



Food Contact Material Recall Notifications - 2022 report 4

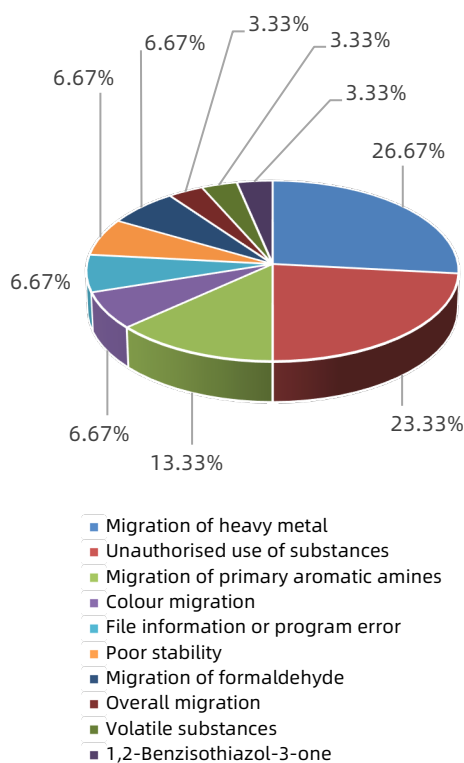
Food safety closely relates to food contact materials (FCM). With the development of FCM, kinds of safety problems accompany to appear too. Many countries lay down strict requirements to regulate FCM, such as EU, and it also build a special warning systems to exchange information about measures taken responding to serious risks detected in FCM.

This report summarizes the notifications of food contact materials from Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) of the European Union in the fourth quarter of 2022. There were total 30 notifications in the fourth quarter of 2022 with **19 notifications for Chinese products**. The analysis is as follows:

1. Analysis of the reason for the notification

The reasons for the 50 notifications in the fourth quarter mainly included chemical risks, the use of unauthorized substances and procedure documents. Among these notifications, the largest number of notifications were caused by the chemical risk, in which the excessive migration of heavy metal was notified the most, 8 times in total, accounting for about 26.67%. The second is the use of unauthorized substances, a total of 7 times, accounting for about 23.33%. See Figure 1 for details.

Figure 1 Distribution of the number of notification reasons (times) and their proportions



◆ Reason for notification "ranking list"

■ No. 1: Migration of heavy metal (26.67%)

Analysis: The main notified products are ceramic, glass and metal products. The raw materials of these products mainly come from minerals. Poor mineral raw materials may contain a lot of harmful heavy metals. Secondly, the substandard processing technology may also lead to the easy dissolution of heavy metals in products.

■ No. 2: Unauthorised use of substances (23.33%)

Analysis: In June 2020, the European Commission expert group issued a [bamboo fiber research report](#), clarifying that (EU) No. 10/2011 does not permit the use of broken bamboo, bamboo powder, corn starch and other similar substances as additives in plastic materials and products. Therefore, a large number of bamboo fiber products have been recalled.

■ No. 3: Migration of primary aromatic amines (13.33%)

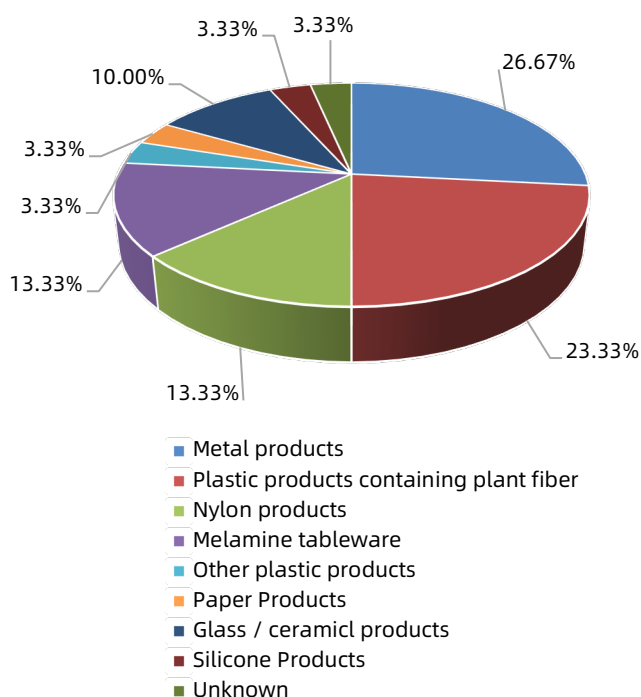
Analysis: The presence of additives (such as azo) or monomer residues (such as nylon products) in food contact materials may produce primary aromatic amines. After the [\(EU\) No. 2020/1245](#) was issued, the detection limit of 23 primary aromatic amines dropped to 0.002mg/kg, causing the above-mentioned high-risk materials to easily fail.



