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1、San Francisco/California/USA - Approved Prohibition of Certain Polystyrene Packing and Consumer Products (2016.8.3)

旧金山/加州/美国 - 通过了禁止某些聚苯乙烯包装和消费产品 (2016.8.3)

The Mayor of San Francisco has signed Ordinance No. 140-16 to amend the Environment Code. Chapter 16 of the Code shall be renamed as Food Service and Packaging Waste Reduction Ordinance. Provisions shall be added to prohibit the sale of certain products and packing materials either made from polystyrene foam, or materials that are non-recyclable and non-compostable. The ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2017. Here are the highlights:

旧金山市长签署第140-16号法令修改环境代码中的第十六章应更名为食品服务和包装减少废物条例。规定了禁止某些产品的销售包装材料不能使用聚苯乙烯泡沫或不可回收、不可降解的材料。该条例将于2017年1月1日开始执行。如下是重点部分:

1. No person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute the following products or their components that are made from polystyrene foam that is not wholly encapsulated or encased within a more durable material:
任何人都不得分销、标价出售或分发下列，没有完全封装或包裹在一个更耐用材料里面的，由聚苯乙烯泡沫制成的产品或组件。
a. Packing materials, including shipping boxes and packing peanuts;
包装材料,包括包装箱和包装填充物；
b. Coolers, ice chests, or similar containers;
冷却箱，冰箱或类似容器；
c. Pool or beach toys;
水池或沙滩玩具；
d. Dock floats, mooring buoys, or anchor or navigation markers.
码头漂浮、系泊浮标或锚或导航标记。
2. No person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute any packing materials that are not compostable or recyclable.
任何人都不得分销、标价出售或分发不可降解或不可回收再利用的包装材料。

2、1. USA - FDA Issued Final Rule Amending Regulations on Substances Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) (2016.8.17)

USA-FDA 颁布法案通用认可安全物质 (GRAS) 最终修订条例 (2016.8.17)

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has published the Final Rule amending Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) related to substances Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS). The Final Rule shall be effective from October 17, 2016.

食品药品监督管理局 (FDA) 颁布了联邦法案 (CFR) 第21条最终修改条例，该条例关于通用认可安全物质 (GRAS) ，最终条例将于2016.10.17起生效。
The final rule mainly clarifies that:
最终条例主要阐明：

- a) A substance cannot be classified as GRAS under the conditions of its intended use if the available data and information do not satisfy the safety standard for a food additive under the FD&C Act;
如果适用数据和信息在FD&S 条例下不符合食品安全添加标准，则该物质在设计使用条件下不能被认为是GRAS；
- b) General recognition of safety requires common knowledge as defined, throughout the expert scientific community knowledgeable about the safety of substances directly or indirectly added to food;
通用认可安全物质需要通过通用定义, 科学专家完全了解物质直接或间接添加到食品的安全性。

3、USA - CPSC proposed a rule to determine certain plastics that are exempt from third part phthalate testing (2016.8.18)

美国-消费品安全委员会提议取消一些塑料材料中邻苯二甲酸酯含量的第三方检测 (2016年8月18日)

- c) The procedure of submitting a GRAS Notice to FDA of the manufacturer’ s view that a specified use of a substance is not subject to the premarket approval requirements of the FD&C Act based on the manufacturer’ s conclusion that such use is GRAS.
以制造商的名义向FDA提交一份GRAS 通知的过程是指定使用一种物质不受FD&C 上市前的审核要求。基于制造商的结论认为是通用认可安全物质 (GRAS) 。

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has proposed a new rule (16 CFR Part 1308) to determine that certain plastics with specified additives do not require third party testing for compliance with the mandatory phthalates prohibitions on children’s toy and child care articles. The Commission proposed a 30 day effective date for the final rule. The followings are the highlights of the proposed rule:

美国消费品安全委员会提议(16 CFR Part 1308)针对一些含特殊添加剂的塑料材料，不再需要通过第三方检测以证明符合玩具和儿童护理产品中禁用邻苯二甲酸酯的强制要求。 此提案将在正式公布后的30天后生效。以下是该提案的重点：

