



Jewelry Recall Notifications-2024 report 3

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.

12 notifications information in report 3, third quarter of 2024 on jewelry, are from France, Germany, Sweden, Finland and the United States. Among the notified cases, up to 10 notifications of jewelry are from China among all those notifications. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical content. 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
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	Neckwear, Cufflink
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	Earrings, Belly button piercing
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII; CPSIA; FHSA	3	Earrings, Hand Jewelry
Contains excessive amounts of Lead.	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Neckwear, Hand Jewelry
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	Earrings

Recall reason analysis.

1. Among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium and lead content was the largest, each accounting for 37.5%, tying for first place; the third was the nickel release, which accounted for 25%. It shows that the problem of excessive heavy metals in jewelry is particularly serious.
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.



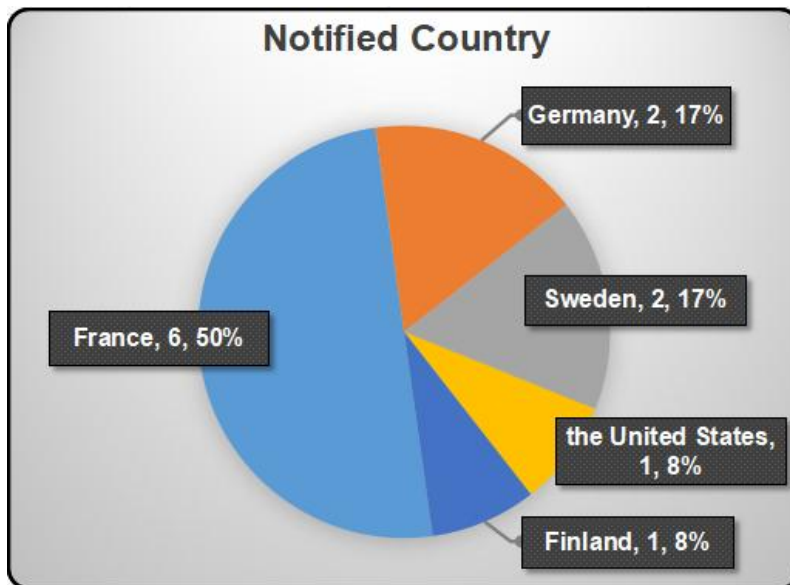


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Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

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.



In the third quarter of 2024, 12 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products ,

· According to the reporting country .

(1) France reported 6 products, accounting for 50%, ranking first.

(2) Germany and Sweden share second place with 17% each.

(3) Finland and the United States share third place with 8% each.

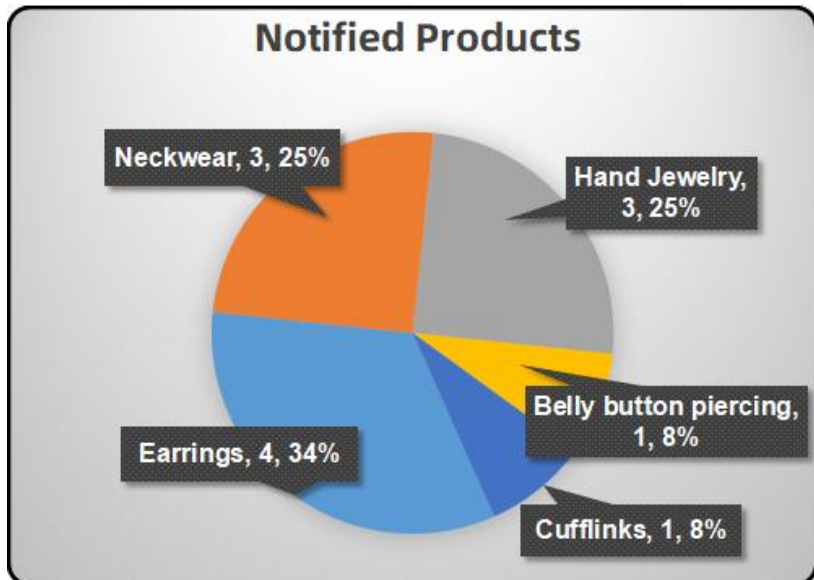
France had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. Germany and Sweden still continued the high regulatory intensity of the last quarter, and jewelry exported to these markets need to maintain product compliance verification. In addition, Finland and the United States have also been recalled this time, and accessories exported to these markets need to strengthen compliance checks.





