



Jewelry Recall Notification-2025 report 1

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, Australia 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.

36 notifications information in report 1, first quarter of 2025 on jewelry, are from Sweden, Italy, Finland, Germany, UK, the United States and Australia. Among the notified cases, up to 18 notifications of jewelry are manufactured in China. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical substance content, button/coin batteries are not adequately secured and missing warning information. The chemical substance content included excessive levels of lead, cadmium, phthalates, nickel release and hydroxyethylmethacrylate. The details are presented in the following table:

Risk	Regulation/ Standard	Notification count	Products
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium	REACH ANNEX XVII	19	Neckwear, Earrings, Hand Jewelry, Hair slide, Beard bead, Scarf clip, Jewelry set
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel	REACH ANNEX XVII	5	Earrings, Hand Jewelry
Contains excessive amounts of Lead	REACH ANNEX XVII	4	Neckwear, Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and releases an excessive amount of Nickel	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Jewelry set, Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of phthalates	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and contains excessive amounts of Cadmium	CPSIA; FHSA	1	Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium and releases an excessive amount of Nickel	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of hydroxyethylmethacrylate “HEMA”	FHSA	1	Jewelry kit
button/coin batteries are not adequately secured and missing warning information	the mandatory standards for products containing button/coin batteries.	1	Jewelry set

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Recall reason analysis.

Among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium content was the largest, as high as 52.5%, ranking first; the second was the nickel release, which accounted for 20%; the third was the lead content, which accounted for 17.5%. The content of phthalates and HEMA accounted for 5% and 2.5% respectively. It should be noted that one product with inadequately secured button/coin batteries and missing warning information was recalled during the quarter.

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 play a plasticizing role and widely added to polymer plastic materials, coatings, inks, and adhesives. When the jewelry contains these 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).
4. The recalled jewelry-making kits contain a resin that, when liquid, can cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation or sensitization when inhaled, touched or ingested. The resin contains an acrylate (hydroxyethylmethacrylate "HEMA") in amounts prohibited in children's products by the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA).

Analysis of recall reasons for products with inadequately secured button/coin batteries and missing warning information:

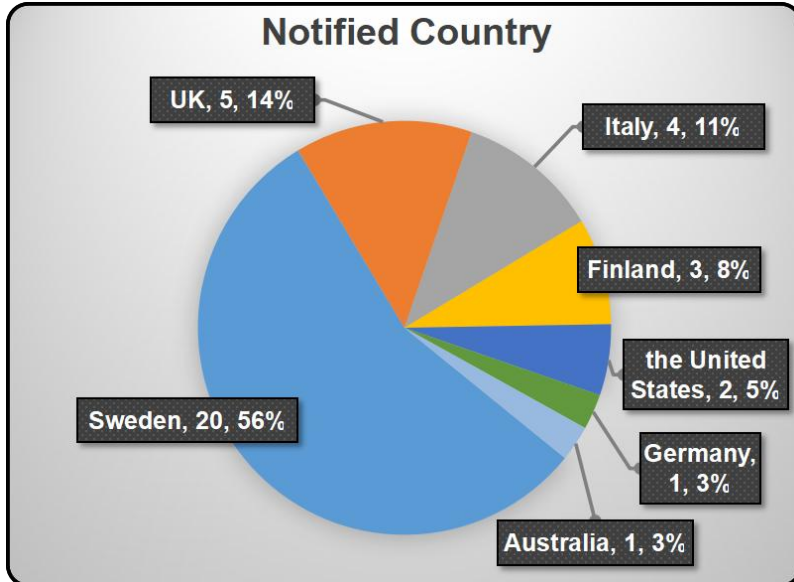
The jewelry contains button/coin batteries that are not adequately secured and the product is missing warning information. If young children gain access to the button/coin batteries and swallow or place them inside their body, there is risk of choking, severe internal burn injuries or death.





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In the first quarter of 2025, 36 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to the reporting country .

(1) Sweden reported 20 products, accounting for 56%, ranking first.

(2) UK accounting for 14%, ranking second.

(3) Italy accounting for 11%, ranking third.

