



## Jewelry Recall Notifications-2021 report 3

Jewelry brings some beauty to human, but it may impact people’s health when containing hazardous substances. To protect public health, EU, US, Canada and other countries have established special warning notification mechanism to prevent or restrict the marketing or use of products posing a serious risk to the health and safety of consumers.

66 notifications information in report 3, Second quarter of 2021 on jewelry, are from Germany, France, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Slovakia and Canada. Among the notified cases, up to 41 notifications of jewelry are from China among all those notifications. Jewelry were notified because of contains excessive amounts of cadmium, contains excessive amounts of lead and releases an excessive amount of nickel. The details are presented in the following table:

Risk	Regulation/ Standard	Notification count	Products
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Lead</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII SOR/2018-82	4	Children's necklaces and pendants, Rings, Bracelets
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Cadmium</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	43	Necklaces, Rings, Pendants, Bracelets, Earrings, Jewelry kits, Hair accessories, Cufflinks
Releases an excessive amount of <b>Nickel</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	7	Necklaces, Piercing studs, Earrings, Bracelets
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Lead and Cadmium</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	8	Necklaces, Bracelets, Jewelry kits, Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Lead</b> and releases an excessive amount of <b>Nickel</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	Necklaces
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Cadmium</b> and releases an excessive amount of <b>Nickel</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	Ring, Necklaces, Bracelets

### Chemical substances exceeding the briefing :

1. Among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of recall cases involving cadmium was the largest, as high as 81.8%, ranking first; the second was contains an excessive amount of lead, which accounted for 19.7%, ranking second; the third was the nickel release exceeding the standard, Reached 16.7%. In jewelry recalls of this quarter excessive levels of cadmium is a particularly serious problem, but also reflects the **EU supervision of chemical substances cadmium is very large.**



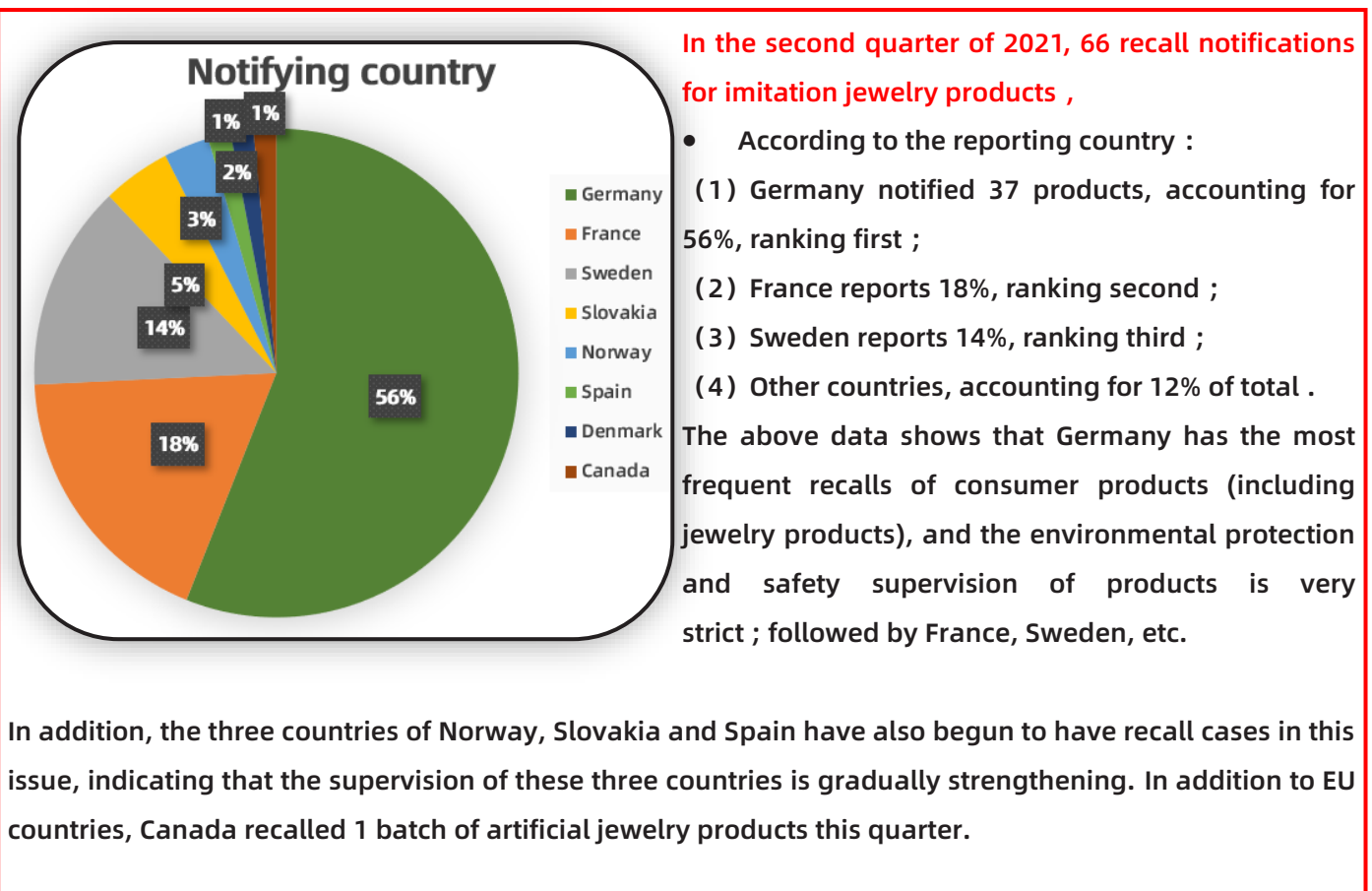
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2. According to the information, most of the products with excessive nickel release are earrings/body piercing accessories. This is because most of these accessories need to be pierced on human skin, and REACH requires that the nickel release of piercing accessories is more than direct products that come into contact with the skin are more stringent, limit of no more than  $0.2\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$  .

### Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

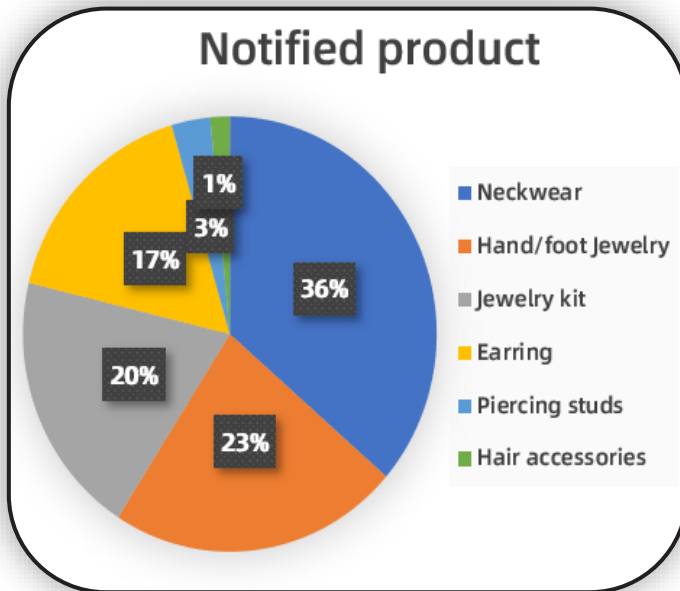
1. Most of the lead and cadmium content in the jewelry recall this quarter are alloy jewelry. And the excessive lead and cadmium content of this kind of jewelry is caused by the unqualified alloy smelting process, need more attention needs to be paid to the raw material selection of the product.
2. The metal coating is prone to excessive nickel release due to uneven electroplating technology.





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In the second quarter of 2021, 66 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products ,

- According to product category :
  - (1) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) were recalled at 24, accounting for 36%, ranking first ;
  - (2) Hand/foot Jewelry recalls accounted for 23%, ranking second ;
  - (3) Jewelry kit recalls accounted for 20%, ranking third ;
  - (4) Earrings recalled 17%, ranking fourth .

The above data shows that different types of jewelry have different recall ratios. The main reasons include:

- (1) Product demand or export quantity is different;
- (2) The production materials selected by the industry for different types of products are different;
- (3) Due to structural differences, different types of products have different production processes, etc.

Based on the above, for enterprises related to artificial jewelry products, on the one hand, they need to understand the relevant laws and regulations/standard requirements of the export market countries/regions. On the other hand, they should combine recent recall data and analysis in the supply chain of product selection, processing, and mass production. Strengthen management and control efforts to ensure the safety and environmental protection of exported products.

参考网站:

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls/2021/Primark-Recalls-Nose-Piercing-and-Body-Bars-Due-to-High-Levels-of-Nickel-Risk-of-Skin-Irritation>

<https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/screen/webReport/detail/10000027>

<https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/screen/webReport/detail/10000028>

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## 饰品召回通报预警—2021年第3期

饰品的广泛使用，创造了美的同时也威胁着身体健康。为了保障消费者的合法权益，欧盟、美国、加拿大等国建立了专门的预警通报机制，欧盟RAPEX系统、美国CPSC官网以及加拿大Health Canada官网定期公布在其境内出现的不安全产品的召回信息。此外，美国和加拿大还会对某些产品实施联合召回。

2021年第二季度（第13-25周），关于仿真首饰品的66则召回通报信息，来自德国、法国、瑞典、丹麦、挪威、西班牙、斯洛伐克和加拿大。通报案例中中国产的高达41例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标，包括铅含量超标、镉含量超标和镍释放量超标。通报详情汇总如下：

通报原因	违反法规/标准	通报数量	涉及产品
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII SOR/2018-82	4	儿童项链和吊坠、戒指、手镯
镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	43	项链、戒指、吊坠、手镯、耳饰、饰品套件、发饰配件、袖扣
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	7	项链、身体穿刺饰品、耳饰、手镯
铅、镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	8	项链、手镯、饰品套件、耳饰
铅、镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	项链
镉、镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	戒指、项链、手镯

