



## Jewelry Recall Notifications-2024 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 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.

29 notifications information in report 1, first quarter of 2024 on jewelry, are from Sweden, UK, Poland, Greece, France, Ireland, Finland, Germany, Norway and the United States. Among the notified cases, up to 25 notifications of jewelry are from China among all those notifications. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical content and missing liquid flammability label/warning and risk of choking due to ingestion by children. The chemical content included excessive levels of lead, cadmium, nickel release, phthalates and SCCP content. The details are presented in the following table:

| Risk   | Regulation/ Standard   | Notification count | Products  |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Contains excessive amounts of Lead.  | REACH ANNEX XVII       | 4                  | Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Headwear                      |
| Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.   | REACH ANNEX XVII       | 14                 | Earrings, Brooch, Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, Jewelry set |
| Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.  | REACH ANNEX XVII       | 5                  | Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Neckwear                      |
| Contains excessive amounts of Lead and contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.  | CPSC                   | 1                  | Hand Jewelry  |
| Contains excessive amounts of Lead and releases an excessive amount of Nickel  | REACH ANNEX XVII       | 1                  | Hand Jewelry  |
| Contains excessive amounts of Lead , contains excessive amounts of Cadmium and releases an excessive amount of Nickel  | REACH ANNEX XVII       | 2                  | Hand Jewelry, Jewelry set                             |
| Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium, contains excessive amounts of phthalates and contains excessive amounts of SCCP | REACH ANNEX XVII, POPs | 1                  | Neckwear  |
| Missing liquid flammability label/warning and risk of choking due to ingestion by children                             | CLP                    | 1                  | Jewelry kit   |

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### 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 62%, ranking first; the second was the lead and nickel release, which accounted for 28%; the third was the phthalates and SCCP content, reached 3%. It should be noted that there was also one recall in the quarter due to missing liquid flammability label/warning and risk of choking due to ingestion by children
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.

### 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 4P less than 1000ppm).  
High risk materials for SCCP include plastic, rubber, synthetic leather, synthetic leather, ink, and coatings. If the jewelry contains the above materials, attention should be paid to whether it meets the requirements of POPs regulations (less than 1500ppm).

### Analysis of missing liquid flammability label/warning and risk of choking due to ingestion by children:

1. When the jewelry contains flammable liquid and the consumer can touch it, the product needs to be labeled/warned about the flammability of the liquid. In addition, when the size of the accessories in the jewelry constitutes a small part, in order to avoid the risk of suffocation for children, the corresponding small part label/warning is also required

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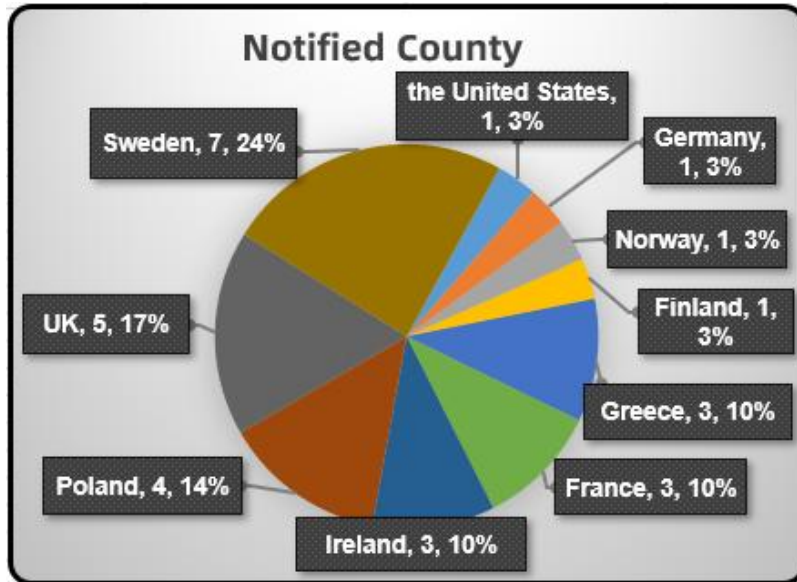
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In the first quarter of 2024, 29 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to the reporting country .

(1) Sweden reported 7 products, accounting for 24%, ranking first.

(2) The UK accounting for 17%, ranking second.

