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GLOBAL COMPLIANCE EXPRESS

法规更新、召回案例解读

REGULATIONS & LAWS, RECALL CASES STUDY



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Intertek天祥集团

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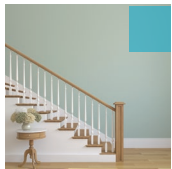
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PART 1 Toys and Children products 玩具和儿童产品

1 USA - CPSC Published Direct Final Rule on Revising Safety Standard for High Chairs (16 CFR 1231)

美国-CPSC 发布修订高脚椅安全标准的直接最终法规 16 CFR 1231

On 4/7/2021, The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has published Direct Final Rule on revision of safety standard for high chairs (16 CFR 1231). The Direct Final Rule shall be effective on 3 July 2021, unless CPSC receives a significant adverse comment by 3 May 2021.

2021 年 4 月 7 日，美国消费品安全委员会（CPSC）公布了关于修订高脚椅安全标准的直接最终法规（16 CFR 1231）。该法规将于 2021 年 7 月 3 日生效，除非 CPSC 在 2021 年 5 月 3 日前收到重大负面意见。

From 3 July 2021, high chairs shall comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F404-20 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for High Chairs.

从 2021 年 7 月 3 日起，高脚椅应符合 ASTM F404-20《高脚椅消费者安全规范》的所有适用要求。



2 Oregon/USA - Publishes Phase 3 Final Rules of Toxic Free Kids Act

美国俄勒冈州- 公布《无毒儿童法案》第三阶段最终规则

On March 1, 2021, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) has published the final rule implementing Phase 3 requirements of Oregon's 2015 Toxic Free Kids Act (TKFA).

2021年3月1日，美国俄勒冈卫生局（OHA）公布了实施俄勒冈州2015年无毒儿童法案（TKFA）第三阶段要求的最终规则。

The Toxic-Free Kids Act requires manufactures of children's products sold in Oregon to report and ultimately, for certain product categories, to remove the High Priority Chemicals of Concern for Children's Health (HPCCCHs). A list of Oregon's 68 HPCCCH is referenced here:

《无毒儿童法案》要求在俄勒冈州销售的儿童产品的制造商申报并最终针对某些产品类别移除儿童健康高度关注化学物质（HPCCCHs）。俄勒冈州68种儿童健康高度关注化学物质清单列表如下：<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?>

The Phase 3 final rule establishes detailed requirements, to remove HPCCCH or substitute HPCCCH with an alternative to make the product less hazardous or have a waiver approved by OHA for the HPCCCH by January 1, 2022 (the third deadline for the biennial reporting rule), for manufacturers of three product categories listed below:



第 3 阶段最终规则规定了详细的要求，即在 2022 年 1 月 1 日（两年期申报规则的第三个截止日期）之前，以下三类产品的制造商移除或者用危害较小的替代品替代 HPCCCH，或者获得 OHA 批准的豁免：

- Mouthable products 可放入口中的产品
- Children's cosmetics 儿童化妆品
- Products made for or marketed to children under three years of age 为 3 岁以下儿童制造或销售的产品

If seeking waiver, manufacturers must apply to OHA for a waiver by their third biennial reporting deadline, January 1, 2022. For waiver the company must either:

如果要寻求豁免，制造商必须在第三个两年期申报截止日期（2022 年 1 月 1 日）之前向 OHA 申请豁免。为获得豁免，公司必须：

- perform an exposure assessment and demonstrate that the chemical of concern does not migrate into children's bodies under condition of normal use of the product; or
进行暴露评估，并证明在正常使用该产品的情况下，相关化学品不会迁移到儿童体内；或者
- conduct an alternatives assessment to validate that eliminating or substituting the HPCCCH is not financially or technically feasible.
进行替代方案评估，以验证取消或替代 HPCCCH 在财务或技术上不可行。



If the manufacturer substitutes an HPCCCH with an alternative chemical, it must submit a hazard assessment to the OHA demonstrating that the new chemical is less hazardous than the substituted HPCCCH.

如果制造商用替代化学品替代 HPCCCH，则必须向 OHA 提交一份危险评估，证明新化学品的危险性低于被替代的 HPCCCH。

The manufacturer or trade association may request for exemption when HPCCCHs are present only as a contaminant at or above the de minimis level, and a manufacturing control process (MCP) is in place.

当 HPCCCH 仅作为一种污染物存在且浓度等于或高于最低限度，并已实施生产控制计划（MCP），则制造商或行业协会可申请豁免。

Manufacturers with annual global gross annual sales below \$5 million are exempt from all requirements of this rule.

全球年销售总额低于 500 万美元的制造商可免除此规则的所有要求。

Details of Phase 3 final rule can be reviewed at:

有关第 3 阶段最终规则的详细信息，请访问以下网址：

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/HEALTHYNEIGHBORHOODS/TOXICSUBSTANCES/Pages/Toxic-Free-Rules.aspx#phase3>



3 Canada - Proposed Amendment to Surface Coating Material Requirements

加拿大-提议修订表面涂层材料要求

Health Canada has proposed to amend the regulatory requirements for surface coating materials under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA).

加拿大卫生部已提议修订《加拿大消费品安全法》（CCPSA）中对表面涂层材料的监管要求。

1) Summary on the proposal 提案摘要

The proposed amendments to provisions regarding surface coating materials include:

关于表面涂层材料的规定提议的修订包括：

A. Expanding the meaning of "surface coating material" to include surface coating that do not dry on applications, such as electrostatically applied powder coatings, and decorative surface coating like stickers or films

将“表面涂层材料”的定义扩展到包括在应用中不会变干的表面涂层，例如静电喷涂的粉末涂料，以及装饰性的表面涂层如贴纸或薄膜。

B. Extending the application of 90 mg/kg total lead limit to surface coatings on furniture

将总铅含量限值 90mg/kg 的适用范围扩大到家具的表面涂层。



- C. Removing the heavy metal restrictions for surface coatings applied to inaccessible parts of products
取消了产品不可接触部件表面涂层的重金属限制。
- D. Removing an outdated test method
删除过时的测试方法。

2) Changes to regulations 法规具体更新

The amendments will be incorporated in the respective regulations as follows:

修订将被纳入相应的法规中，具体内容如下：

A. SOR/2016-193 Surface Coating Materials Regulations 表面涂层材料法规

- a. The regulation will define the two terms “surface coating material” and “accessible part”:

法规对“表面涂层材料”和“可接触部件”两个术语进行定义：

- “Surface coating material” means a paint or other similar material, with or without pigment, that forms a solid film after it is applied to a surface and that can be removed.

