



## Jewelry Recall Notifications-2024 report 2

Jewelry brings some beauty to human, but it may impact people’s health when containing hazardous substances. To protect public health, EU, UK, 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.

34 notifications information in report 2, second quarter of 2024 on jewelry, are from Germany, Sweden,UK, Lithuania, France, Finland, Croatia and Australia. Among the notified cases, up to 23 notifications of jewelry are from China among all those notifications. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical content and small parts choking risk. The chemical content included excessive levels of lead, cadmium and nickel release. The details are presented in the following table:

| Risk   | Regulation/ Standard   | Notification count | Products   |
|--|--|--------------------|--|
| Contain excessive amounts of Cadmium.  | REACH ANNEX XVII   | 23                 | Earrings, Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, Jewelry set, Jewelry kit |
| Release an excessive amount of Nickel.   | REACH ANNEX XVII   | 5                  | Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Jewelry kit              |
| Contain excessive amounts of Lead and contain excessive amounts of Cadmium.    | REACH ANNEX XVII   | 3                  | Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, Brooch                             |
| Contain excessive amounts of Lead and release an excessive amount of Nickel    | REACH ANNEX XVII   | 1                  | Hand Jewelry   |
| Contain excessive amounts of Cadmium and release an excessive amount of Nickel | REACH ANNEX XVII   | 1                  | Jewelry set  |
| Small parts choking risk   | Consumer Goods (Toys for Children up to and including 36 Months of Age) Safety Standard 2023 | 1                  | Hand Jewelry   |

### Recall reason analysis.

1. Among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium content was the largest, as high as 79%, ranking first; the second was the nickel release, which accounted for 21%; the third was the lead, reached 12%. It should be noted that there was one small part choking risk recall during the quarter.
2. According to the information in the notification summary table, there are a wide variety of products with excessive lead and cadmium content, which is because jewelry products mostly contain alloy materials, and metal is a high-risk material in the lead and cadmium. REACH regulation require that the lead content of jewelry should not exceed 500ppm, and the cadmium content should not exceed 100ppm.





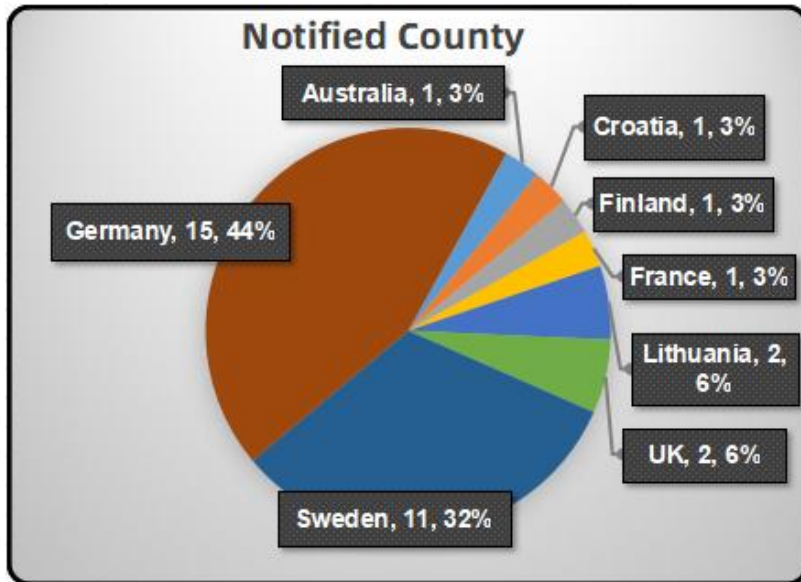
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**Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:**

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 plating is prone to excessive nickel release due to uneven electroplating technology.

**Analysis of the causes of small parts choking risk:**

1. Risk of choking, suffocation or death to young children if they put small or dislodged parts into their mouth.



In the second quarter of 2024, 34 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to the reporting country .

( 1 ) Germany reported 15 products, accounting for 44%, ranking first.

( 2 ) Sweden ranked second with 32%.

( 3 ) The UK and Lithuania share third place with 6% each.

