



Jewelry Recall Notifications-2022 report 1

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.

47 notifications information in report 1, first quarter of 2022 on jewelry, are from The Netherlands, Slovakia, Lithuania and Germany. Among the notified cases, up to 20 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 , releases an excessive amount of nickel and continuously emitting ionizing radiation.

The details are presented in the following table:

| Risk | Regulation/ Standard | Notification count | Products |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium . | REACH ANNEX XVII | 37 | Necklace with pendant; Neck-lace; Earrings; Bracelet; Ring; Brooch; Diadem; jewelry accessories (pendant and Clasps) |
| Releases an excessive amount of Nickel . | REACH ANNEX XVII | 2 | Earrings |
| Contains excessive amounts of Lead and Cadmium . | REACH ANNEX XVII | 2 | Bracelet (with pendant); Earrings |
| Contains radioactive materials that continuously emit ionizing radiation . | COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2013/59/EURATOM | 6 | Bracelet; Necklace; pendant |

Substances exceeding the briefing :

1. Among the recalled jewelry in this quarter, the amount of recall cases involved excessive cadmium was the largest, as high as 79.6%, ranked first. the second was the products contained radioactive materials that continuously emit ionizing radiation, which accounted for 12.2%. The third was the products contained an excessive lead and nickel release , reached 4.1%. It showed excessive levels of cadmium in jewelry is a particularly serious problem, also reflected the **EU supervision on chemical substances is very strict**.

2. According to the information, the products with excessive nickel release were earrings. This was because most of them need to be pierced on human skin. REACH requires that the nickel release of piercing accessories is stricter than



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direct products that come into contact with the skin. The limit is no more than 0.2µg/cm²/week .

3. In this quarter, recalls firstly appeared the risk of ionizing radiation because the products contained radioactive substances such as magnetite and ore, which will continuously emit ionizing radiation.

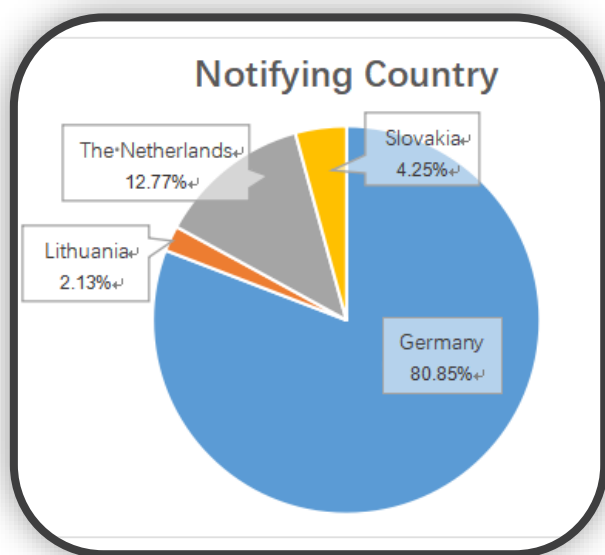
The reasons analysis of recalled jewelry:

1. Cadmium content: Most of recalled jewelry with excessive cadmium content in this quarter were cadmium alloy jewelry. This material has the characteristics of high tensile strength, wear resistance and appropriate price, and may be used in jewelry manufacturing. Therefore, the selection of raw materials should be paid more attention.

2. Nickel release: The metal plating is prone to excessive nickel release due to nickel used in the plating or uneven electroplating technology.

3. Ionizing radiation: The products use magnetite and ore, which contain radioactive substances without treatment.

In the first quarter of 2022, 47 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products ,