“表面涂层材料”是指具有或没有颜料的涂料或其他类似材料，在涂抹到表面后会形成一层固体薄膜并且可以被去除。



- “Accessible part” means any part of a product that may be touched, licked, mouthed or swallowed during the reasonably foreseeable use of the product

“可接触部件”是指产品的在合理可预见的产品使用过程中，可能被触摸、舔食、口含或吞咽任何部分。

- b. The 90 mg/kg total lead limit in accessible surface coating materials will apply to the following products:

可接触的表面涂层材料中 90mg/kg 的总铅限值将适用于以下产品：

- Furniture (scope expanded from children’s furniture to all furniture) 家具（范围从儿童家具扩大到所有家具）
- Products for children 儿童用品
- Pencils 铅笔
- Artist brushes 艺术家画笔

B. SOR/2011-17 Toys Regulations **玩具法规**

SOR/2016-152 Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations

婴儿床和摇篮法规

SOR/2016-179 Expansion Gates and Expandable Enclosures

Regulations **拓展门和护栏法规**

SOR/2018-186 Playpens Regulations **游戏围栏法规**



- a. For products which are within the scope of the above regulations, any surface coating material that is applied to an accessible part shall not exceed the following limits:

对于上述法规范范围内的产品，可接触部件的任何表面涂层材料不得超过以下限值：

- Total lead ≤ 90 mg/kg
总铅 ≤ 90 mg/kg
- Migration of any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, selenium or barium ≤ 1000 mg/kg
锑、砷、镉、硒或钡的化合物的迁移 ≤ 1000 mg/kg
- Total mercury ≤ 10 mg/kg
总汞 ≤ 10 mg/kg

- b. The test method (using 5 % hydrochloric acid for 10 minutes at 20°C) stated in the respective regulations will be removed. Any test method can be used to verify the compliance, if it conforms to good laboratory practices.

相应法规中规定的测试方法（在 20°C 下使用 5% 的盐酸持续 10 分钟）将被删除。如果符合良好的实验室规范，任何测试方法都可以用于验证其符合性。



PART 2 Food contact materials 食品接触材料

4 Thailand - Draft Mandatory Standard on Paper Food Contact Material

泰国-关于食品接触用纸制品强制性标准的草案

The Ministry of Industry has proposed a Ministerial Regulation which require paper food contact material to comply with draft TIS 2948-25XX. The followings are the highlight:

泰国工业部已提议一项部门规章，该法规要求纸制食品接触材料符合 TIS 2948-25XX 草案。以下是重点内容：

1) Scope 范围

This standard shall apply to untreated paper, cardboard utensils that are intended to direct contact with food. However, paper and cardboard that are used to filter hot liquids, re-heat or cook food are not applicable in this standard.

本标准适用于旨在与食品直接接触的未经处理的纸以及纸板容器。但用于过滤热液体、重新加热或烹饪食物的纸和纸板不适用于本标准。

2) Size and capacity 尺寸和容量

The size and capacity of the food contact paper shall meet the labelling claim.

食品接触纸的尺寸和容量应符合标签宣称。



3) Material 材料

Pulp and paper, chemicals used in production process, coating material and printing ink shall comply with the relevant requirements.

纸浆和纸张、生产过程中使用的化学品、涂料和印刷油墨应符合相关要求。

4) General requirements 一般性要求

Material shall be clean, free from defect, torn, pit, crumple, wrinkle, dirt, stain, and odor.

材料应清洁，无缺陷、撕裂、凹陷、起皱、起皱、污垢、污渍和异味。

5) Chemical requirements 化学要求

Pure pulp and recirculating food contact paper shall comply with the following requirements:

纯纸浆和再循环用食品接触纸应符合以下要求：

Chemical 化学物质	Limit 限量	Test method 测试方法	Type of food contacting paper 食品接触用纸的类型
Lead 铅	≤ 3 mg/kg	EN 12498	Pure pulp and recirculating 纯纸浆和再循环用纸
Cadmium 镉	≤ 0.5 mg/kg	EN 12498	
Mercury 汞	≤ 0.3 mg/kg	EN 12497	



Optical brighten agent 荧光增白剂	Not found 不得检出	EN 648	
Antimicrobial constituent 抗菌成分	No antimicrobial constituent shall be transferred 抗菌成分不得发生转移	EN 1104	
Azo dye 偶氮染料	Not found 不得检出	ISO 14362-1	Recirculating 再循环用纸
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP) 邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己)酯	≤ 1.5 mg/kg	EN 16453	
Dibutyl-phthalate (DBP) 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯	≤ 0.3 mg/kg		
Diisobutyl-phthalate (DIBP) 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯			
Dibutyl phthalate + Diisobutyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯 + 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯			
Bisphenol A 双酚 A	≤ 0.24 mg/kg	CEN/TS 13130-13	
4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone 4,4'-双(二甲氨基)苯甲酮	Not found 不得检出	Appendix G of the standard 标准的附录 G	
Benzophenone 二苯甲酮	≤ 0.6 mg/kg	Appendix C of the standard 标准的附录 C	



6) Hygiene 卫生要求

The production of paper and cardboard shall be good hygiene environment. The production shall be certified for Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)

纸和纸板的生产应具有良好的卫生环境。产品应获得《良好生产规范》（GMP）的认证。

7) Packaging 包装

Paper food contact article shall be packed to prevent contamination from outside.

食品接触用纸制品应包装好，以防止外部污染。

The weight or quantity of the paper food contact article shall meet the labelling claim.

食品接触用纸制品的重量或数量应符合标签宣称。

8) Labelling requirements 标签要求

The following information of paper sheet and paper container shall be found. Each paper food contact article shall indicate where the information can be found:

纸张和纸容器应标注以下有关信息。每个食品接触用纸制品均应指明可在何处找到这些信息：



A. Paper sheet 纸

- Product name 产品名称
- Type and design 型号和设计
- Size 尺寸
- Net quantity 净数量
- Type of food that can be used or not to be used
可以用于或不能用于的食物类型
- Maximum temperature that is suitable for acidic food use
用于酸性食品时的最高使用温度
- Do not use with fatty food 不可用于油腻的食物
- The symbol or the statement “ใช้สัมผัสอาหารได้” (mean: can be used as food contacting)
符号或声明“ใช้สัมผัสอาหารได้” (意思是：可以用作食物接触)
- Manufacturing date (in month and year) 生产日期 (月和年)
- Manufacturer name and address, or registered trademark
制造商名称和地址或注册商标
- Country of origin 原产国

B. Paper container 纸容器

- Product name 产品名称
- Type and design 型号和设计
- Size and capacity 尺寸和容量
- Net quantity 净数量



- A statement state that the paper container shall be used once, or do not use the paper container repeatedly
指出纸容器为一次性用品的声明，或指明该纸容器不能用于重复使用
- Warning statement: “ห้ามวางใกล้เปลวไฟ” (mean: Do not place near open flames) and “ห้ามใช้อุ่นหรือปรุงสุกอาหาร” (mean: Do not use to warm or cook food)
警告声明：“ห้ามวางใกล้เปลวไฟ”（意思是：不要放在明火附近）和“ห้ามใช้อุ่นหรือปรุงสุกอาหาร”（意思是：不要用来加热或烹饪食物）
- Type of food that can be used or not to be used
可以用于或不能用于的食物类型
- Maximum temperature that is suitable for acidic food use
用于酸性食品时的最高使用温度
- Do not use with fatty food 不可用于油腻的食物
- The symbol or the statement “ใช้สัมผัสอาหารได้” (mean: can be used as food contacting)
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- Manufacturing date (in month and year) 生产日期（月和年）
- Manufacturer name and address, or registered trademark
制造商名称和地址或注册商标
- Country of origin 原产国

If language other than Thai is used, the meaning shall be the same as Thai.

