71-3:2013+A3:2018。新版本的主要更新内容为溶出铅含量的降低，具体信息如下表。目前TSD的协调标准仍旧是EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014.

Element/元素	mg/kg in dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material 干性，脆性，粉末状玩具材料	mg/kg in liquid or sticky toy material 液态，黏性玩具材料	mg/kg in scraped-off toy material 可刮取玩具材料
Lead 铅	2	0.5	23

3. EU - New Standard
published EU New Published
Stand EN
71-1:2014+A1:2018 Safety
of toys - Part 1: Mechanical
and physical properties

We inform you that the Technical Committee CEN/TC 52 "Safety of toys" published the updated standard EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018 Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties. It supersedes EN71-1:2014

欧盟标准化委员会发布了EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018 玩具安全第一部分-玩具物理和机械部分安全要求，取代了旧版的EN71-1:2014。

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 November 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2018.

此欧盟标准的地位等同于欧盟成员国的国家标准，最晚在2018年11月前会通过官方通报或批准发布。2018年11月后与此标准冲突的国家标准将被废除。

Compared to the current version, the main modifications are:

- Clause 4.17 Requirements on projectile toys have been revised
 - 4.17.2 New requirements for leading parts including suction cups
 - 4.17.3 New requirements for impact resistance. New requirements for improvised projectiles
 - 4.17.4 New requirements for toy catapults and projectiles propelled by an elastic band. New requirement for certain projectiles without stored energy
- Clause 4.26 New requirements for toys in disguise costumes
- Clause 4.27 New requirements for flying toys, including requirements for rotors and propellers and certain remote controlled flying toys
- Clause 5.4 Complete revision of the requirements for cords
 - 5.4.2 This clause addresses toys for children under 18 months. Addition of requirements for two cords or chains with the potential to tangle
 - 5.4.3 This clause addresses toys for children 18 months and over. Addition of requirements for two cords or chains with the potential to tangle
 - 5.4.6 Clarification of requirements for electrical cables
- 5.15 Inclusion of new requirements for sledges with cords for pulling
- Clause 7 Changes to the requirements for warnings
- Clause 8 Updates to test methods related to projectile toys, flying toys, cords and toy scooters

与旧版标准相比，主要的更新如下：

- 条款4.17 弹射物要求的变化
 - 增加前端部分带吸盘的要求
 - 增加储能玩具的抗冲击要求，可替代弹射物的要求
 - 增加玩具投石器 and 用弹射绳驱动的弹射物的要求，以及相关产品的非储能弹射物的要求
- 条款4.26 增加玩具扮演戏服的要求
- 增加飞行玩具包含转子和螺旋桨形式驱动的要求
- 条款5.4 绳子要求的重大变化
 - 增加18个月以下儿童玩具的绳索或绳索存在缠绕危险的要求。
 - 增加18个月以下儿童玩具的两根绳子或绳索存在缠绕危险的要求
 - 明确电线要求
 - 增加雪橇拖拉绳子的要求
- 条款7 警告语要求的变化
- 条款8 更新相关弹射玩具，飞行玩具，绳子和玩具滑板车相关测试方法

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