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2. Analysis of the Products for the notification

Figure 2 Distribution of notified products



3. Analysis of the Countries for the notification

In the fourth quarter of 2022, there were 30 notifications of contact materials, of which 19 cases were notified for Chinese products, accounting for 63.33%. In terms of countries issuing notifications, there were 17 countries in the fourth quarter. Among them, Italy initiated 4 notifications, accounting for 13.33% of the total. The second was Poland, Spain and Ireland, all of which initiated 3 notifications, accounting for 10.00% of the total number of notifications. See Figure 3 & Figure 4 for details.

◆ Materials and products for notification "ranking list"

■ No. 1: Metal products (26.67%)

Analysis: The main reasons for the unqualified metal products are that the metal products manufacturers used inferior metal raw materials or recycled scrap metal; In the process of manufacturing metal products, the operation is not standardized, the process is immature and unstable.

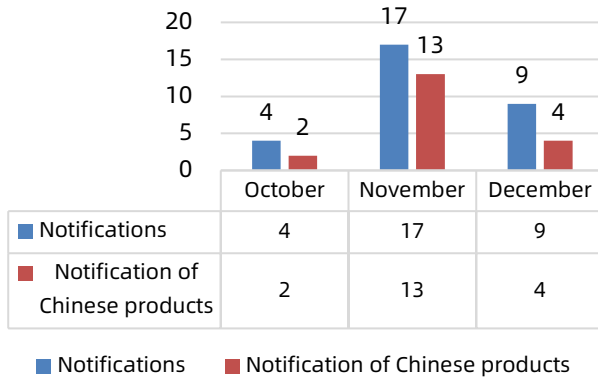
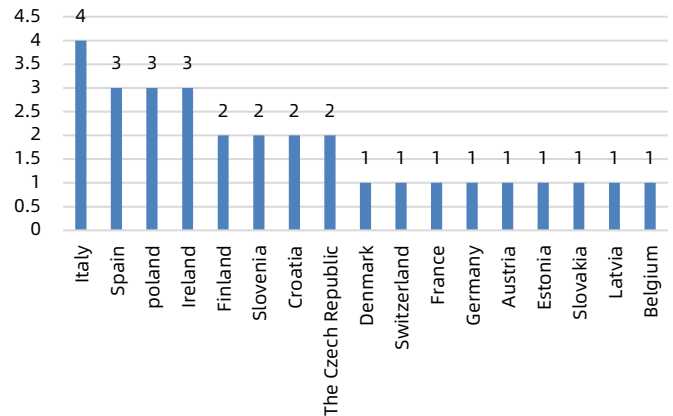
■ No. 2: Products containing plant fiber (23.33%)

Analysis: Products containing plant fiber are made of melamine, bamboo, corn starch and bamboo fiber. After [the bamboo fiber research report](#) was released in June 2020, most EU countries began to ban the import of products made of bamboo fiber and similar materials.

■ No. 3: Nylon product & Melamine tableware (both 13.33%)

Analysis: Polyamide, commonly known as nylon, is a general term of thermoplastic resin containing repeated amide group - [nhco] - in the main chain of molecule, including aliphatic PA, Nylon monomers are the most common source of primary aromatic amines.