如果使用泰语以外的语言，其含义应与泰语相同。



5 China - Proposed New Substances related to Food Contact Materials And Articles

中国-与食品接触材料和物品有关的新的被提议物质

The China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) has proposed 5 kinds of substances related to food contact materials and articles. Here are the highlights:

中国国家食品安全风险评估中心已提议 5 种食品接触材料及制品用新品种。以下为要点：

1) New additive of food contact material and article

食品接触材料及制品用添加剂新品种

Items 名称	CAS No. CAS 号	Scope 使用范围	Maximum amount to be used 最大使用量	Specific Migration Limit 特定迁移限量 (SML)/ mg/kg	Max Residue 最大残留量(QM)	Note 备注
2-Propen-1-aminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propen-1-yl-, chloride (1:1), polymer with 2-propenamide, decarboxylated, hydrochlorides N,N-二甲基-N-2-丙烯基-2-丙烯-1-氯化铵 (1:1) 与 2-丙烯酰胺脱羧基盐酸盐的共聚物	913068-94-7	Paper and cardboard 纸和纸板	0.5% (as dry paper 以干纸计)	ND (Acrylamide 丙烯酰胺, DL=0.01 mg/kg)	-	Paper and cardboard added with the substance shall not be used in contact with infant food and breast milk 添加了该物质的纸和纸板不得用于接触婴幼儿食品及母乳



2) Expansion of the scope of additive used in food contact material and article

扩大使用范围的食品接触材料及制品用添加剂

Items 名称	CAS No.	Scope 使用范围	Maximum amount to be used 最大使用 量	Specific Migration Limit 特定迁 移限量(SML)/ mg/kg	Max Residue 最大残 留量 (QM)	Note 备注
Paraffin wax 石蜡和烃 蜡	8002- 74-2	Rubber 橡胶	3%	-	-	<p>The temperature of usage of rubber materials and articles added with this substance shall not exceed 40 °C, and shall only be used in contact with milk and milk-containing beverages, and shall not be used in contact with infant food and breast milk; the content of benzo(a)pyrene in this substance shall not exceed 0.1 mg /kg</p> <p>添加了该物质的橡胶材料及制品使用温度不得超过 40°C，仅用于接触乳及含乳饮料，不得用于接触婴幼儿食品及母乳；该物质中苯并 (a) 芘含量不得超过 0.1 mg/kg。</p>

3) New resin substance used in food contact material and article

食品接触材料及制品用树脂新品种

Items 名称	CAS No.	Scope 使用范围	Maximum amount to be used 最大使用量	Specific Migration Limit 特定迁移限量 (SML)/ mg/kg	Max Residue 最大残 留量 (QM)	Note 备注
1,4- benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-	-	Paint and coating	80% (as dry weight of coating film	7.5 (as 1,4-phthalic acid 以 1,4-苯二甲酸	-	When the temperature of



<p>benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, and 1,3-propanediol, 2-methyl 1,4-苯二甲酸与1,3-苯二甲酸、2,2,4,4-四甲基-1,3-环丁二醇、1,4-环己烷二甲醇和2-甲基-1,3-丙二醇的聚合物</p>		<p>涂料及涂层</p>	<p>以涂膜干重计)</p>	<p>计) 5 (as 1,3-phthalic acid 以1,3-苯二甲酸计) 5 (2,2,4,4-Tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol 2,2,4,4-四甲基-1,3-环丁二醇) 5 (2-methyl-1,3-propanediol 2-甲基-1,3-丙二醇) 6(Trimethylolpropane 三羟甲基丙烷)</p>	<p>usage of the paint and coating manufactured with this substance as raw materials does not exceed 130 °C, the time shall not exceed 1 hour and can be stored at room temperature for a long time, and shall not be used in contact with infant food and breast milk 以该物质为原料生产的涂料及涂层高温使用不超过130°C时，时间不得超过1h 并可在室温条件下长期贮存，不得用于接触婴幼儿食品及母乳。</p>
<p>Styrene polymer with ethyl acrylate, methacrylic acid and glycidyl methacrylate 苯乙烯与丙烯酸乙酯、甲基丙烯酸和甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯的聚合物</p>	<p>56990-26-2</p>	<p>Paint and coating 涂料及涂层</p>	<p>82.1% (as dry weight of coating film 以涂膜干重计)</p>	<p>6 (as acrylic acid 以丙烯酸计) 6 (as methacrylate 以甲基丙烯酸计) 0.02 (as glycidyl methacrylate 以甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯计)</p>	<p>When the temperature of usage of the paint and coating manufactured with this substance as raw materials does not exceed 130 °C, the time shall not exceed 1 hour and can be stored at room temperature for a long time, and shall not be used in contact with infant food and breast milk. When glycidyl methacrylate can react with food or food simulants in contact, the limit</p>



					<p>value shall be 0.02 mg/6 dm²(QM)</p> <p>以该物质为原料生产的涂料及涂层高温使用不超过 130°C时，时间不得超过 1h 并可在室温条件下长期贮存；不得用于接触婴幼儿食品及母乳。当甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯可与所接触食品或食品模拟物发生反应时，使用 0.02mg/6dm²(QM) 作为其限量值</p>
<p>2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid e 2-甲基-2-丙烯酸与 2-甲基-2-丙烯酸甲酯和 2-丙烯酸的聚合物</p>	39332-53-1	Paint and coating 涂料及涂层	16.3% (as dry weight of coating film 以涂膜干重计)	6 (as acrylic acid 以丙烯酸计) 6 (as methacrylate 以甲基丙烯酸计)	<p>When the high-temperature of usage of the paint and coating manufactured with this substance as raw materials does not exceed 130 °C, the time shall not exceed 1 hour and can be stored at room temperature for a long time, and shall not be used in contact with infant food and breast milk</p> <p>以该物质为原料生产的涂料及涂层高温使用不超过 130°C时，时间不得超过 1h 并可在</p>



						室温条件下长期贮存；不得用于接触婴幼儿食品及母乳
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Note 注:

ND: Not detected 未检出

DL: Detection limit 检出限



PART 3 Furniture 家具

6 U.S. – CPSC Approves Direct Final Rule to Adopt California Bulletin 117-2013 (TB 117-2013) for Indoor Upholstered Furniture

美国 – 消费品安全委员会批准采用加利福尼亚州第 117-2013 号公告 (TB 117-2013) 室内软垫家具的直接最终规则

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has approved a direct final rule to codify the requirements for the flammability of upholstered furniture for indoor use under the COVID-19 Regulatory Relief and Work From Home Safety Act (the Act) into the Code of Federal Regulations. The Act required CPSC to adopt California Technical Bulletin 117-2013 as a flammability standard for upholstered furniture under section 4 of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1193).

