



CN-111 / April 2008

美国消费品法规速递

马萨诸塞州禁止铅含量超标的儿童珠宝

美国马萨诸塞州公共健康部(DPH)最近颁布一项新法规,禁止生产、运输或销售铅含量超标的儿童珠宝。根据该法规,马萨诸塞州的一切场所,包括互联网和产品推销手册等渠道,将禁止销售含铅的儿童珠宝。这项法规将于2008年6月13日生效,并在指导文件中列明了实验室测试方法和符合性要求等。

根据该法规,含铅的儿童珠宝是指适用于14岁以下儿童的以下产品:

- 经美国筛查测试总铅分析或DPH核准的其它类似方法确定,铅含量超过总铅含量0.06% (600 ppm)的产品;或者
- 使儿童长期接触,每天接触量大于15微克(ug)。

该法规将适用于生产或运输中,或在室内/室外通过互联网或产品目录等方式,零售或批发的儿童珠宝,包括但不限于:

1. 在自动售货机、玩具店、玩具展销、玩具商场等场所出售的珠宝;或
2. 采用对儿童有吸引力的图像,或设计样式、包装对儿童有特别吸引力的珠宝。

旧金山提案停止执行邻苯二甲酸盐法令

由于旧金山市邻苯二甲酸盐法令的大部分内容在加州邻苯二甲酸盐法规(AB 1108, 2007年10月14日获得通过)中均有规定,所以旧金山市议会提案修改第86-07号邻苯二甲酸盐法令。

如果该提案获得通过,旧金山市和镇将唯一遵循加州邻苯二甲酸盐法规的内容和规定。

根据提案,第34.4到34.6部分将停止执行:

- 34.4 禁止销售含有邻苯二甲酸盐的玩具、儿童护理品和儿童喂食产品;
- 34.5 毒性最小的替代品;
- 34.6 实施与执行。

邻苯二甲酸盐,或称酞酸酯,是一组化合物,主要用在可塑剂(添加在塑料之中用于增加塑料弹性的物质)当中。这些化合物的主要作用是将聚氯乙烯(PVC)从硬塑料变成弹性塑料。

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邻苯二甲酸盐对人体健康和环境的影响：

邻苯二甲酸盐是一类具有争议性的化合物，因为研究发现，在对啮齿动物使用大剂量的某些邻苯二甲酸盐之后，会产生激素反应。目前许多研究仍在进行当中，以评估这些物质是否对人体健康和环境有危害。

美国 – 服装纺织品阻燃新标准 (CPSC 16 CFR 第 1610 部分)

美国消费品安全委员会(CPSC)于 2008 年 3 月 25 日公布了修改 1953 年服装纺织品阻燃标准 (16 CFR 1610)的最终规范。根据 CPSC 的介绍，该规范明确和修改了相关定义和步骤，与已经存在的操作方法相一致，因此不会增加制造商和进口商达到符合性的成本。

修改的主要内容包括：

- 提供了相关的术语定义，如“基材燃烧”和“表面溅点”等，以避免在表面有凸起花纹的纺织面料测试报告中出现表达和解释的意义混淆；
- 阻燃标准中增加新的术语，如“干洗”、“燃烧时间”、“夹层”、“普通和表面有凸起花纹的纺织面料”和“燃料时间”等；
- 允许使用更为现代化的带有电动机械部件的燃烧测试设备，并提供了相关的参数和图表；
- 修改了干洗和水洗的步骤，以适应现代科技的发展，因为此前的步骤现在已违反环保标准并且/或者已不再采用了。
- 重新整理、编写并明确了具体的测试步骤，为燃烧时间的计算和基材燃烧发生的确定提供了指导和说明。

新规范将于 2008 年 9 月 22 日生效。

是否有豁免？

《易燃性面料法》[15 U.S.C. 1193(b)]第Section 4(b)部分要求，阻燃标准的修订内容应豁免修订生效时“处于库存或贸易中”的产品，除非CPSC因为该产品可燃性非常高，可能对消费者造成危险而限制或撤销该项豁免。

由于新步骤基本与现行操作方式相一致，Intertek 实验室将从 2008 年 9 月 1 日开始根据新修订的测试步骤为服装纺织产品提供测试服务，帮助客户达到上述规范的要求。

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这项新规范是否会影响儿童睡衣的阻燃性标准(16 CFR 第 1615 和 1616 部分)?