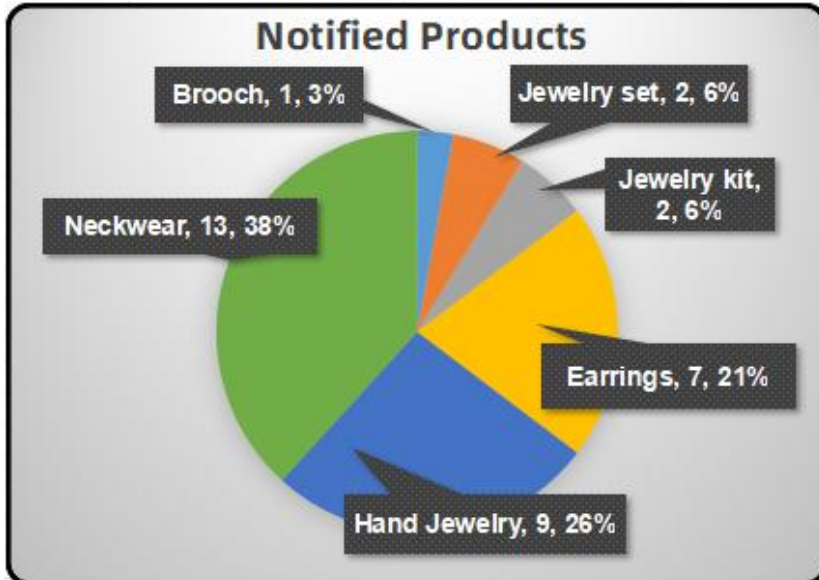
Germany had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. Sweden still continued the high regulatory intensity of the last quarter, and jewelry exported to Sweden need to maintain product compliance verification. In addition, the UK, Lithuania, France, Finland, Croatia and Australia also have recall notifications, it should be noted that Lithuania, Croatia and Australia are the first recall information in 2024, and jewelry exported to these markets need to strengthen compliance checks.





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In the second quarter of 2024, 34 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to product category :

- (1) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) were recalled at 13, accounting for 38%, ranking first.
- (2) Hand Jewelry recalled at 9, accounting for 26%, ranking second.
- (3) Earrings were recalled at 7, accounting for 21%, ranking third.

(4) Jewelry kit and Jewelry set recalls accounted for 6% each; Brooch recalls accounted for 3%.

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://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/>
- <https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls>
- <https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en/search/site>
- <https://www.gov.uk/product-safety-alerts-reports-recalls?>
- <https://www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls>





## 饰品召回通报预警—2024年第2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、英国、美国和加拿大等国建立了专门的预警通报机制，欧盟RAPEX系统、英国OPSS官网、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。

2024年第二季度（第14-26周），关于仿真首饰品的34则召回通报信息，来自德国、瑞典、英国、立陶宛、法国、芬兰、克罗地亚、澳大利亚。通报案例中中国出口的高达23例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标、小部件窒息风险，化学物质含量中包括铅含量、镉含量、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               |
|---------|---|------|--------------------|
| 镉含量超标   | REACH ANNEX XVII  | 23   | 耳饰、颈饰、手饰、饰品套装和饰品配件 |
| 镍释放量超标  | REACH ANNEX XVII  | 5    | 颈饰、手饰、耳饰、饰品配件      |
| 铅、镉含量超标 | REACH ANNEX XVII  | 3    | 颈饰、手饰、胸针           |
| 铅、镍释放超标 | REACH ANNEX XVII  | 1    | 手饰                 |
| 镉、镍释放超标 | REACH ANNEX XVII  | 1    | 饰品套装               |
| 小部件窒息风险 | Consumer Goods (Toys for Children up to and including 36 Months of Age)<br>Safety Standard 2023 | 1    | 手饰                 |

### 召回原因简析：

- 本季度饰品召回涉及的化学物质中镉含量超标的案例最多，占比79%，位居第一；其次为镍释放量超标，占比21%，位居第二；铅含量超标占比12%，位居第三。需要注意的是本季度出现了一例小部件窒息风险的召回。
- 根据通报汇总表的信息，铅镉含量超标的产品种类繁多，这是因为饰品产品中大多含有合金材质，而金属是铅镉的高风险材料，REACH法规要求饰品铅含量不得超过500ppm，镉含量不得超过100ppm。