美国消费品安全委员会批准了直接最终规则，将 COVID-19 《监管救济和居家工作安全法案》下的室内软垫家具可燃性要求编入联邦法规。该法案要求消费品安全委员会根据《易燃面料法案》（15 USC 1193）第 4 条，采用加利福尼亚技术公告 117-2013 作为软垫家具的易燃性标准。

The Act defines “upholstered furniture” as:

该法案将“软垫家具”定义为：



- 1) any article of seating furniture that 任何座椅家具,
- A. is intended for indoor use 供室内使用;
 - B. is movable or stationary 可移动或固定的;
 - C. is constructed with an upholstered seat, back, or arm
带有软垫的座椅、靠背或扶手;
 - D. is 以及:
 - made or sold with a cushion or pillow, without regard to whether that cushion or pillow, as applicable, is attached or detached with respect to the article of furniture, or
用垫子或枕头制成或出售的，而不论该垫子或枕头（如果适用）相对于家具是否已安装或拆卸，或
 - stuffed or filled, or able to be stuffed or filled, in whole or in part, with any material, including a substance or material that is hidden or concealed by fabric or another covering, including a cushion or pillow belonging to, or forming a part of, the article of furniture; and
用任何填充材料全部或部分填充，包括用织物或其他覆盖物隐藏的物质或材料，也包含属于或形成家具一部分的垫子或枕头；以及



E. together with the structural units of the article of furniture, any filling material, and the container and covering with respect to those structural units and that filling material, can be used as a support for the body of an individual, or the limbs and feet of an individual, when the individual sits in an upright or reclining position;

任何填充材料，以及与这些结构单元和填充材料有关的容器和覆盖物，当人以直立或倾斜的姿势坐着时，可以用作个人身体或四肢和脚的支撑物；

2) Includes an article of furniture intended to be used by a child, and
包括拟供儿童使用的家具，以及

3) The definition does not include

该定义不包括:

- a mattress 床垫;
- a foundation 架子;
- any bedding product 任何床上用品; or 或
- furniture that is used exclusively for the purpose of physical fitness or exercise. 专为身体健康或运动目的而使用的家具。



Effective date: The rule is effective on June 25, 2021, and applies to upholstered furniture manufactured, imported, or reupholstered on or after that date, unless we receive a significant adverse comment by May 10, 2021. If we receive a timely significant adverse comment, we will publish notification in the **Federal Register**, withdrawing this direct final rule before the effective date.

生效日期：除非消费品安全委员会在 2021 年 5 月 10 日之前收到重大不利评论，否则该法规将于 2021 年 6 月 25 日生效，适用于在该日期及之后制造，进口或重新装饰的软垫家具产品。如果消费品安全委员会在规定时间内收到重大不利评论，将在《联邦公报》中发布通知，并在生效日期前撤回该直接最终法规。

Compliance date for labeling requirement: Compliance with the labeling requirement in § 1640.4 must start by June 25, 2022, and applies to upholstered furniture manufactured, imported, or reupholstered on or after that date.

标签要求的符合日期：§ 1640.4 中规定的标签要求，将于 2022 年 6 月 25 日开始执行，适用于在该日期及之后制造，进口或重新装饰的软垫家具产品。

Public comment period for the direct final rule ends on: May 9, 2021.

直接最终规则的公众意见征询期将于 2021 年 5 月 9 日结束。

The direct final rule can be reviewed at:



直接最终规则可在如下网址查看：

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-06977.pdf>

PART 4 REACH

7 EU Updates References of Nickel Release Standards for Compliance with Entry 27 of Annex XVII to REACH Regulation 欧盟更新 REACH 附录 XVII 第 27 项镍释放协调标准清单

On 20 April 2021, the European Commission has published a document on the latest references of standards for nickel release testing under Entry 27 of Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The document shall replace the previous document (2017/C 011/02) published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) on 13 January 2017.

2021 年 4 月 20 日，欧盟委员会发布了 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006 附录 XVII 第 27 项镍释放的最新测试参考标准清单（协调标准清单）。该清单取代了之前 2017 年 1 月 13 日在欧盟官方公报(OJEU)上发布的参考标准清单(2017/C 011/02)。

The reference of standard (harmonised standard) for the simulation of accelerated wear and corrosion for the detection of nickel release from coated items, has been updated from EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 to EN 12472:2020.



在本次更新中，模拟带涂层物品的加速磨损和腐蚀的方法标准 EN 12472:2005+A1:2009 更新为 EN 12472:2020。

Compared to its 2009 version, the standard EN 12472:2020 has following important updates:

与 2009 版相比，标准 EN 12472:2020 有以下重要更新：

- The material for granules changed to be **“100% outer shells of coconuts”** (updated from “outer shells of coconuts, walnuts, peanuts and almonds, mixed in a ratio 1:1:1:1 by weight”);

用于制备磨损介质的颗粒物材料更改为**“100%椰子外壳”**（取代“椰子、胡桃、花生和杏仁的外壳，以质量比按 1:1:1:1 混合”）；

- The purity requirement for the DL-lactic acid for preparing corrosive medium changed to be **“> 88%”** (updated from “> 85%”);

用于制备腐蚀介质的 DL-乳酸的纯度要求从“高于 85%”提高至**“高于 88%”**。

- Scope: articles with an outer coating containing nickel and those which are inserted into pierced ears and other parts of the human body are excluded from the scope of this standard.

标准适用范围：明确了本标准不适用于带含镍外涂层的物品，以及放置入经穿刺的耳朵和其他人体部位的物品



With immediate effect, the list of nickel release test methods for demonstrating conformity with Entry 27 of Annex XVII to REACH shall become as follows:

即日起（从 2021 年 4 月 20 日起），用于证明符合 REACH 法规附录 XVII 第 27 项镍释放要求的测试标准清单将为如下：

**Harmonised Standards for EU REACH Annex XVII Entry 27 Nickel Release
欧盟 REACH 法规附录 XVII 第 27 项镍释放测试的协调标准**

EN 1811:2011+A1:2015

Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin

（穿刺身体部件以及与皮肤直接和长期接触的物品的镍释放参考测试方法）

EN 12472:2020

Method for the simulation of accelerated wear and corrosion for the detection of nickel release from coated items

（模拟带涂层物品的加速磨损和腐蚀以检测镍释放的方法）

EN 16128:2015

Ophthalmic optics – Reference method for the testing of spectacle frames and sunglasses for nickel release

（眼科光学 - 眼镜框和太阳镜的镍释放参考测试方法）

**8 EU - Proposed Amendment to add new CMR substances
(Appendix 2, 4 and 6) in Annex XVII to REACH Regulation
欧盟-提议在 REACH 附录 VII 第 28、29、30 项新增 CMR 物质**

In April 2021, the European Commission has proposed Commission Regulation (EU) to add new CMR substances to Appendix 2,4 and 6 of Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.