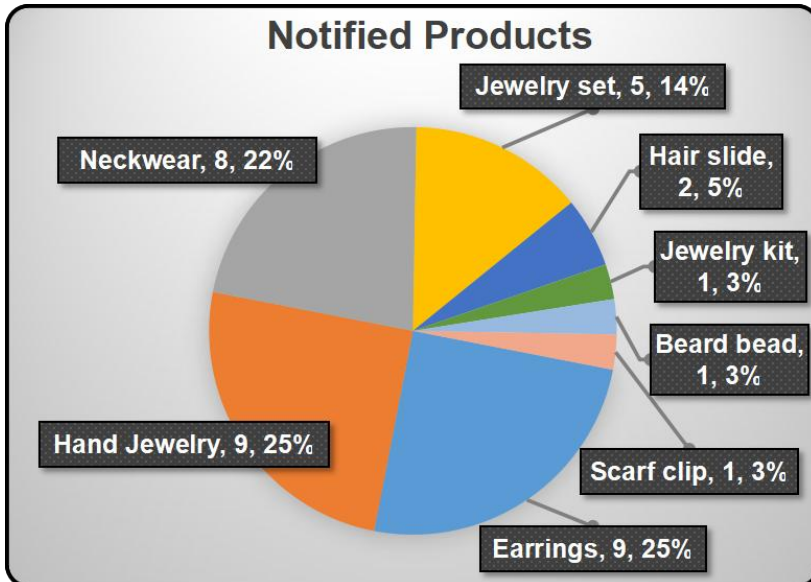
Sweden had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. In the proportion of notified countries, the UK, Italy, Finland accounted for a total of 33%, the market compliance supervision is relatively strong, and it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of product compliance in these markets. In addition, it should be noted that there are also recalls in Germany, the United States and Australia, and jewelry exported to these markets needs to maintain product compliance verification.





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In the first quarter of 2025, 36 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to product category :

- (1) Earrings and hand Jewelry were recalled at 9 each, accounting for 25% each, ranking first .
- (2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) recalled at 8, accounting for 22%, ranking second .
- (3) Jewelry set were recalled at 5, accounting for 14%, ranking third .
- (4) Hair slide recalls accounted for 5%. Jewelry kit, beard bead and scarf clip recalls accounted for 3% each.

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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) 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>

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饰品召回通报预警—2025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、英国、美国、加拿大和澳大利亚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、加拿大Health Canada官网以及澳大利亚ACCC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。

2025年第一季度（第1-14周），关于仿真首饰品的36则召回通报信息，来自瑞典、意大利、芬兰、德国、英国、美国和澳大利亚。通报案例中中国产的高达18例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标，纽扣/硬币电池没有足够的保护且产品缺少警告语，化学物质包括铅含量、镉含量、邻苯二甲酸酯含量、镍释放量、甲基丙烯酸羟乙酯含量超标。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	19	颈饰、耳饰、手饰、发饰、胡须珠、围巾夹、饰品套装
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	5	耳饰、手饰
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	4	颈饰、耳饰
铅、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	饰品套装、耳饰
邻苯二甲酸酯含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	耳饰
铅、镉含量超标	CPSIA; FHSA	1	饰品套装
镉、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	饰品套装
甲基丙烯酸羟乙酯含量超标	FHSA	1	饰品配件
纽扣/硬币电池没有足够的保护；产品缺少警告语	the mandatory standards for products containing button/coin batteries	1	饰品套装

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52.5%，位居第一；其次为镍释放量超标，占比20%，位居第二；铅含量超标案例占比17.5%，位居第三。邻苯二甲酸酯和甲基丙烯酸羟乙酯含量超标案例分别占比5%和2.5%。需要注意的是本季度有一例纽扣电池没有足够的保护且产品缺少警告语的召回。
- 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，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。