Melamine tableware belongs to high molecular polymer. If this kind of tableware is made of inferior melamine resin raw materials, it will increase the risk of melamine migration to food.


Figure 3 Notification of Chinese products

Figure 4 Number of notifications by countries

Appendix: The relevant limit requirements of the notification of chemical risk :

Items	Law/Standard /Command	Limits	Material/Products
migration of primary aromatic amines	(EU)No 10/2011 and its amendments	not detected	Plastic product (nylon)
unauthorised use of substances	(EU)No 10/2011 and relevant requirements of member states	disable	Products containing plant fiber
migration of formaldehyde	(EU)No 10/2011,(EU)No 284/2011	15mg/kg	Bamboo fibreproduct, Plastic product (melamine & other)
Overall migration	(EU)No 10/2011 and relevant requirements of member states	60mg/kg or 10mg/dm ²	Plastic product
Volatile organic compounds	BfR Recommendation XV	0.5%	Silicone Products
nickel	EDQM Technical Guide Resolution CM/Res(2013)9	Third: 0.14mg/kg	Baking pan
manganese		Third: 1.8mg/kg	
cobalt		Third: 0.02mg/kg	
cadmium	DIN 51032	Lip: 0.20mg/article	Glass vessels
lead		Lip: 2.0mg/article	Glass vessels



cadmium	84/500/EEC&2005/31/EC	0.3mg/L	Glass cup
lead		4mg/L	Ceramic bowl

Referenced Websites:

- <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/rasff-window/portal/?event=SearchForm&cleanSearch=1>



食品接触材料召回通报预警—2022年第4期

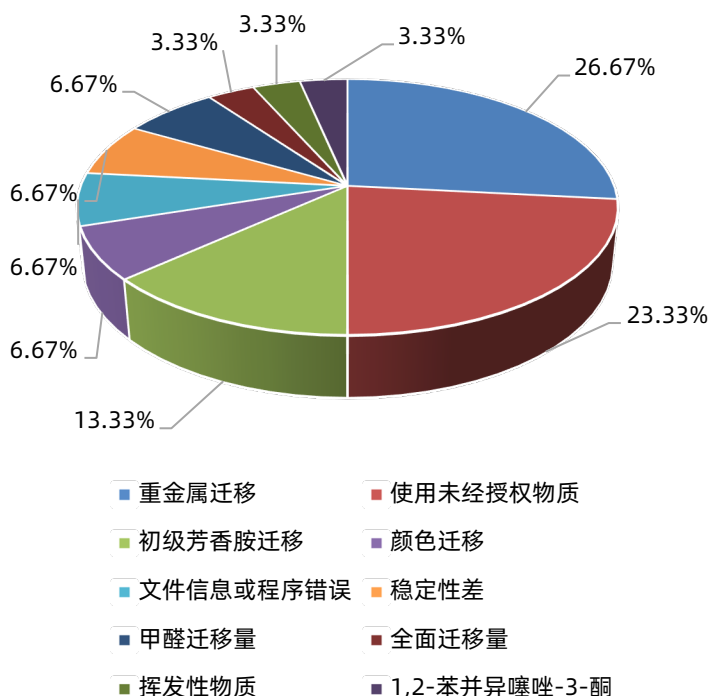
食品安全离不开食品接触材料的安全。随着科技的发展，食品接触材料的种类日益增多，由此引发的安全问题也不断出现。欧盟对各类食品接触材料都有严格的法规进行管控，并建立了一定的预警通报机制，对于不符合法规要求的产品采取相应的处罚措施。

本期汇总了2022年第4季度来自欧盟食品和饲料类快速预警系统（RASSF）的食品接触材料通报信息，共计30例，其中19例针对中国产品，分析如下：

1. 通报原因分析

本期通报的原因主要分为有害化学风险、使用未授权物质和程序文件三类。其中，由化学风险的使用引起的通报最多，其中重金属迁移量超标的通报最多，共8次，占26.67%；其次是使用未授权物质，共7次，占23.33%。详见图1。