2021 年 4 月，欧盟委员会提议在 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006 附录 XVII 的附件 2、4 和 6 中增加 CMR 物质。

New entries shall be added in Appendix 2, 4 and 6 of Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation, as followings:

REACH 法规附录 XVII 的附件 2、4 和 6 中将分别加入以下物质：

Appendix 2 (Entry 28 – Carcinogens: Category 1B)

附件 2（第 28 项 – 致癌物质：第 1B 类）

Substances 物质	Index No 索引号	EC No EC 号	CAS No CAS 号	Proposed Effective date 提议生效日期
silicon carbide fibres (with diameter < 3 µm, length > 5 µm and aspect ratio ≥ 3:1) 碳化硅纤维（直径<3 µm，长度>5µm，长宽比≥3:1）	014-048-00-5	206-991-8	409-21-2 308076-74-6	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
dibenzo[def,p]chrysene; dibenzo[a,l]pyrene 二苯并(a,l)芘	601-092-00-0	205-886-4	191-30-0	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
tetrafluoroethylene 四氟乙烯	602-110-00-X	204-126-9	116-14-3	To be determined 待定
1,4-dioxane 1,4-二氧六环	603-024-00-5	204-661-8	123-91-1	To be determined 待定
m-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzene; resorcinol diglycidyl ether 间双(2,3-环氧丙基)苯	603-065-00-9	202-987-5	101-90-6	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日



7-oxa-3-oxiranylbicyclo[4.1.0]heptane; 1,2-epoxy-4-epoxyethylcyclohexane; 4-vinylcyclohexene diepoxide 3-环氧乙基-7-氧杂二环[4,1,0]庚烷	603-066-00-4	203-437-7	106-87-6	To be determined 待定
2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diol 2,2-双(溴甲基)-1,3-丙二醇	603-240-00-X	221-967-7	3296-90-0	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
sodium N-(hydroxymethyl)glycinate; [formaldehyde released from sodium N-(hydroxymethyl)glycinate] N-羟甲基甘氨酸钠[N-羟甲基甘氨酸钠释放的甲醛]	607-746-00-1	274-357-8	70161-44-3	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
butanone oxime; ethyl methyl ketoxime; ethyl methyl ketone oxime 2-丁酮肟	616-014-00-0	202-496-6	96-29-7	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide; methylolacrylamide; [NMA] N-羟甲基丙烯酰胺[NMA]	616-230-00-5	213-103-2	924-42-5	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日

Appendix 4 (Entry 29 – Germ cell mutagens: Category 1B)

附件 4 (第 29 项 – 致生殖细胞基因突变性物质: 第 1B 类)

Substances 物质	Index No 索引号	EC No EC 号	CAS No CAS 号	Proposed Effective date 提议生效日期
2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diol 2,2-双(溴甲基)-1,3-丙二醇	603-240-00-X	221-967-7	3296-90-0	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide; methylolacrylamide; [NMA] N-羟甲基丙烯酰胺[NMA]	616-230-00-5	213-103-2	924-42-5	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日



Appendix 6 (Entry 30 – Reproductive toxicants: Category 1B)

附件 6 (第 30 项 – 生殖毒性物质: 第 1B 类)

Substances 物质	Index No 索引号	EC No EC 号	CAS No CAS 号	Proposed Effective date 提议生效日期
mancozeb (ISO); manganese ethylenebis (dithiocarbamate) (polymeric) complex with zinc salt 代森锰锌	006-076-00-1	-	8018-01-7	To be determined 待定
tris(2-methoxyethoxy)vinylsilane; 6-(2-methoxyethoxy)-6-vinyl-2,5,7,10-tetraoxa-6-silaundecane 乙烯基三(2-甲氧基乙氧基)硅烷	014-050-00-6	213-934-0	1067-53-4	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
Dichlorodioctylstannane 二氯二辛基锡烷	050-021-00-4	222-583-2	3542-36-7	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
dioctyltin dilaurate; [1] stannane,dioctyl-,bis(coco acyloxy) derivs. [2] 二辛基二月桂酸锡[1] 锡烷, 二辛基, 双(椰油酰氧基)衍生物[2]	050-031-00-9	222-883-3 [1] 293-901-5 [2]	3648-18-8 [1] 91648-39-4 [2]	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
7-oxa-3-oxiranyl bicyclo[4.1.0]heptane; 1,2-epoxy-4-epoxyethylcyclohexane; 4-vinylcyclohexene diepoxide 3-环氧乙基-7-氧杂二环[4,1,0]庚烷	603-066-00-4	203-437-7	106-87-6	To be determined 待定
ipconazole (ISO); (1RS,2SR,5RS;1RS,2SR,5SR)-2-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5-isopropyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol 种菌唑	603-237-00-3	-	125225-28-7 115850-69-6 115937-89-8	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether; tetraglyme 四乙二醇二甲醚	603-238-00-9	205-594-7	143-24-8	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol; [DBMC] 2,2'-亚甲基双(4-甲基-6-叔丁基苯酚) [DBMC]	604-095-00-5	204-327-1	119-47-1	To be determined 待定



2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde 铃兰醛	605-041-00-3	201-289-8	80-54-6	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
diisooctyl phthalate 邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯	607-740-00-9	248-523-5	27554-26-3	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
2-methoxyethyl acrylate 2-丙烯酸-2-甲氧基乙酯	607-744-00-0	221-499-3	3121-61-7	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
dimethomorph (ISO); (E,Z)-4-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)acryloyl)morpholine 烯酰吗啉	613-102-00-0	404-200-2	110488-70-5	To be determined 待定
1,2,4-triazole 1,2,4-三氮唑	613-111-00-X	206-022-9	288-88-0	To be determined 待定
pyrithione zinc; (T-4)-bis[1-(hydroxy-kappa.O)pyridine-2(1H)-thionato-kappa.S]zinc 吡啶硫酮锌	613-333-00-7	236-671-3	13463-41-7	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
flurochloridone (ISO); 3-chloro-4-(chloromethyl)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]pyrrolidin-2-one 氟咯草酮	613-334-00-2	262-661-3	61213-25-0	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日
3-methylpyrazole 3-甲基吡唑	613-339-00-X	215-925-7	1453-58-3	To be determined 待定
bis(α,α -dimethylbenzyl) peroxide 过氧化二异丙苯	617-006-00-X	201-279-3	80-43-3	1 March 2022 2022 年 3 月 1 日

Note 注释

Annex XVII: Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

REACH 法规附录 XVII: 《关于对特定危险物质、混合物和物品的制造、投放市场和使用的限制》



PART 5 California Proposition 65 加州 65

9 U.S. – February 2021 California Proposition 65 – 60-Day
Notices Analysis 美国-《加州第 65 号提案》2021 年 2 月
“60 天违规通知”分析

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly referred to as Proposition 65 (Prop 65), is enforced by the California Attorney General’s office or any district attorney or certain city attorneys or by any individual acting in the public interest. Prop 65 requires that an individual acting in the public interest, to enforce the Act give notice of the impending action to the person alleged to be committing the violation, along with the Attorney General, district attorneys and certain city attorneys in which the violation is alleged to have occurred. The notice must be sent to these parties no less than 60 days before commencing the action; thus, this notice is commonly referred to as the “60-day Notice of Violation”.

《1986 年安全饮用水与有毒物质提案》通常被称为《加州第 65 号提案》（Prop 65），由加州总检察长办公室，地区检察官或律师或公共利益的个人执行法案。《加州第 65 号提案》要求，为了执行该法案，公共利益的个人，以及总检察长，地区检察官或律师（统称为执行机关）应向违反该法案的当事方发出即将采取行动的通报。该通知必须在采取行动前不少于 60 天发送给当事方，因此，该通知通常被称为“60 天违规通知”。



In February 2021, there were a total of 296 60-day notices for violation of Prop 65, up from the 236 notices served in January 2020. A total of 170 of the total notices were for phthalates, accounting for 57% of the notices. Of the rest, 18% were for lead or lead compounds and the remaining 25% were for various other chemicals including acrylamide, cadmium, chromium, arsenic, mercury, furan, and asbestos.