- In section 108(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), children’ s toy or child care article are prohibited if they contain the following phthalates with concentration more than 0.1%: CPSIA第108部分中，儿童玩具和儿童护理用品不能含有超过0.1%的邻苯二甲酸酯
- a. Children’ s toys or child care articles:儿童玩具和儿童护理用品
 - di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
 - dibutyl phthalate (DBP)
 - benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)
- b. Children’ s toys that can be placed in a child’ s mouth or child care articles:
可入口的儿童玩具和儿童护理用品
 - diisononyl phthalate (DINP)
 - diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP)
 - di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP)

The materials of children’ s toy or child care article are required to comply with third party testing. 儿童玩具和儿童护理用品中的材料需要由第三方检测。
Accessible component parts of children’ s toys and child care articles made with the specified plastics listed in Annex 1 are not required to be third party tested. 儿童玩具和儿童护理用品的可接触部件中，存在以下附录1列表中的特殊材料不再需要第三方检测。

- Annex 1:
1. Polypropylene (PP) 聚丙烯
2. Polyethylene (PE) 聚乙烯
3. High-impact polystyrene (HIPS) 高抗冲聚苯乙烯
4. Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) 丙烯晴丁二烯苯乙烯

Note: This is just a proposed rule, not final rule. So it is not effective now.
备注：这只是一项建议性条款，还不是最终条款，所以目前没有正式生效。

4、EU - Revised Draft Amendment to Lead Migration Limits under Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC (2016.8.24)

The European Union has adjusted the draft amending Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys, in particular the lead migration limits in the table under point 13 of part III of Annex II.

欧盟 – 玩具指令2009/48/EC关于铅的迁移量的修订草案 (2016年8月24日)

欧盟调整过了2009/48/EC玩具指令中关于玩具安全的修订草案，特别是附录II 章节III 中的第13条关于铅的迁移量的要求。

Element 元素		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	mg/kg毫克/千克 in liquid or sticky toy material 在液体或粘性玩具材料中	mg/kg毫克/千克 in scrapped-off toy material 在可刮下的玩具材料中
Lead铅	Current limit 现在的限量	13.5	3.4	160
	Proposed limit 被提议的限量	2.0	0.5	23

The requirements are expected to be adopted in early 2017, and be effective in the third quarter of 2018.
该要求将在2017年初被采纳，并且在2018年的第三季度正式生效。

Note : The proposed limit of lead is more stringent than before.
备注：被提议的铅的限量要求比以前更加严格。

5、EU - Approved Commission Regulation Amending and Correcting Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on Plastic Food Contact Materials and Articles (2016.8.29)

Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1416 has been published to amend and correct Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food. It clarifies and corrects some definitions and testing methods, sets new migration limits and updates the authorised substances for manufacturing plastic food contacting materials.

欧盟公布了一项关于EU10/2011塑料食品接触材料和产品的修订(EU) 2016/1416。 该修订澄清及修改了一些定义及测试方法。设定了新的迁移限制，更新了塑料食品容器生产厂家的授权清单。

欧盟-批准了EU10/2011关于塑料食品接触材料和产品的修订 (2016年8月29日)

Implementation of provisions执行条款

- Unless otherwise specified below, Regulation (EU) 2016/1416 shall be effective from 14 September 2016.
除非另有说明，否则该法规(EU) 2016/1416将在2016年9月14日正式生效。
- Plastic food contact materials and articles complying with Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 as applicable before 14 September 2016 may be placed on the market until 14 September 2017 and may remain on the market until exhaustion.
对不符合新法规要求但是符合(EU)10/2011 的塑料食品接触材料和产品可继续投放市场至 2017年9月14日，并且可以一直销售到存货卖完。

Key amendments to Regulation (EU) No 10/2011主要修订的内容：

In Annex I (Substances) 附录I（化合物）

Location 位置	Amendment 修改
Table 1 (Union list) 表1（联合列表）	The entry concerning food contact material (FCM) substance No 87 is replaced. 取代食品接触材料No.87物质
	Entries concerning FCM substances Nos 871, 1031, 1034, 1045, 1048, 1051, 1052 and 1053 are inserted. 添加食品接触材料No.871,1031,1034,1045,1048,1051,1052和1053
	The entry concerning FCM substance No 725 is deleted. 删除食品接触材料No.725
Table 2 (Group restriction of substances) 表2（化合物限用组合）	The entries concerning group restriction No 2 are replaced. 取代第二组物质
Table 3 (Verification of compliance) 表3（符合性验证）	A note on verification of compliance, No (22), is added. 添加No22符合性验证注释