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In the third quarter of 2024, 12 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to product category :

(1) Earrings were recalled at 4, accounting for 34%, ranking first .

(2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) and hand Jewelry accounted for 25% each, tied for second place .

(3) Belly button piercing and cufflink accounted for 8% each, tied for third place .

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.
- (4)The way the product is worn with the human body is different, and the restriction requirements are different, such as the amount of nickel released.

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、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年第三季度（第27-39周），关于仿真首饰品的12则召回通报信息，来自法国、德国、瑞典、芬兰、美国。通报案例中中国出口的高达10例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标，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	3	颈饰、袖扣
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	耳饰、肚脐穿刺类
铅、镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII、CPSIA、FHSA	3	耳饰、手饰
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	颈饰、手饰
铅、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	耳饰

召回原因简析：

- 本季度饰品召回涉及的化学物质中铅、镉含量超标的案例最多，各占比37.5%，并列第一；其次为镍释放量超标，占比25%，位居第三。说明饰品中重金属超标问题尤为严重。
- 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，这凸显了在饰品生产中对合金材料进行严格检测和监管的重要性。

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。

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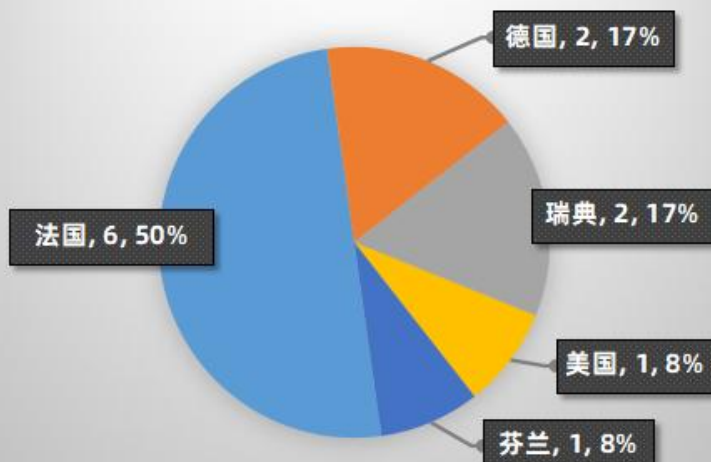
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饰品召回通报预警—2024年第3期

通报国比例



2024年第三季度仿真首饰品的12则召回通报信息中，

● 按照通报国：

- (1) 法国通报产品共6则，占比50%，位居第一；
- (2) 德国和瑞典各占比17%，位居第二；
- (3) 芬兰和美国并列第三，各占比8%。

本季度法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。德国和瑞典依旧延续了上一季度的高监管力度，出口德国和瑞典的饰品需保持产品的合规性验证。除此之外，芬兰和美国此次也有召回通报，出口这些市场的饰品需要加强合规检查。

2024年第三季度仿真首饰品的12则召回通报信息中，

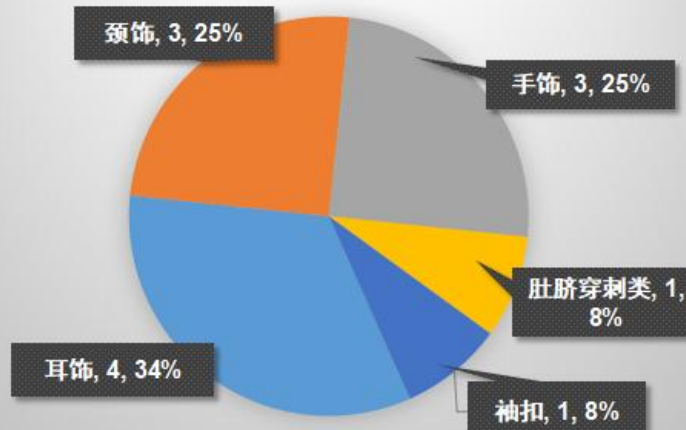
● 按照产品类别：

- (1) 耳饰召回为4则，占比高达34%，排名第一；
 - (2) 颈饰和手饰各占比25%，并列第二；
 - (3) 肚脐穿刺类和袖扣各占比为8%，排名第三；
- 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：

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。
- (4) 产品佩戴时与人体接触的方式不同，限制要求不同，如镍释放量。

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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