



Jewelry Recall Notifications-2024 report 4

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.

40 notifications information in report 4, fourth quarter of 2024 on jewelry, are from Sweden, Germany, France and UK. Among the notified cases, up to 24 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, phthalates 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	29	Neckwear, Earrings, Hand Jewelry, Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII	5	Earrings, Brooch
Contains excessive amounts of Lead.	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Neckwear, Earrings
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Belly button piercing
Contains excessive amounts of phthalates.	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Earrings

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 75.6%, ranking first; the second was the lead content, which accounted for 15.6%; the third were the nickel release and phthalates content, each with 4.4%. 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.



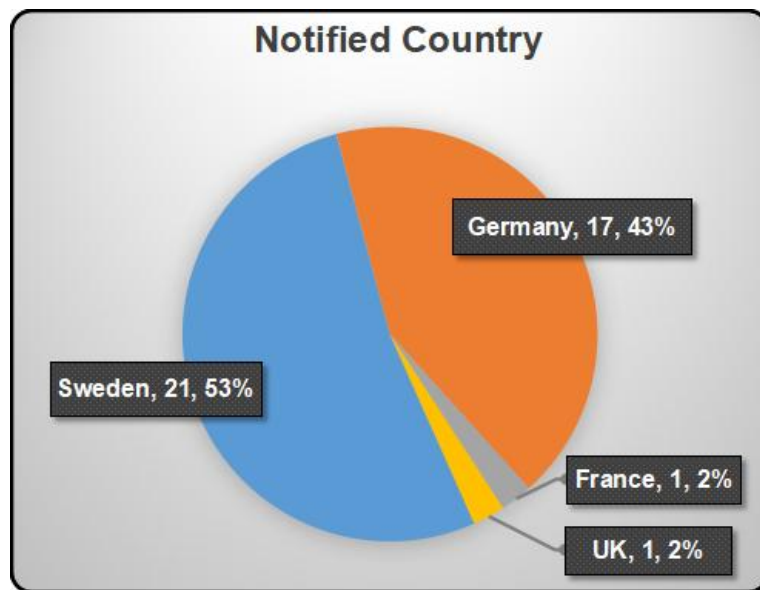


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Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

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.
3. Phthalates are a type of chemical substance that can play a plasticizing role and are widely added to polymer plastic materials, coatings, inks, and adhesives. When the jewelry contains the above materials, attention should be paid to whether it meets the requirements of Entry 51 of REACH annex XVII for phthalates (sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DIBP less than 1000ppm).



In the fourth quarter of 2024, 40 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

• According to the reporting country .

(1) Sweden reported 21 products, accounting for 53%, ranking first.

(2) Germany accounting for 43%, ranking second.

(3) France and the UK share third place with 2 % each.

Sweden had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to

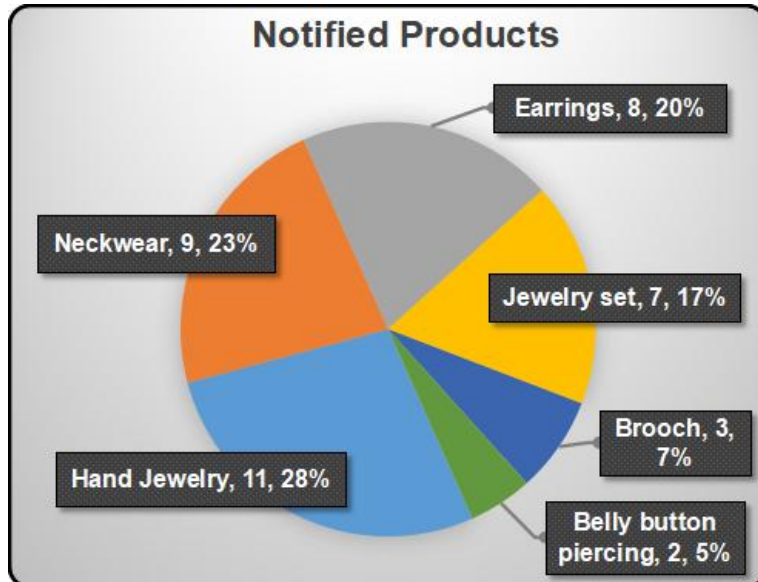
strengthen product compliance verification. Germany still continued the high regulatory intensity of the last quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to maintain product compliance verification. In addition, France and the UK have also been recalled this time, and accessories exported to these markets need to strengthen compliance checks.