In Annex II (Restrictions on materials and articles) 附录II（材料和物质中限用物质）

Point 1: Change in specific migration limits of heavy metals (effective from 14 September 2018)

第1：重金属的特殊迁移的变化（2018年9月14日生效）

Heavy metal 重金属	Migration limit (mg/kg food or food simulant) 迁移限量（mg/kg 食物或食品模拟物）	
	Current现在的	Amended修订后的
Aluminium铝	(Not applicable, newly added) （不适用，新增）	1
Zinc锌	25	5

In Annex III (Food simulants) 附录III(食品模拟物)

Clause条款	Amendment修订
Table 1 (List of food simulants) 表1 (食品模拟物列表)	Food simulant D2 shall be referred as “any vegetable oil containing less than 1 % unsaponifiable matter” . 食品模拟物D2应当参考 “任何植物油含有小于1%的非皂化物”
Table 2 (Food category specific assignment of food simulants) 表2 (食品类食品模拟物具体分配) (Note: This part shall be effective from 14 September 2018) (备注：这部分2018年9月14日正式生效)	Simulants are assigned for the following foods: 按下列食物具体分配模拟液： <ul style="list-style-type: none">unpeeled and uncut fresh fruits未剥皮为切开的新鲜水果unpeeled and uncut vegetables未剥皮为切开的蔬菜peeled and/or cut fresh fruits剥皮或切开的水果

In Annex V (Compliance Testing)附录V (符合性测试)

Location 位置	Amendment修订
Table 2 (Contact temperature) 表2 (接触温度)	Testing rules are added for contact temperatures:增添食品接触测试温度 <ul style="list-style-type: none">in between 175°C and 200°C 在175到200度之间above 200°C 200度以上 Materials and articles used at contact temperatures exceeding 175°C shall be tested using only simulant E. 食品接触材料接触温度超过175度只需要测试模拟液E
Point 2.1.4 第2.1.4	The specific testing conditions for contact times above 30 days at room temperature and below are replaced. 取代特殊迁移测试条室温接触时间超过30天
Point 2.1.6 第2.1.6	The testing method for repeated use articles is replaced. 取代重复使用产品测试方法

6、California/USA - Approves Specific Inclusion of Gun-Shaped Phone Cases to Definition of Imitation Firearm (2016.8.30)

加利福尼亚州/美国 -批准增加特殊枪械形状的手机壳到模拟枪械的定义中 (2016年8月30日)

The Governor of California has signed the bill (AB 1798) to approve an act which specifically includes a firearm-like cellphone protective case to the definition of imitation firearm for the restrictions. Here is its amended definition:

加州州长签署了法案AB 1798批准了具体包括枪械形状的手机保护套的模拟枪械的定义的限制。这是其修改定义:

“Imitation firearm” means any BB device, toy gun, replica of a firearm, or other device that is so substantially similar in coloration and overall appearance to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to perceive that the device is a firearm. “Imitation firearm” also includes, but is not limited to, a protective case for a cellular telephone that is so substantially similar in coloration and overall appearance to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to perceive that the case is a firearm.

“模拟枪械”是指任何BB设备,玩具枪,枪的复制品,或其他设备,从颜色和整体外观与现有的枪械大体上相似从而被误以为是真正枪械,“模拟枪械”还包括,但不仅限于与实际枪械特征外观非常相似的手机保护壳

1、The British Standard Technical Committee published BS EN 581-2:2015 Outdoor furniture — Seating and tables for camping, domestic and contract use Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements and test methods for seating published (the previous version is BS EN 581-2:2009)

英国标准化委员会发布了BS EN 581-2:2015户外家具 露营、家用和公共场合户外桌椅 第2部分 椅子的机械安全要求和测试方法 (之前的版本是BS EN 581-2:2009)。

Compared to the current version, the main modifications are:
和之前的版本相比，有如下主要的更新：

- new requirements for tests, and loungers are no longer in an annex but in the standard, which is a simplification of the standard (requirements and clauses harmonized with the Clause 7 of the standard);
新的测试要求中，躺椅不再单独做作为一个附录存在，是合并入标准中，这样使得标准更加简洁明了(条款7统一了各种测试要求);
- a simplification of chapters has been made: test equipment;
更新了一个简明的章节：测试设备
- a modification of reference (EN 1728:2012) has been made.
更新了参考标准EN 1728:2012

2、The Australian voluntary toy standard, AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013, is now updated to AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2016 to keep the standard identical to ISO 8124-1:2014.

