













CTT-JH-S23004E

Jewelry Recall Notifications-2023 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.

27 notifications information in report 4, fourth quarter of 2023 on jewelry, are from Sweden, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia and UK. Among the notified cases, up to 14 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 Lead.	REACH ANNEX XVII, RoHS 2 Directive	4	Earrings, Hand Jewelry
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII	21	Earrings, Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, Waist Jewelry, Jewelry kit
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	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 content was the largest, as high as 78%, ranking first; the second was the lead, which accounted for 19%; the third was the nickel release, Reached 7%. This indicates that the problem of excessive lead and cadmium content in products 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. 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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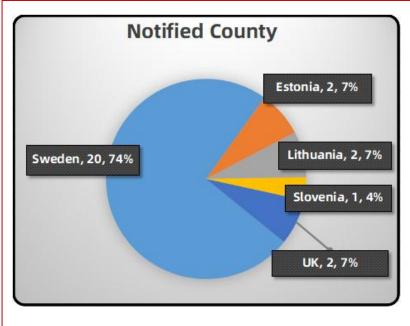
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Continue:

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 fourth quarter of 2023, 27 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

- · According to the reporting country .
- (1) Sweden reported 20 products, accounting for 74%, ranking first.
- (2) The UK, Estonia and Lithuania ranked second with 7% each.
- (3) For the first time this year, there were one recall alerts in Slovenia, accounting for 4%.

Sweden had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. Estonia has reported recalls in all four quarters of 2023, and it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of product compliance in these markets. In addition, the UK, Lithuania, Slovenia also have recalls this time, it should be noted that Lithuania and Slovenia are the first recall information in 2023, and jewelry exported to these markets needs to maintain product compliance verification.

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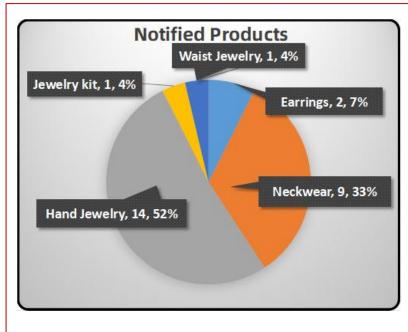




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Jewelry Recall Notifications-2023 report 4

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In the fourth quarter of 2023, 27 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

- · According to product category:
- (1) Hand Jewelry were recalled at 14, accounting for 52%, ranking first .
- (2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) recalled at 9, accounting for 33%, ranking second .
- (3) Earrings were recalled at 2, accounting for 7%, ranking third.
- (4) Waist Jewelry and Jewelry kit recalls accounted for 4% each.

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

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CTT-JH-S23004

饰品召回通报预警—2023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。

2023年第四季度(第39-51周),关于仿真首饰品的27则召回通报信息,来自瑞典、爱沙尼亚、立陶宛、斯洛文尼亚 和英国。通报案例中中国出口的高达14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超标、镉含量超 标和镍释放量超标。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
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII, RoHS 2 Directive	4	耳饰、手饰
镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	21	耳饰、颈饰、手饰、腰饰和饰品配件
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	手饰
铅、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	耳饰

召回原因简析:

- 1. 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78%,位居第一;其次为铅含量超标占比19%,位居第
- 二;第三则是镍释放超标达到7%。说明产品中铅镉含量超标的问题尤为严重。
- 2.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:

- 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。

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SAFE GUARD





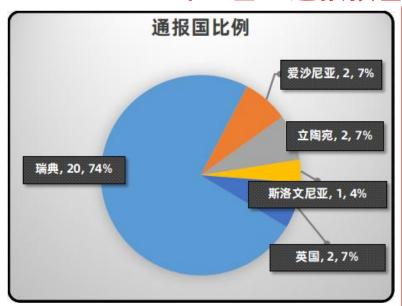






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饰品召回通报预警—2023年第4期



2023年第四季度仿真首饰品的27则召回通报信息中,

- 按照通报国:
- (1) 瑞典通报产品高达20则,占比74%,位居第一;
- (2) 爱沙尼亚、立陶宛和英国各占比7%, 位居第二;
- (3) 本年度首次出现斯诺文尼亚的召回预警,共1则,占 比4%。

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。爱沙尼亚在2023年四个季度中均有召回通 报,出口该市场的产品需要加强合规性监管。除此之外, 英国、立陶宛、斯诺文尼亚此次也有召回通报,需要注意 的是立陶宛和斯诺文尼亚是2023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。

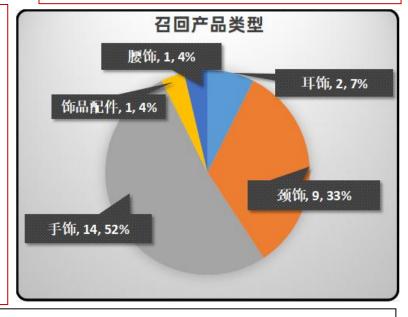
2023年第四季度仿真首饰品的27则召回诵报信息中,

- 按照产品类别:
- (1) 手饰召回为14则,占比高达52%,排名第一;
- (2) 颈饰召回为9则,占比为33%,排名第二;
- (3) 耳饰召回为2则,占比为7%,排名第三;
- (4) 腰饰和饰品配件召回各占比4%。

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。

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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