### 化学物质超标简析：

1.本季度饰品召回涉及的化学物质中涉及镉的召回案例最多，高达81.8%，位居第一；其次为铅含量超标占比19.7%，位居第二；第三则是镍释放量超标达到16.7%。说明产品中镉含量超标的问题尤为严重，也反映**欧盟对化学物质镉的监管力度是非常大**。

2.根据通报汇总表的信息，镍释放量超标的产品多为耳饰/身体穿刺饰品，这是因为此类饰品穿戴方式大多都需要穿刺人体皮肤，而REACH法规要求穿刺类饰品镍释放量要比直接与皮肤接触的产品更严格，其限值要求为不得超过0.2µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/week。

### 化学物质超标的原因分析：

1.本季度饰品召回中铅镉含量超标的大部分都是合金饰品，而此类饰品造成铅镉超标是因为合金冶炼工艺不合格造成，需要多关注产品的原材料选用。

2.金属镀层易出现镍释放量超标的情况是因为电镀工艺参差不齐造成的。

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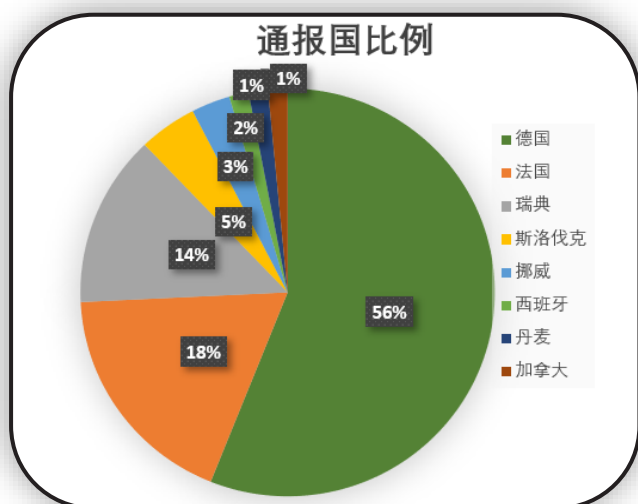
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## 饰品召回通报预警—2021年第3期

续:



2021年第二季度仿真首饰品的66则召回通报信息中,

按照通报国:

- (1) 德国通报产品高达37则, 占比56%, 位居第一;
- (2) 法国通报占比18%, 位居第二;
- (3) 瑞典通报占比14%, 位居第三;
- (4) 其他国家, 总占比12%。

以上数据说明, 德国对消费品(包括首饰品)的召回最为频繁, 对产品的环保安全监督力度很大; 其次为法国、瑞典等。另外, 挪威、斯洛伐克和西班牙这3个国家在本期也开始出现召回案例, 说明该3个国家的监管力度也在逐步加强。除欧盟国家外, 加拿大在本季度召回1批次仿真首饰品。

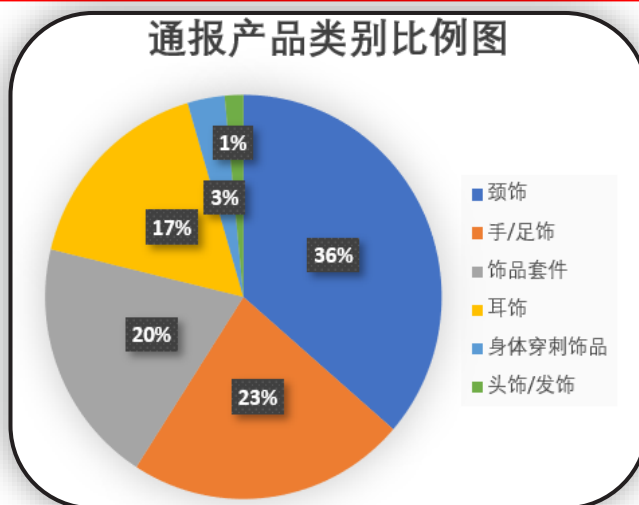
2021年第二季度仿真首饰品的66则召回通报信息中,

按照产品类别:

- (1) 颈饰(项链和吊坠等)召回为24则, 占比高达36%, 排名第一;
- (2) 手/足饰召回占比为23%, 排名第二;
- (3) 饰品套件召回占比为20%, 排名第三;
- (4) 耳饰召回占比为17%, 排名第四。

以上数据表明, 不同类别的仿真首饰品召回比例有所不同, 主要原因包括:

- (1) 产品需求或出口数量不同;
- (2) 行业针对不同类别产品选取的生产材质不同;
- (3) 由于结构差异, 不同类别产品生产工艺不同, 等。



综合以上, 对于仿真首饰品相关企业, 一方面需要了解出口市场国家/地区的相关法规/标准要求, 另一方面, 应结合近期召回数据及分析, 在产品选材、加工、大货生产等供应链环节加强管控力度, 保证出口产品安全环保。

参考网站:

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls/2021/Primark-Recalls-Nose-Piercing-and-Body-Bars-Due-to-High-Levels-of-Nickel-Risk-of-Skin-Irritation>

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<https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/screen/webReport/detail/10000033>

<https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/screen/webReport/detail/10000034>

备注: 以上图片均来自以上参考网站。

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