澳大利亚和新西兰联合标准委员会就儿童玩具安全发布了AS/NZS 8124.1:2016自愿型标准，以取代原标准AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013。更新后的内容与国际标准ISO 8124-1:2014一致。

The below is the main changes for your reference: APPENDIX ZZ indicated the detail changes .
以下是主要更新，附录ZZ中详述了修订之处。

- add the new dash point fibrous filling material of exempt small part material 在小部件豁免条款中新增加 “纤维填充材料”
- add the kinetic energy requirement of bow and arrow of the projectile toys 新增加弓箭玩具中弹射物单位接触面积的动能要求
- change the tolerance of tip radius of the projectile toys 调整用于测试弹射物顶端的径规的公差
- change the small part requirement and suction cup requirement of the projectile requirements 修正小部件和带吸盘的弹射物的要求

Note: the toy standard AS/NZS 8124.1:2016 is voluntary standard, for product safety requirement , special toy products shall also comply with Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) requirement
注意：AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2016为自愿型标准，特殊玩具产品还需要满足澳大利亚竞争与消费品委员会 (ACCC)的相关要求

3、The Australian voluntary toy standard, AS/NZS ISO 8124.2:2009, is now updated to AS/NZS ISO 8124.2:2016 . It is in adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from the current ISO 8124.2:2014

澳大利亚和新西兰联合标准委员会就儿童玩具安全发布了自愿性标准AS/NZS 8124.2:2016标准，旧版标准AS/NZS ISO 8124.2:2009，该标准复制了国际标准ISO 8124.2:2014

The objective of this Standard is to provide flammability requirements for toys, and flammability labelling requirements for certain materials used in or on toys.
本标准的目的是提供玩具、易燃性要求和某些易燃性材料标签要求。

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

- revise the definition of "hair" "flammable liquid" "flammable gas" "highly flammable liquid"
修订 “毛发”、“可燃气体”、“液体”和“高度易燃液体” 这些术语的定义
- add the definition of "extremely flammable liquid" "chemical toy" "material that behaves in a similar manner to hair" "moulded head mask"
增加了“极其易燃液体”、“化学玩具”、“具有类似功能材料”和“面具模具” 的定义
- add the distance limit from the flame to upper surface to soft filled toys test method
增加了毛绒玩具测试方法中测试火焰的上层高度限制。

4、The Australian voluntary toy standard, AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012, is now updated to AS/NZS 8124.3:2012 . It is in adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from the current ISO 8124.3:2012

澳大利亚和新西兰联合标准委员会就儿童玩具安全发布了自愿性标准AS/NZS 8124.3:2012标准，旧版标准AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012，该标准复制了国际标准ISO 8124.3:2012

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

On the front cover and title page delete designation ‘AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012’ and replace with ‘AS/NZS 8124.3:2012’ .
首页和章节处名称由原先的 ‘AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012’ 改为 ‘AS/NZS 8124.3:2012’ 。

Replace the word “up to” by “under” to read:— all toys intended for or suitable for children under 72 months of age
所有玩具由原先到达72个月的年龄段改为在72个月以下的年龄段。

5、The American National Standards Institute published the new version ASTM F2417-2016 Standard Specification for Fire Safety for Candles (the previous version is ASTM F2417-2011)

美国国家标准协会发布新版蜡烛燃烧安全规范标准ASTM F2417-2016 (旧版是ASTM F2417-2011)

Compared to the current version, the main modifications are:
和之前的版本相比，有如下主要的更新：

- Safety Requirements for Paints/Coatings on Candles
This safety requirement is intended to cover all candles which contain a coating or a painted surface. This requirement excludes filled containers where there is a noncombustible material, such as glass, between the flame and the painted/coated surface.

4.6.1 Rationale—Candles with coating or paint applied to the outside of the product are susceptible to the secondary ignition of this coating or paint, thereby leading to the possibility of candle fires if this occurs. This requirement will reduce the possibility of this happening. There is no data to indicate that coatings on the exterior of filled containers are a concern, therefore they are excluded from the requirement.