2021年2月,《加州第65号提案》共发出296份“60天违规通知”,高于1月份发出的236份,其中有170份(占总数的57%)是对邻苯二甲酸盐的通报,18%是对铅或铅化合物的通报,余下的25%则是对其他化学物质(包括丙烯酰胺、镉、铬、砷、汞,呋喃和石棉)的通报。

Food accounted for 90 (30%) of all notices and has been excluded from the graph. The bags and cases category had the second greatest number of notices, accounting for 70 total notices (24%), 68 of the 70 notices for bags and cases were for phthalates. Notably, the remaining two notices for bags and cases were for BPA. The next category of products with the greatest number of notices was sports and recreation with 19 notices.

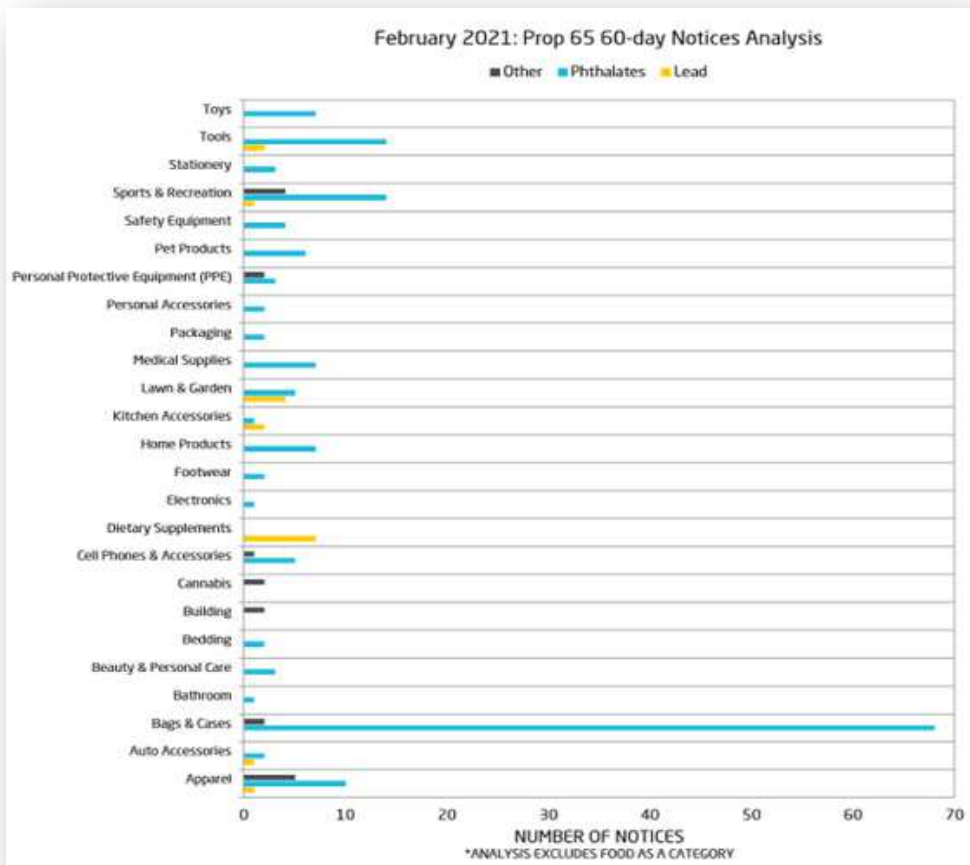
食品有90份通报(占总数的30%,未列入在下图中)。箱包类位列第二,有70份(占总数的24%),并且其中含68份邻苯二甲酸盐的通报。值得注意的是,余下的2份均是针对BPA的通报。另外,体育休闲类有19份通报。

Other interesting notices in February were 7 notices for toys and games, which were all for phthalates. There were also 8 notices issued



for BPA in shields/masks/guards, cases, sports and recreation products. Finally, there was 1 notice for asbestos, which was issued for an apartment complex. Notably, a trend we have seen continue from previous months, there were 6 notices for chromium, which were all for gloves in apparel, sports and recreation categories.

2 月份还有其他有意思的通报是，有 7 份是玩具和游戏类关于邻苯二甲酸盐的通报。防护服/口罩/护具、箱子，体育和娱乐产品也有 8 份关于 BPA 的通报。最后，有 1 份关于石棉的通报，是针对楼宇大厦发布的。值得注意的是，我们发现关于铬的通报增加的趋势从前几个月前开始目前仍在持续，2 月中有 6 份关于服装、运动和休闲类产品中手套产品含铬的通报。





10 U.S. – March 2021 California Proposition 65 – 60-Day Notices Analysis

美国-《加州第 65 号提案》2021 年 3 月“60 天违规通知”分析

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly referred to as Proposition 65 (Prop 65), is enforced by the California Attorney General’s office or any district attorney or certain city attorneys or by any individual acting in the public interest. Prop 65 requires that an individual acting in the public interest, to enforce the Act give notice of the impending action to the person alleged to be committing the violation, along with the Attorney General, district attorneys and certain city attorneys in which the violation is alleged to have occurred. The notice must be sent to these parties no less than 60 days before commencing the action; thus, this notice is commonly referred to as the “60-day Notice of Violation”.

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In March 2021, there were a total of 300 60-day notices for violation of Prop 65, up from the 296 notices served in February 2021. Majority of the notices were for lead and phthalates, accounting for 34% and 40% of the total notices, respectively. Of the remaining, 6 were for



hexavalent chromium in gloves and 10 for bisphenol-A in a variety of products including hardware, storage products and phone accessories.