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In the fourth quarter of 2024, 40 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to product category :

- (1) Hand Jewelry were recalled at 11, accounting for 28%, ranking first .
- (2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) were recalled at 9, accounting for 23%, ranking second.
- (3) Earrings were recalled at 8, accounting for 20%, ranking third.

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.
- (4) When the product worn, the way contacting with 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4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年第四季度（第40-51周），关于仿真首饰品的40则召回通报信息，来自瑞典、德国、法国和英国。通报案例中中国出口的高达24例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标，化学物质包括铅含量、镉含量、邻苯二甲酸酯含量、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	29	颈饰、耳饰、手饰、饰品套装
铅、镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	5	耳饰、胸针
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	颈饰、耳饰
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	肚脐穿刺类
邻苯二甲酸酯含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	耳饰

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75.6%，位居第一；其次为铅含量超标，占比15.6%，位居第二；镍释放量和邻苯二甲酸酯含量超标案例各占比4.4%，并列第三。
- 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。
- 邻苯二甲酸酯是一类能起到塑化作用的化学物质，被广泛添加于塑化材料，如塑料、橡胶、涂料、油墨和粘合剂等，当饰品含有上述材料时，应关注其是否符合REACH附录17第51条款邻苯二甲酸酯的要求（DEHP、DBP、BBP、DIBP之和小于1000ppm）。

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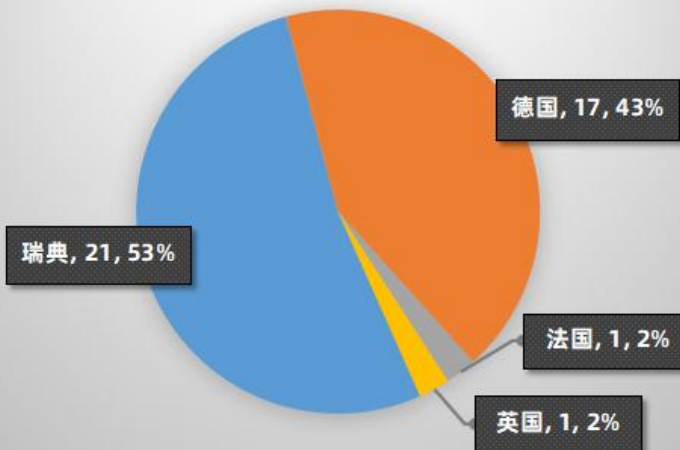
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饰品召回通报预警—2024年第4期

通报国比例



2024年第四季度仿真首饰品的40则召回通报信息中，

● 按照通报国：

- (1) 瑞典通报信息共21例，占比53%，位居第一；
- (2) 德国占比43%，位居第二；
- (3) 法国和英国并列第三，各占比2%。

本季度瑞典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。德国依旧延续了上一季度的高监管力度，出口德国的饰品需保持产品的合规性验证。除此之外，法国和英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年第四季度仿真首饰品的40则召回通报信息中，

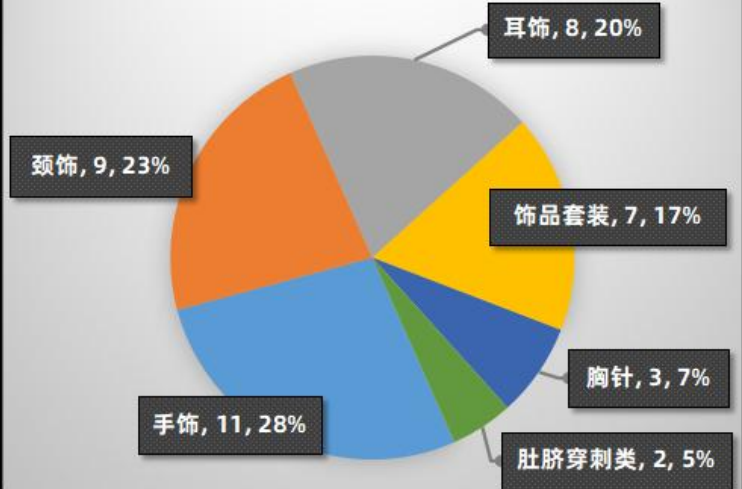
● 按照产品类别：

- (1) 手饰召回为11例，占比高达28%，排名第一；
- (2) 颈饰占比23%，排名第二；
- (3) 耳饰占比为20%，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：

- (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；
- (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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