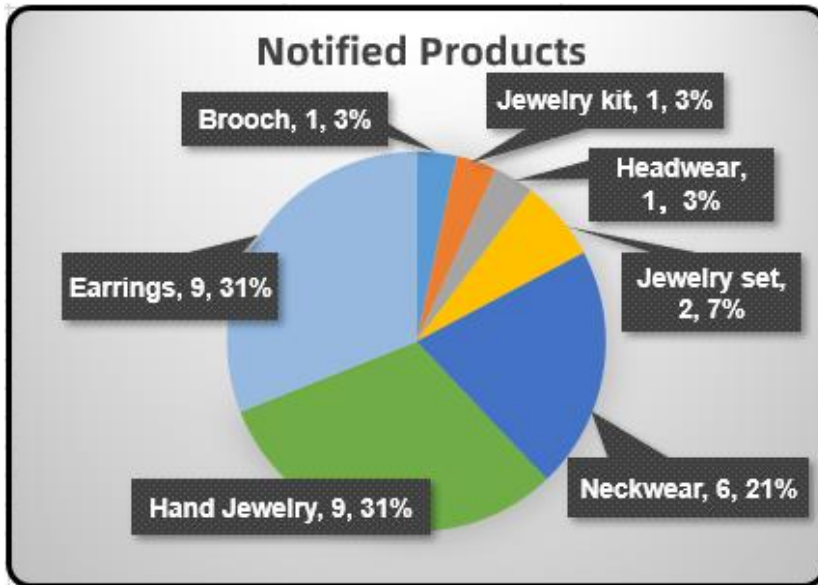
(3) The Poland accounting for 14%, ranking third.

As of the current quarter, Sweden has ranked first in the number of recalls for two consecutive quarters, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. In the proportion of notified countries, the UK, Poland, Ireland, France, Greece accounted for a total of 61%, 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 Finland, Germany, Norway, and the United States, and jewelry exported to these markets needs to maintain product compliance verification.



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In the first quarter of 2024, 29 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

According to product category :

- (1) Hand Jewelry and earrings were recalled at 9 each, accounting for 31% each, ranking first .
- (2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) recalled at 6, accounting for 21%, ranking second .
- (3) Jewelry set were recalled at 2, accounting for 7%, ranking third .

(4) Headwear, brooch and Jewelry kit recalls accounted for 3% 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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## 饰品召回通报预警—2024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 and 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年第一季度（第1-13周），关于仿真首饰品的29则召回通报信息，来自瑞典、英国、波兰、希腊、法国、爱尔兰、芬兰、德国、挪威、美国。通报案例中中国出口的高达25例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标、缺少易燃液体标签/警告语、儿童误吞窒息风险，化学物质含量中包括铅、镉含量、镍释放量、邻苯二甲酸酯、短链氯化石蜡超标。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          | 4    | 手饰、耳饰、头饰         |
| 镉含量超标                 | REACH ANNEX XVII          | 14   | 耳饰、胸针、颈饰、手饰和饰品套装 |
| 镍释放量超标                | REACH ANNEX XVII          | 5    | 手饰、耳饰、颈饰         |
| 铅、镉含量超标               | CPSC                      | 1    | 手饰               |
| 铅、镍释放超标               | REACH ANNEX XVII          | 1    | 手饰               |
| 铅、镉、镍释放超标             | REACH ANNEX XVII          | 2    | 手饰、饰品套装          |
| 镉、邻苯二甲酸酯、短链氯化石蜡超标     | REACH ANNEX XVII,<br>POPs | 1    | 颈饰               |
| 缺少易燃液体标签/警告语、儿童误吞窒息风险 | CLP                       | 1    | 饰品配件             |

### 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62%，位居第一；其次为铅含量、镍释放量超标，各占比28%；邻苯二甲酸酯、短链氯化石蜡超标占比3%。需要注意的是本季度出现了一例缺少易燃液体标签/警告语、儿童误吞窒息风险的召回。