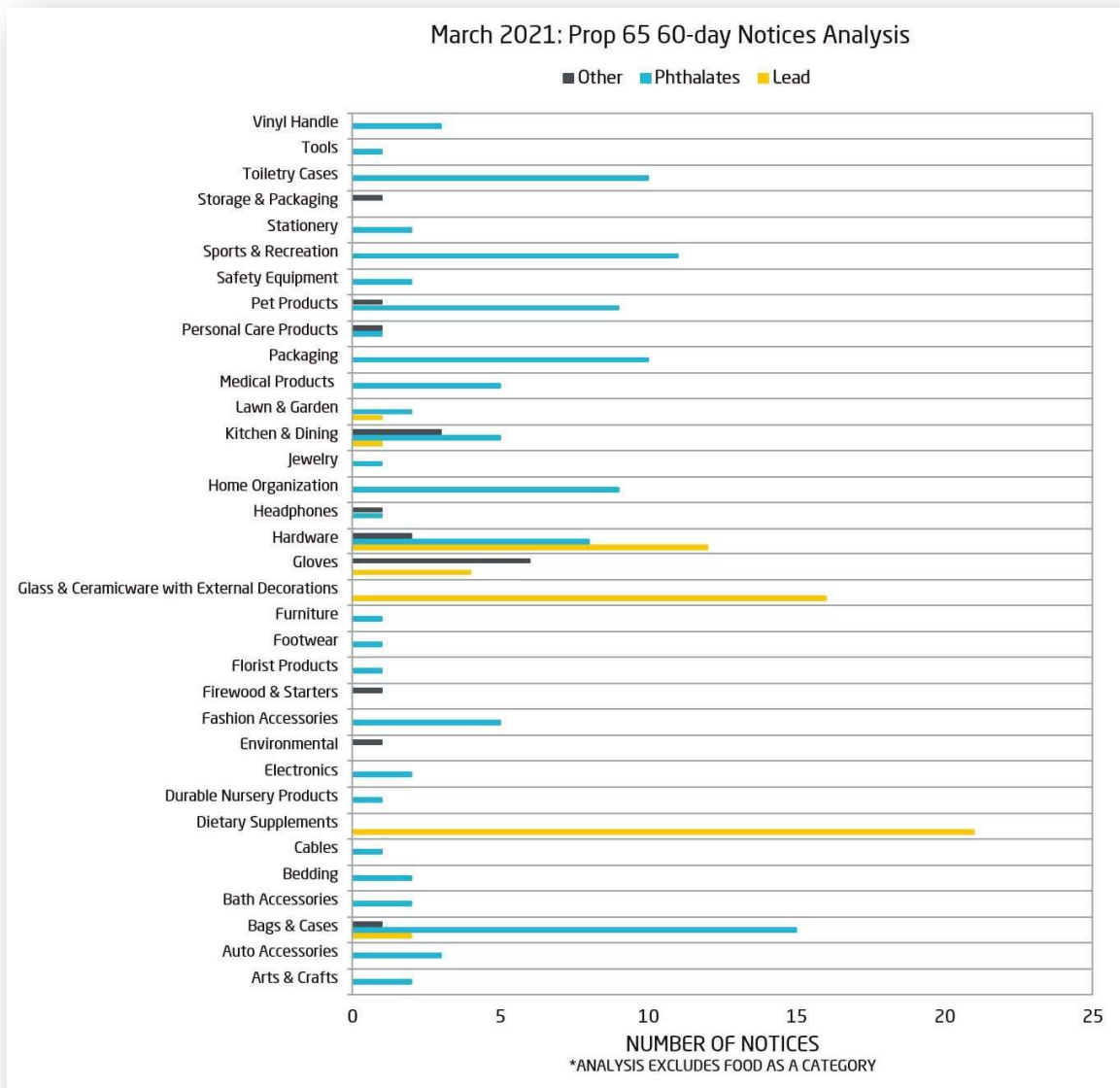
2021年3月,《加州第65号提案》共发出300份“60天违规通知”,高于2月份发出的296份。其中主要是对铅和邻苯二甲酸盐的通报,分别占总数的34%和40%。余下有6份为手套产品中六价铬的通报,10份为各类产品(包括硬件,存储产品和手机配件)中对双酚A的通报。

Bags and cases accounted for 18 notices (6%), packaging products and materials had 10 notices (3%), while food accounted for 106 notices (35%) and dietary supplements accounted for 21 notices (7%).

箱包类有18份通知(占总数的6%),包装产品和材料有10份通知(占总数的3%),而食品有106份通知(占总数的35%),而膳食补充剂有21份通知(占总数的7%)。

Notably, there were 16 notices for lead in externally decorated glass and ceramicware products, 5 notices for phthalates in medical products and 5 notices for phthalates in fashion accessories. Gloves had a total of 10 notices, 6 for hexavalent chromium and 4 for phthalates.

值得注意的是,外部装饰的玻璃和陶瓷器皿产品中有16份关于铅的通报,而关于邻苯二甲酸盐的通报,医疗产品和时尚配件各有5份通报。手套产品有10份通报,其中6份涉及六价铬,4份涉及邻苯二甲酸盐。





PART 6 Others 其它

11 France- The French Supreme Administrative Court suspends the penalty payment of the Green Dot mark

法国-暂缓执行针对含有绿点标志产品的罚款

The French Supreme Administrative Court, the Conseil d'État, has granted urgent applications for the immediate suspension of the new French labelling regulation for packaging (Document No. 450160, 450164), on 15 March 2021. Der Grüne Punkt GmbH and PRO Europe s.p.r.l., but also influential associations of the French consumer goods industry had filed such urgent applications. The penalty payment of the Green Dot mark that would otherwise come into force on 1 April 2021 with the French labelling Ordinance is thus suspended. The main proceedings of that will now follow will probably take 10-18 months.

2021年3月15日，法国最高行政法院（the Conseil d'Éta）正式批准了立即中止新的《法规标签条例》的紧急申请（法规号:No. 45160，46164）。Der Grüne Punkt GmbH、PRO Europe s.p.r.l.，以及其他具影响力的法国消费品行业协会也提出了类似紧急申请。因此，与《法国标签条例》相关的原定于2021年4月1日对法国市场商品使用绿点标志进行罚的决定也将暂停。诉讼还在继续，可能需要耗时10~18个月。



12 Turkey - Approved Amendments on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation

土耳其- 批准对于持久性有机污染物(POPs)法规的修订

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) of Turkey has approved a regulation to amend the Regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Official Gazette No. 31434. The amendments shall already enter into force.

土耳其环境与城市化部（MoEU）已批准了一项法规，以修订第 31434 号官方公报中的《持久性有机污染物（POPs）法规》。该修正案现应已生效。

According to the amendments, Annex 1 and Annex 2 to the Turkey POPs Regulation shall be amended and follow Annex I to the current EU POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021. Besides, the sections of exemptions, waste management, implementation plan, monitoring and information sharing shall also be amended.

根据修正案，将对《土耳其持久性有机污染物法规》的附件 1 和附件 2 进行修订，以符合现行的《欧盟持久性有机污染物法规》（EU）2019/1021 的附件 1。此外，还将修改豁免、废弃物管理、实施计划、监测和信息共享等部分。



Note 注:

- *Annex 1 to the Turkey POPs Regulation: List of prohibited substances*
土耳其持久性有机污染物法规 附件 1: 禁用物质清单
- *Annex 2 to the Turkey POPs Regulation: List of restricted substances*
土耳其持久性有机污染物法规 附件 2: 限制物质清单
- *Annex I to EU POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021: Substances listed in the Convention and in the Protocol as well as substances listed only in the Convention*
欧盟 POPs 法规 (EU) 2019/1021 附件 I: 公约和议定书中列出的物质以及仅公约中列出的物质

13 Japan - Approved Restrictions on PFOA and Its Salts

日本-批准对于 PFOA 及其盐类的限制

The Japanese government has published Cabinet Order No. 144 of 2021 to regulate perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts, and certain PFOA-containing products under the *Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.* The Cabinet Order shall be effective on 22 October 2021. The PFOA restrictions are as follows:



日本政府发布 2021 年第 144 号内阁令，根据《化学物质评估和制造法规》等法规，对全氟辛酸（PFOA）及其盐以及某些含 PFOA 的产品进行限制。该法令自 2021 年 10 月 22 日起生效。相关的 PFOA 限制如下：

1) PFOA and its salts shall be listed as Class I Chemical Substances.