CPSC 针对儿童睡衣(16 CFR 第 1615 和 1616 部分)另有更为严格的法规, 因此儿童睡衣不受上述规范的影响。

解决方案

Intertek 是国际领先的非官方、独立的第三方实验室, 可为各类产品提供安全测试, 并出具国际认可的测试报告。我们的网络遍布全球, 凭借精准的测试水平和专业服务, 赢得了客户的广泛信赖, 帮助客户保护他们最宝贵的财富—品牌和声誉。

与 Intertek 的合作为客户的产品和流程带来了更大的价值, 最终促进客户在全球市场取得成功。

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The U.S. Consumer Goods Regulation Update

Massachusetts Bans Children's Jewelry with Dangerous Levels of Lead

The Department of Public Health (DPH) of the state of Massachusetts announced new regulations banning the manufacture, transport or sale of children's jewelry containing dangerous levels of lead. Under the new regulations, the sale of children's leaded jewelry would be banned in all venues in Massachusetts, including Internet and catalogue sales. The regulations will go into effect on June 13, 2008 to give industry time to come into compliance and to allow for a 30-day comment period on a guidance document outlining laboratory testing methods and compliance requirements.

The new regulations will define children's leaded jewelry as jewelry marketed to or intended for use by children under 14 years of age, and:

- contains a concentration of lead that is either more than 600 ppm total lead content as determined by the US screening test for total lead analysis or similar methods subject to the approval of DPH; or
- would expose a child to greater than 15 ug (micrograms) of lead per day over a chronic exposure period.

The regulation will apply to children's leaded jewelry manufactured, shipped or sold at retail or wholesale, indoors or outdoors, over the Internet or through catalogues. This includes, but not limited to:

1. jewelry sold in vending machines, toy stores or toy displays, toy departments or toy sections; or
2. jewelry that may use images or otherwise be designed or packaged to be especially attractive to children.

San Francisco Proposes to Suspend Phthalates Ordinance

Since most of the provisions of the San Francisco Phthalates Ordinance are now covered by the California state statute of phthalates (AB 1108 approved on October 14, 2007), the City Council is proposing to amend the Phthalates Ordinance No.86-07 under the San Francisco Health Code.

Once the proposal is passed, the City and County of San Francisco will follow the California state requirements only.

According to the proposal, sections 34.4 to 34.6 will be suspended:

- 34.4 Prohibiting the sale of toys, child care products and child feeding products made with phthalates;

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- 34.5 Least-Toxic alternatives;
- 34.6 Implementation and enforcement.

Phthalates, or phthalate esters, are a group of chemical compounds that are mainly used as plasticizers (substances added to plastics to increase their flexibility). They are chiefly used to turn polyvinyl chloride (PVC) from a hard plastic into a flexible plastic.

Health effects and environmental impacts:

Phthalates are controversial chemical compounds because high doses of certain phthalates have shown hormonal activity in rodent studies. Many researches and studies are still being carried out to assess if there are any risks to human health or the environment.

USA - New Standard for Flammability of Clothing Textiles (CPSC 16 CFR part 1610)

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) published on March 25, 2008 a final rule amending the 1953 flammability standard for clothing textiles (16 CFR 1610). According to the CPSC, the rule clarifies and modifies definitions and procedures to generally match those already in practice, and therefore should not increase costs of compliance for manufacturers and importers.

The highlights of the changes are outlined below :

- provides definitions for terminology such as “base burn” and “surface flash,” to eliminate confusion for interpreting and reporting test results for raised surface textile fabrics.
- adds new terminology to the flammability standard such as “dry cleaning,” “burn time,” “interlining,” “plain and raised surface textile fabric,” “stop thread supply,” and “flame application time.”
- allows for the use of more modern flammability test chambers that incorporate electromechanical components, offering parameters and diagrams for a modern flammability test apparatus.
- revises dry cleaning and laundering procedures to reflect modern technologies, because the procedures established previously now violate environmental standards and/or are no longer available.
- reorganizes, rewrites and clarifies specific test procedures and provides instructions for calculating burn times and determining the occurrence of a base burn.

The new rule becomes effective from September 22, 2008.

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Is there any exemption ?

Section 4(b) of Flammable Fabrics Act [15 U.S.C. 1193(b)] requires that an amendment of a flammability standard shall exempt products "in inventory or with the trade" on the date the amendment becomes effective, unless CPSC limits or withdraws the exemption because those products are so highly flammable that they are dangerous for use by consumers."

For all practical purposes, Intertek laboratories will test according to the revised procedure on all clothing textile products received for testing from September 01, 2008 since the procedures for testing generally match those already in practice, and helps in avoiding last minute confusion in the interpretation of effective date from testing and retailing standpoint.

Will this new rule affect the flammability of children's sleepwear (16 CFR parts 1615 & 1616)?

The CPSC maintains more stringent regulations for flammability of children's sleepwear (16 CFR parts 1615 and 1616) that are not affected by the new rule.

The Solution

Intertek is a leading non-governmental independent third-party laboratory qualified to perform an extensive range of product safety tests and to issue internationally recognized reports. Our global network caters to every part of the world and provides convenience no matter where you are. At Intertek, our business philosophy is simple; we go where our clients require us to go and utilize our vast resources and expertise in ensuring that their needs are fulfilled.

Partnership with Intertek brings increased value to your product and process, and ultimately paves the way for success in the marketplace.

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