图1 通报原因数量（次）占比分布图



◆ 通报原因“排行榜”

■ No. 1: 重金属迁移（占比均为26.67%）

风险分析：主要通报产品为陶瓷、玻璃及金属制品。这些产品原材料主要来源于矿物。劣质矿物原料可能含有大量有害重金属物质。其次，加工工艺不达标也可能导致产品中重金属容易溶出。

■ No. 2: 使用未经授权的物质（占比23.33%）

风险分析：2020年6月，欧委会专家组发布竹纤维研究报告，明确了（EU）No. 10/2011未许可碎竹、竹粉、玉米淀粉等类似物质作为添加剂在塑料材质及制品中使用。因此大量植物纤维的制品被召回。

■ No. 3: 初级芳香胺迁移（占比13.33%）

风险分析：食品接触材质中存在特定的添加剂（如偶氮色粉）或单体残留物（如尼龙制品）都可能产生初级芳香胺。欧盟塑料新法规（EU）No. 2020/1245中初级芳香胺的检出限下降到0.002mg/kg，导致上述高风险材质容易出现不合格情况。

中鼎检测技术有限公司

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com <http://www.cttlab.com>

广东 (东莞、深圳、惠州、广州、中山)
TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

浙江 (义乌、宁波)
TEL: +86(0)579-8998 6543-800

福建 (泉州、厦门)
TEL: +86(0)595-6809 9099-652

上海
TEL: +86 186 7621 9748

香港
TEL: +852 3462 2595

越南
TEL: +84 038 6490 452
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

奥地利
TEL: +43 699 1000 3888
E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

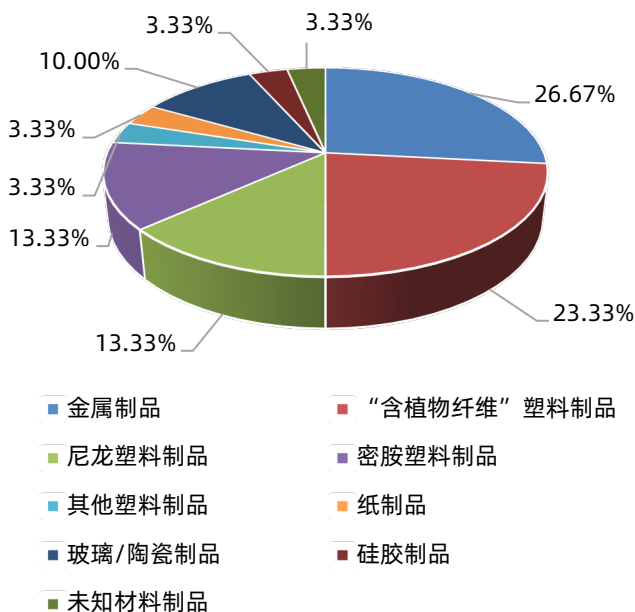
美国
TEL: +1 562 470 7217
E-mail: info@act-lab.com



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2. 通报产品分析

图2 通报产品分布图



◆通报制品“排行榜”

■ No. 1: 金属制品 (占比26.67%)

风险分析: 金属制品不合格原因主要为, 金属制品的生产企业使用了劣质的金属原料或回收的废金属材料; 在制造金属产品过程中, 操作不规范, 工艺不成熟、不稳定等。

■ No. 2: “含植物纤维”塑料制品 (占比23.33%)

风险分析: 含植物纤维制品大多由密胺、竹子以及玉米淀粉和竹纤维混合材料制成。2020年6月竹纤维研究报告发布后, 大多数欧盟国家开始禁止含有竹纤维及类似材质制成的产品进口。其次, 这类产品通常含有大量的密胺材质, 也容易导致甲醛迁移量和三聚氰胺迁移量超标。

■ No. 3: 尼龙塑料制品&密胺塑料制品 (均占比13.33%)