### 化学物质超标的原因分析：

- 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。
- 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。

### 小部件窒息风险的召回原因分析：

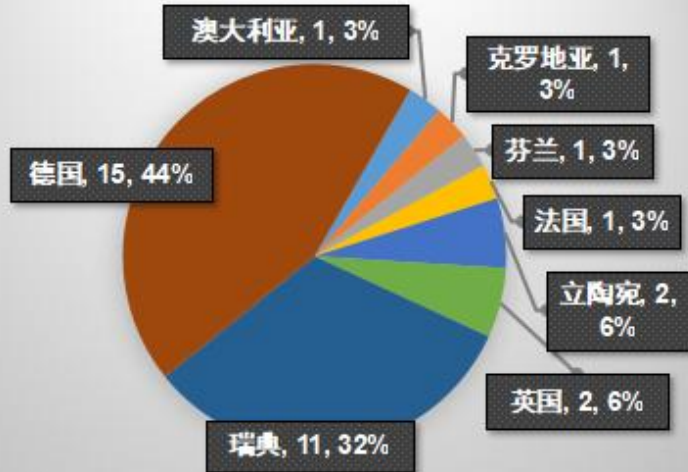
- 婴幼儿将饰品中小部件或脱落的小部件放入口中，会有窒息甚至死亡的危险。





## 饰品召回通报预警—2024年第2期

### 通报国比例



2024年第二季度仿真首饰品的34则召回通报信息中，

• 按照通报国：

- (1) 德国通报产品高达15则，占比44%，位居第一；
- (2) 瑞典占比32%，位居第二；
- (3) 英国和立陶宛并列第三，各占比6%。

本季度德国的召回数量位居第一，出口该市场的饰品需要加强合规监管。瑞典依旧延续了上一季度的高监管力度，出口瑞典的饰品需保持产品的合规性验证。除此之外，英国、立陶宛、法国、芬兰、克罗地亚和澳大利亚此次也有召回通报，需要注意的是立陶宛、克罗地亚和澳大利亚是2024年度首次出现召回信息，出口这些市场的饰品需要加强合规检查。

2024年第二季度仿真首饰品的34则召回通报信息中，

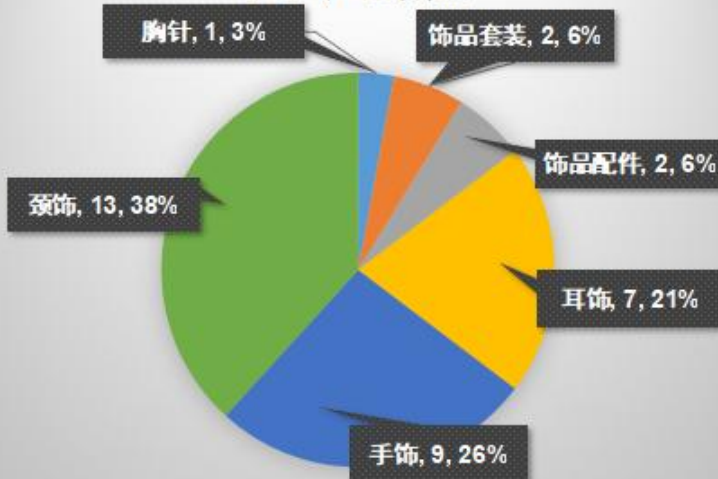
• 按照产品类别：

- (1) 颈饰召回为13则，占比达38%，排名第一；
- (2) 手饰召回为9则，占比为26%，排名第二；
- (3) 耳饰召回为7则，占比为21%，排名第三；
- (4) 饰品配件和饰品套装召回各占比6%；胸针召回占比3%。

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。

### 召回产品类型



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://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/>

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls>

<https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en/search/site>

<https://www.gov.uk/product-safety-alerts-reports-recalls?>

<https://www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls>

备注：以上图片均来自以上参考网站。

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