4.6.2 Performance Requirement:
4.6.2.1 When the candle is tested in accordance with 5.2 of the specification, no secondary ignition shall occur. A minimum of 24 identical candles shall be tested.
4.6.2.2 Record the candle as passing the secondary ignition specification if no secondary ignition is observed during the testing in 4.3.2.

新增了对于带有涂层的蜡烛的要求：不能有第二燃点，并且至少必须测试24个样品

欧盟 Euro Union



欧盟-食品容器 EU-Food Contact Material



美国 United State



加拿大 Canada

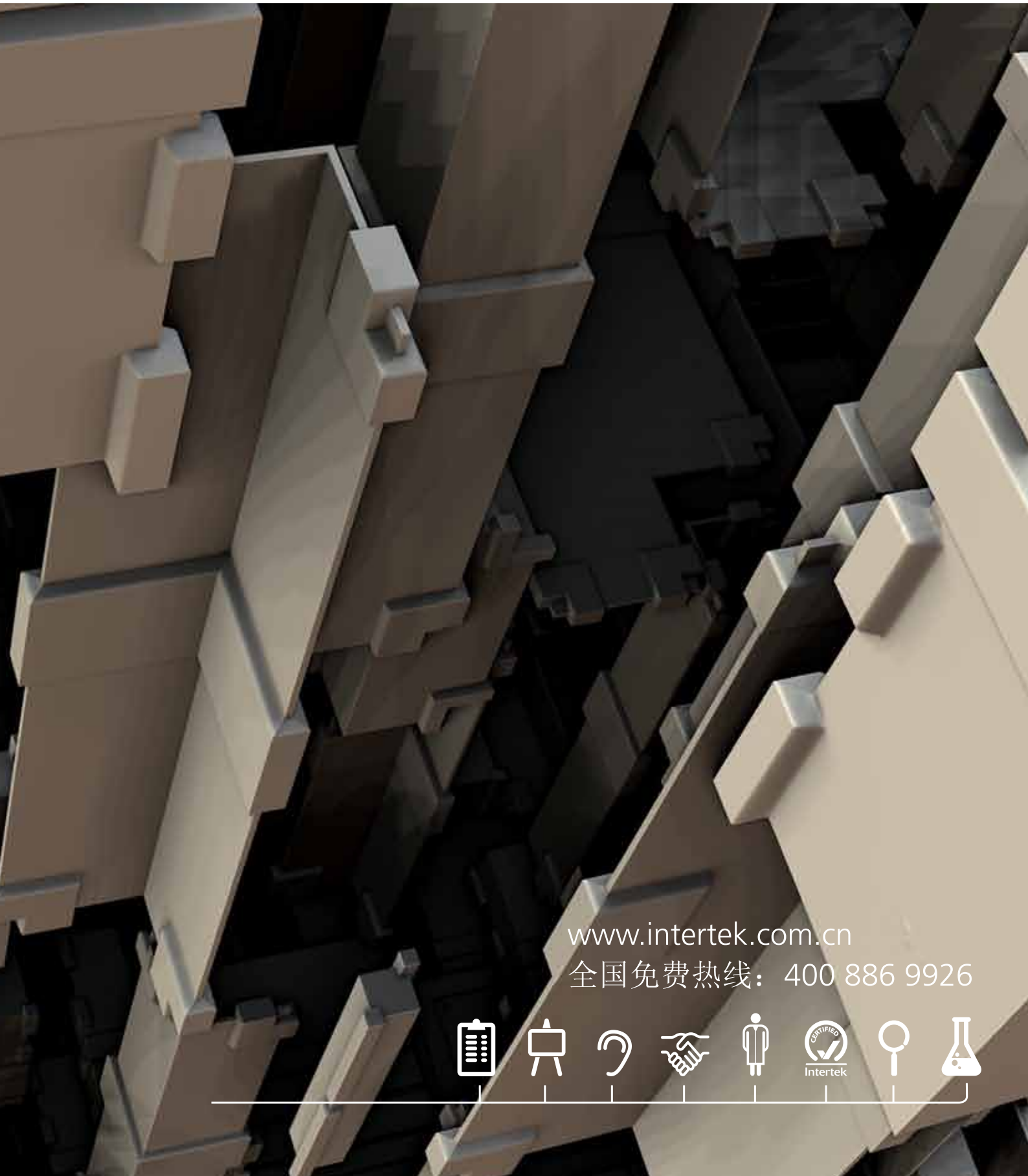


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