This implies:

PFOA 及其盐类将被列为 I 类化学物质。这意味着：

A. The authority may impose import prohibition on certain products which contain PFOA and its salts.

主管部门可以对某些含有 PFOA 及其盐的产品实施进口禁令。

B. PFOA and its salts shall not be used for any purpose, unless the use is exempted by the authority.

除非经主管机关许可，否则不得将 PFOA 及其盐类用于任何用途。

C. The manufacture or import of PFOA and its salts shall require permission from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI).

PFOA 及其盐的制造或进口应获得经济、贸易和工业部（METI）的许可。



- 2) The following products which contain PFOA and its salts shall not be imported into Japan:

以下含有 PFOA 及其盐的产品不得进口到日本：

- A. Water and oil resistant processed paper 防水防油加工纸
- B. Fabric treated with water or oil repellent 经防水或防油处理的织物
- C. Detergent 洗涤剂
- D. Anti-reflective agent used in manufacture of semiconductor 半导体制造中使用的增透剂
- E. Paints and varnishes 油漆和清漆
- F. Water repellent and oil repellent 防水和防油
- G. Filling materials used as adhesive and sealing 用作粘合剂和密封用途的填充材料
- H. Fire extinguisher, fire extinguishing agent and foam fire extinguishing agent 灭火器、灭火剂和泡沫灭火剂
- I. Toner for printer 打印机碳粉
- J. Clothing treated with water or oil repellent 经防水或防油处理的衣物
- K. Floor covering treated with water or oil repellent 用防水或防油剂处理过的地板
- L. Floor wax 地板蜡
- M. Professional photographic film 专业摄影胶片



14 Korea - Proposed Amendments to Standard for Portable Laser Devices (Annex 46) under Safety Confirmation System 韩国- 提议修订安全确认系统下的便携式激光设备标准（附件 46）

The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) has issued Announcement No. 2021-109, proposing to amend the Standard for Portable Laser Devices (Annex 46) under Safety Confirmation System for consultation. The proposed amendments are as follows:

韩国技术标准局（KATS）发布了第 2021-109 号公告，提议对安全确认系统下的便携式激光设备标准（附件 46）的修订进行协商。拟议的修订如下：

1) Expanded the scope of application that from laser pointers and toys to portable laser household goods (wavelength range: 400-700 nm). However, the excluded items are:

扩大了标准的应用范围（从激光指示器和玩具到便携式激光家用物品（波长范围：400-700 nm））。但不包括：

A. Products that subjected to other laws such as the Electrical Appliances and Household Goods Safety Management Act and Medical Devices Act are excluded.

受其它法律（例如《电器和家庭用品安全管理法案》和《医疗器械法案》）约束的产品不被包括在内。



B. The products for industrial, business, performance, military use are excluded. However, products with general purpose expected to be used by general consumers or products sold or promoted on the premise that they are used by general consumers are targeted.

不包括用于工业、商业、军事和性能用途的产品。但预期将由普通消费者使用的通用产品或以被普通消费者使用的前提下进行出售或促销的产品在标准的管控范围。

2) The types of laser devices are redefined as:

激光设备的类型重新定义为：

Type A: Laser pointer (laser product to point to an object or location)

Type B: Portable laser devices other than A type

A 型：激光笔（指向对象或位置的激光产品）

B 型：A 型以外的便携式激光设备

(Example: Measuring equipment (range finder, protractor, etc.), leisure products (bicycle laser tail light, laser for golf, laser for billiard, etc.), office supplies (projection keyboard, line laser for scissors, etc.), toys and entertainment products (automatic laser for pet use, etc.), educational products (laser laboratory equipment, etc.))

（例如：测量设备（测距仪、量角器等）、休闲产品（自行车激光尾灯、高尔夫激光、台球激光等）、办公用品（投影键盘、剪刀线性激光等）、玩具和娱乐产品（宠物用自动激光等）和教育产品（激光实验室设备等））



3) Differences of structures between Type A and Type B:

A 型和 B 型之间的结构差异:

Type A portable laser devices shall not have the function of maintaining the energized state of the devices. (The function of maintaining the energized state manually is allowed.)

A 型便携式激光设备不应具有维持设备通电状态的功能（允许手动保持通电状态的功能）。

The function that maintaining the energized state is allowed for type B portable laser devices. However, such devices shall satisfy 4.3 Class of Laser during energization. In addition, if the laser has a function to turn itself off without user manipulation, the laser shall only be turned on again by the user.

B 型便携式激光设备具有保持通电状态的功能。但此类设备在通电期间应满足 4.3 类激光的要求。另如果激光器具有无需用户操纵即可自行关闭的功能，则激光器只能由用户再次打开。

Both Type A & type B shall be Class 1 or Class 2 laser products 3.

A 型和 B 型都应为 1 类或 2 类激光产品

4) The precaution of “만 19 세 미만의 청소년, 어린이가 사용하지

않게 하시오.” (means: “Do not use by adolescents or children under 19 years of age”) shall be indicated.

注意 “만 19 세 청소년, 어린이가 사용하지 않게”。（表示：“请勿由青少年或 19 岁以下的儿童使用”）。



5) The design of warning labels for each class and the location of their attachment shall follow the requirements of KS C IEC 60825-1.

每类的警告标签的设计及其附着位置应遵循 KS C IEC 60825-1 的要求。

6) The other precautions shall be displayed on the product (or the smallest unit packaging) or in the manual. Its content shall comply with the relevant requirements of KS C IEC 60825-1.

其它预防措施应在产品（或最小包装）或手册中显示。其内容应符合 KS C IEC 60825-1 的相关要求。

15 Korea - Proposed Amendments to Standard for Sunglasses (Annex 7) under Household Products subjected to Safety Standards System

韩国-提议修订安全标准系统下的家用产品中太阳镜标准（附件 7）

The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) has issued Announcement No. 2021-114, proposing to amend the Standard for Sunglasses (Annex 7) under Household Products subjected to Safety Standards System for consultation. The proposed amendments are as follows:



韩国技术标准局（KATS）发布了第 2021-114 号公告，提议对安全标准体系下的家用产品中的太阳镜标准（附件 7）进行修订。拟议的修订如下：

- 1) Improved test method for nickel elution conforms to international standards.

改进镍释放测试方法以和国际标准一致。

According to KS G ISO 24348 (Nickel elution and simulated wear test method for metal parts of eyeglasses), only the part in contact with the skin is cut to measure the elution amount.

根据 KS G ISO 24348（眼镜金属部件的镍释放和模拟磨损测试方法），仅切取与皮肤接触的部分进行镍释放量的测试。

- 2) Ray characteristics in safety and labelling requirements improved to cover UV blocking rate, visible light transmittance and description of filter

提高了对于安全性要求和标签要求中的射线特性的要求，以涵盖紫外线屏蔽率、可见光透射率和滤镜说明。

- 3) Clearly improved labelling location and information. The following items shall be indicated on the lens or glasses temple:

明显改进了标签的位置和信息。镜片或眼镜腿上应标明下列信息：

- Manufacturer or supplier 制造商或供应商
- Model 款式
- Color 颜色



- Horizontal boxed lens size with box symbol
带方框符号的方框法镜片水平尺寸
- Distance between lens 镜片间距
- Overall length of side 边长



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