风险分析: 聚酰胺俗称尼龙 (Nylon), 英文名称Polyamide (简称PA), 是分子主链上含有重复酰胺基团-[NHCO]-的热塑性树脂总称, 包括脂肪族PA, 脂肪-芳香族PA和芳香族PA。尼龙聚合单体是初级芳香胺最常见的来源。密胺塑料制品属于高分子聚合物, 英文缩写为MF, 其单体为甲醛和三聚氰胺。这类餐具如果使用劣质密胺树脂原料制作, 则会增加三聚氰胺迁移至食品的风险。

3. 通报国家分析

本期通报案例共计30例, 其中, 来自中国的产品被通报案例共19例, 占比为63.33%。发布通报的国家方面, 本季度共有17个国家。其中, 最多的是意大利, 共发起通报4例, 占通报总数的13.33%, 其次是波兰、西班牙及爱尔兰, 均发起通报3例, 均占通报总数的10.00%。

图3 对华产品通报情况

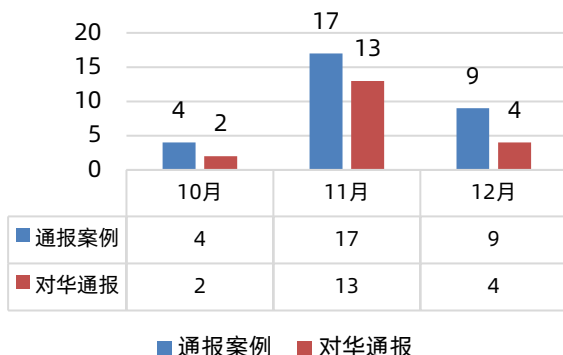
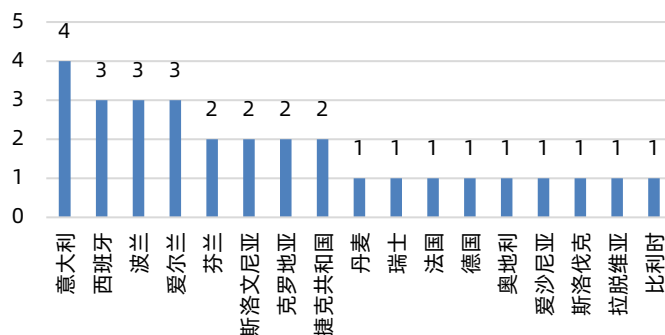


图4 各国通报数量



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E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com http://www.cttlab.com

广东 (东莞、深圳、惠州、广州、中山)
TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

浙江 (义乌、宁波)
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TEL: +86 186 7621 9748

香港
TEL: +852 3462 2595

越南
TEL: +84 038 6490 452
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

奥地利
TEL: +43 699 1000 3888
E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

美国
TEL: +1 562 470 7217
E-mail: info@act-lab.com



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附录：通报化学项目中需注意相关限值要求：

项目名称	法规/标准/指令	限值	材料/产品
初级芳香胺迁移量	(EU)No 10/2011及其修订案	未检出	塑料制品（尼龙制品）
未授权物质	(EU)No 10/2011及成员国相关要求	禁用	含植物纤维制品
甲醛迁移量	(EU)No 10/2011,(EU)No 284/2011	15mg/kg	含竹纤维制品、 塑料制品(密胺&其他)
全面迁移	(EU)No 10/2011及其修订案	60mg/kg or 10mg/dm ²	塑料制品
挥发性有机物	BfR Recommendation XV	0.5%	硅胶制品
镍	EDQM Technical Guide Resolution CM/Res(2013)9	第三次：0.14mg/kg	烤箱金属架
锰		第三次：1.8mg/kg	烤盘
钴		第三次：0.02mg/kg	
镉	DIN 51032	唇边：0.20mg/article	玻璃容器
铅		唇边：2.0mg/article	
镉	84/500/EEC&2005/31/EC	0.3mg/L	玻璃杯
铅		4mg/L	陶瓷碗

·参考网站：

- <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/rasff-window/portal/?event=SearchForm&cleanSearch=1>

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TEL: +84 038 6490 452
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

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E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

美国
TEL: +1 562 470 7217
E-mail: info@act-lab.com