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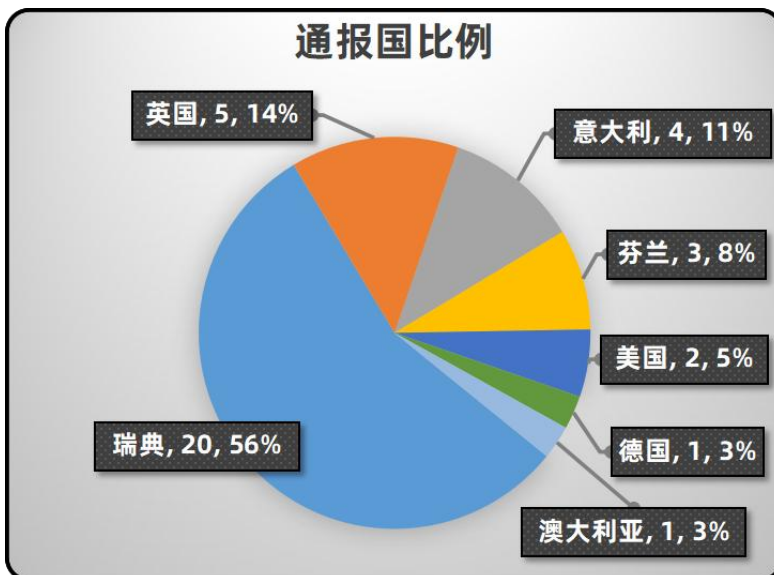
化学物质超标的召回原因分析：

1. 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。
2. 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。
3. 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）。
4. 此次被召回的饰品配件中含有一种树脂，当其为液体时，吸入、触摸或摄入会引起皮肤、眼睛和呼吸道刺激或过敏。该树脂含有一种丙烯酸酯（甲基丙烯酸羟乙酯“HEMA”），其含量超过了《联邦危险物质法》（FHSA）规定的儿童产品中的禁用含量。

纽扣/硬币电池没有足够的保护且产品缺少警告语的召回原因分析：

饰品中含有的纽扣/硬币电池没有得到足够的保护且产品缺少警告语，如果幼儿接触到纽扣/硬币电池并吞下或放入体内，可能会造成窒息、严重内部烧伤或死亡的风险。

通报国比例



2025年第一季度仿真首饰品的36则召回通报信息中，

● 按照通报国：

- (1) 瑞典通报信息共20则，占比56%，位居第一；
- (2) 英国占比14%，位居第二；
- (3) 意大利占比11%，位居第三。

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。在通报国比例中，英国、意大利和芬兰占比共达33%，市场合规监督力度较大，出口这些市场的饰品需要加强合规性监管。除此之外，需要注意的是，德国、美国和澳大利亚也有召回，出口这些市场的饰品需要保持合规检查。

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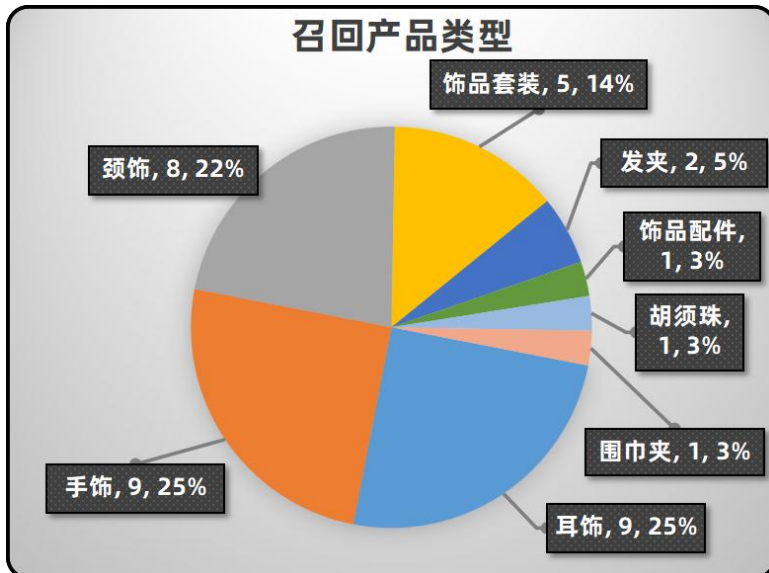
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饰品召回通报预警—2025年第1期

召回产品类型



2025年第一季度仿真首饰品的36则召回通报信息中，

• 按照产品类别：

- (1) 耳饰和手饰各召回9例，各占比25%，排名第一；
- (2) 颈饰占比22%，排名第二；
- (3) 饰品套装占比为14%，排名第三；
- (4) 发夹占比5%，饰品配件、胡须珠和围巾夹各占比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。

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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