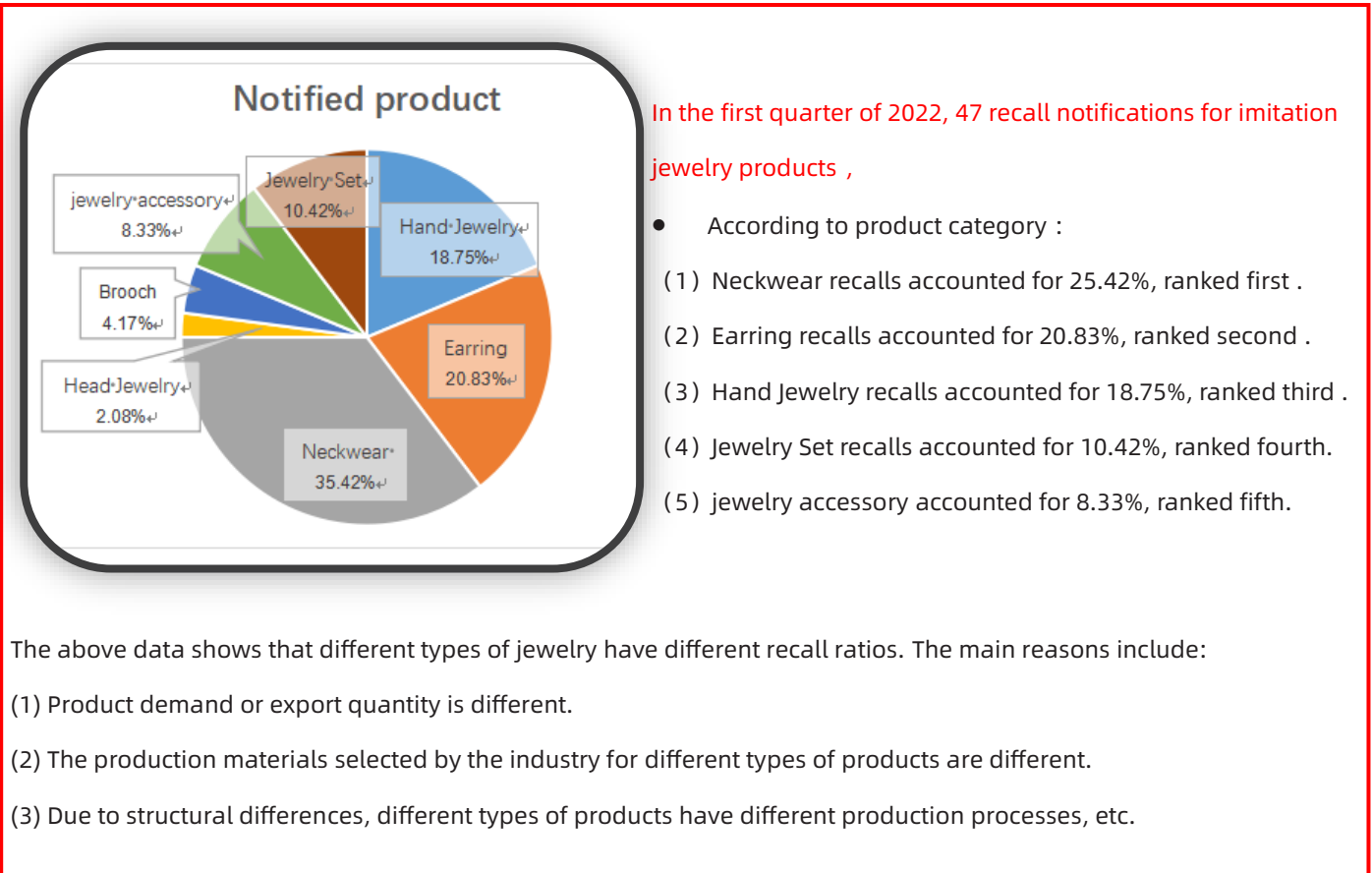
- According to the reporting country .
 - (1) Germany notified 38 products, accounted for 80.85%, ranked first .
 - (2) The Netherlands reported 20.0%, ranked second .
 - (3) Slovakia reported 4.25%, tied for third .

The above data showed that Germany had the most frequent recalls of jewelry products, and the environmental protection and safety supervision of products was very strict. The second was The Netherlands. The Netherlands firstly recalled some jewelry because of radiation emitting, such risks need to be noted. Slovakia had recalled for four consecutive quarters, so product compliance need to be paid special attention when products enter Slovakia. At last, there was only one case recalled by Lithuania, the export was also noteworthy.



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

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饰品召回通报预警—2022年第1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。

2022年第一季度（第1-13周），关于仿真首饰品的47则召回通报信息，来自荷兰、斯洛伐克、立陶宛、德国。通报案例中中国出口的高达20例，涉及的通报原因包括：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；以及因含放射性物质持续产生电离辐射。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 |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| 镉含量超标 | REACH ANNEX XVII | 37 | 吊坠项链；耳饰；项链；胸针；手镯；戒指；王冠；饰品配件（钩扣、吊坠） |
| 镍释放量超标 | REACH ANNEX XVII | 2 | 耳饰 |
| 铅、镉含量超标 | REACH ANNEX XVII | 2 | 手镯（吊坠部件）；耳饰 |
| 含放射性物质持续产生电离辐射 | COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2013/59/EURATOM | 6 | 手镯；项链；吊坠 |