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。

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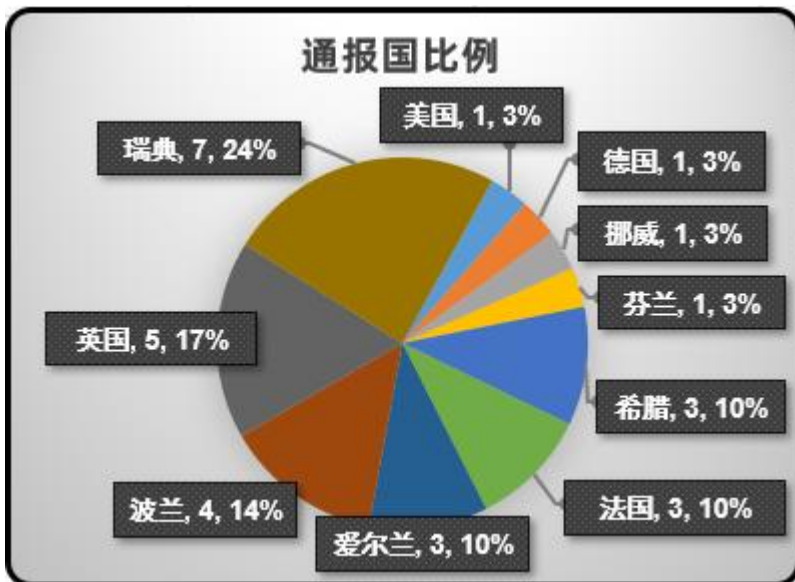
### 化学物质超标的原因分析：

- 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。
- 3.邻苯二甲酸酯是一类能起到塑化作用的化学物质，被广泛添加于高分子塑胶材料、涂料、油墨和粘合剂中，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（4P之和小于1000ppm）。
- 4.短链氯化石蜡的高风险材质有塑料、橡胶、人造革、合成革、油墨和涂层等，若饰品含有上述材质时，应关注其是否满足POPs法规的要求（小于1500ppm）。

### 缺少易燃液体标签/警告语、儿童误吞窒息风险的原因分析：

- 1.当饰品中含有易燃液体，且消费者可以接触到时，需要在产品上贴上液体易燃性的标签/警告语。此次召回案例中饰品套装里的小珍珠，可能会吸引儿童误吞引发窒息风险。

### 通报国比例



2024年第一季度仿真首饰品的29则召回通报信息中，

#### ● 按照通报国：

- (1) 瑞典通报产品7例，占比24%，位居第一；
- (2) 英国占比17%，位居第二；
- (3) 波兰占比14%，位居第三。

截至当前季度，瑞典已连续两个季度在召回数量上居于首位，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、波兰、爱尔兰、法国、希腊占比共达61%，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，芬兰、德国、挪威、美国也有召回，出口这些市场的饰品需要保持合规检查。

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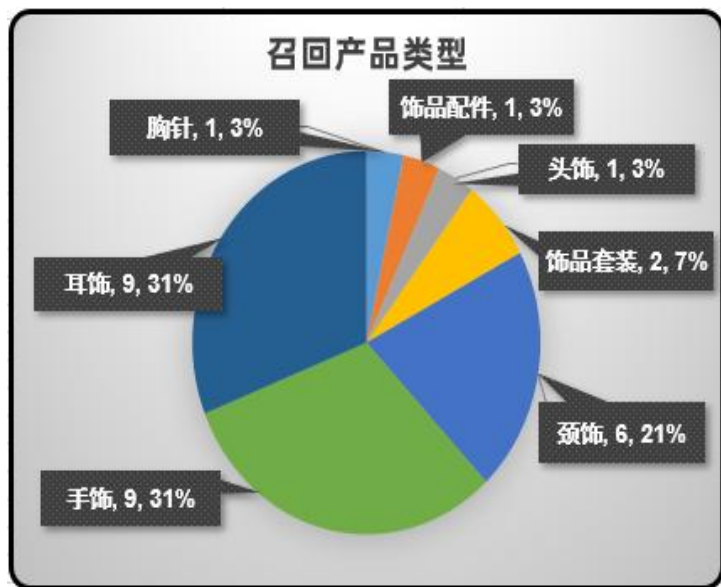
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## 饰品召回通报预警—2024年第1期



2024年第一季度仿真首饰品的29例召回通报信息中，

● 按照产品类别：

- (1) 手饰和耳饰各召回为9例，各占比31%，排名第一；
- (2) 颈饰召回为6则，占比为21%，排名第二；
- (3) 饰品套装召回为2例，占比为7%，排名第三；
- (4) 头饰、胸针和饰品配件召回各占比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>

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