物质超标简析：

- 本季度饰品召回因化学物质镉超标数量最多，占比高达79.6%，位居第一；第二是因含放射性物质持续产生电离辐射，占比达到12.2%；镍释放量和铅含量超标占比4.1%，并列第三。说明产品中镉含量超标的问题尤为严重，也反映欧盟对首饰品中化学物质的监管力度很大。
- 根据通报汇总表的信息，镍释放量超标的产品为耳饰，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 $0.2\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ 。
- 本季度中首次出现电离辐射的风险，这是因为产品含有的磁石、矿石等含放射性物质，这些物质会持续性释放电离辐射。

饰品召回的原因分析：

- 镉含量：本季度饰品召回中镉含量超标的大部分都是合金饰品，而此类饰品镉易超标是因为采用了镉合金原料，镉合金原料具有较高的抗拉强度、耐磨性和价格适宜等特点，会被用于饰品制造中，因此需要多关注产品的原材料选用。
- 镍释放：金属镀层易出现镍释放量超标的情况是因为镀层含镍、或电镀工艺参差不齐造成的。
- 电离辐射：产品采用了含有放射性物质的磁石、矿石等，且未进行辐射等优化处理，直接制成成品。

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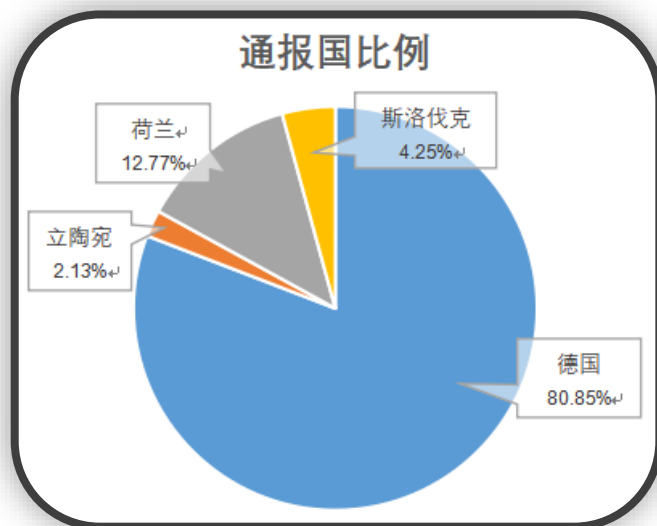
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饰品召回通报预警—2022年第1期

续:



2022年第一季度仿真首饰品的47则召回通报信息中,

按照通报国:

- (1) 德国通报产品高达38则, 占比80.85%, 位居第一;
- (2) 荷兰通报占比12.77%, 位居第二;
- (3) 斯洛伐克通报占比4.25%, 位居第三。

以上数据说明, 德国对首饰品的召回最为频繁, 对产品的环保安全监督力度很大; 其次为荷兰, 荷兰首次出现多例释放辐射的产品召回, 今后需要多加关注磁石矿石等饰品部件的风险。位居第三的斯洛伐克在连续四个季度出现召回, 因此产品进入斯洛伐克也尤其需要注意产品的合规。最后, 立陶宛召回首饰品一例, 虽此次召回数量不多, 但出口也值得注意。

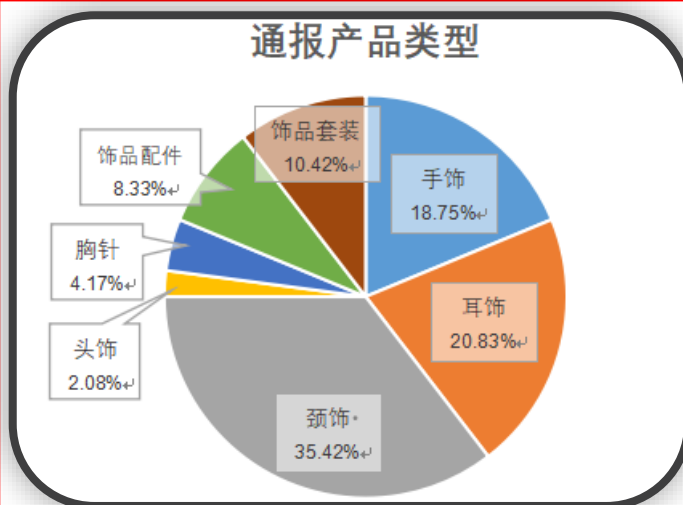
2022年第一季度仿真首饰品的47则召回通报信息中,

按照产品类别:

- (1) 颈饰召回占比高达35.42%, 排名第一;
- (2) 耳饰召回占比为20.83%, 排名第二;
- (3) 手饰召回占比为18.75%, 排名第三;
- (4) 饰品套装召回占比10.42%, 排名第四;
- (5) 饰品配件召回占比8.33%, 排名第五;

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, 另外一方面, 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/10000035>

备注: 以上图片均来自以上参考网站。

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