



## Jewelry Recall Notification-2025 report 2

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.

32 notifications information in report 2, second quarter of 2025 on jewelry, are from Finland, Sweden, Slovakia, Croatia, Norway, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Canada, UK and the United States. Among the notified cases, up to 22 notifications of jewelry are manufactured in China. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical substance content. The chemical substance 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
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	11	Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII	10	Earrings, Jewelry set, Neckwear
Contains excessive amounts of Lead.	SOR/2018-82; REACH ANNEX XVII; CPSIA	6	Jewelry kit, Earrings, Hair Clip, Neckwear, Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium and releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	4	Neckwear, Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Hand Jewelry
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of Lead, contains excessive amounts of Cadmium and contains excessive amounts of phthalates.	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	Hand Jewelry

### Recall reason analysis.

1. Among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium content and nickel release were the largest, accounting for 36.8% each, ranking first; the third was the lead content, which accounted for 23.7%; the fourth was the phthalates content, which accounted for 2.6%. (The above is the proportion of reasons for the notification.)
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.



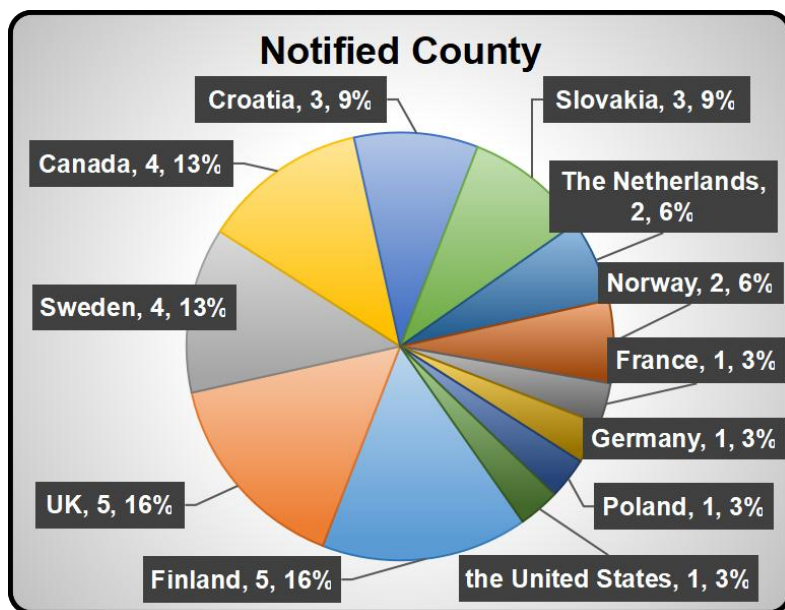


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### Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

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 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).



In the second quarter of 2025, 32 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

• According to the reporting country .

- (1) Finland and the UK each reported 5 products, accounting for 16% each, ranking first.
- (2) Sweden and Canada share third place with 13% each.
- (3) Croatia and Slovakia share fifth place with 9% each.
- (4) The Netherlands and Norway each account for 6%. France, Germany, Poland and the United States each account for 3%.

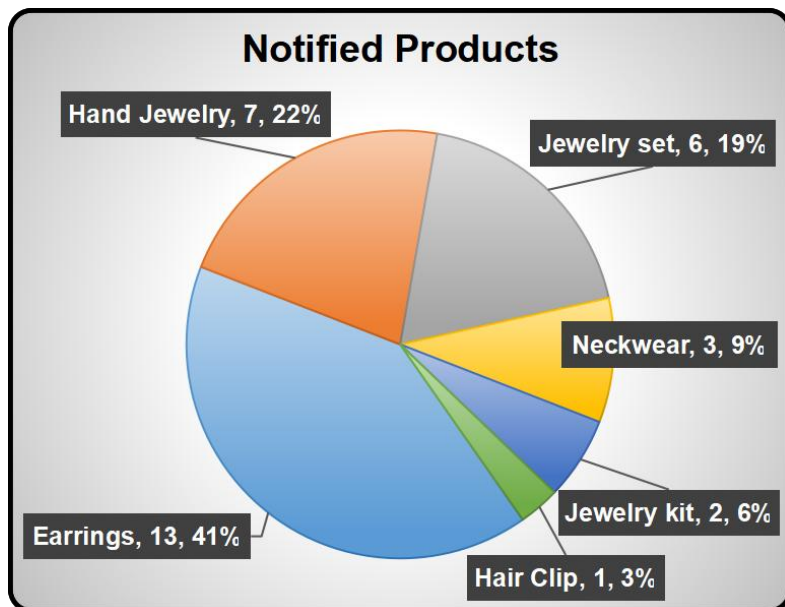
Finland and the UK had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to these markets need to strengthen product compliance verification. In the proportion of notified countries, Sweden, Canada, Croatia and Slovakia accounted for a total of 44%, the market compliance supervision 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 the Netherlands, Norway, France, Germany, Poland and the United States, and jewelry exported to these markets needs to maintain product compliance verification.





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In the second quarter of 2025, 32 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

• According to product category :

(1) Earrings were recalled at 13, accounting for 41%, ranking first.

(2) Hand Jewelry were recalled at 7, accounting for 22%, ranking second.

(3) Jewelry set were recalled at 6, accounting for 19%, ranking third.

(4) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) recalls

accounted for 9%. Jewelry kit recalls accounted for 6%. Hair clip recalls accounted for 3%.

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2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年第二季度（第15-27周），关于仿真首饰品的32则召回通报信息，来自芬兰、瑞典、斯洛伐克、克罗地亚、挪威、荷兰、法国、德国、波兰、加拿大、英国和美国。通报案例中中国产的高达22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、镍释放量和邻苯二甲酸酯含量。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
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	11	手饰、耳饰、饰品套装
镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	10	耳饰、饰品套装、颈饰
铅含量超标	SOR/2018-82; REACH ANNEX XVII; CPSIA	6	饰品配件、耳饰、发饰、颈饰、饰品套装
镉、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	4	颈饰、饰品套装
铅、镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	手饰
铅、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	2	耳饰
铅、镉和邻苯二甲酸酯含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	3	手饰

### 召回原因简析：

- 按通报原因占比，本季度饰品涉及的化学物质中镉含量和镍释放量超标最多，各占比36.8%，并列第一；其次为铅含量超标，占比23.7%，位居第三。邻苯二甲酸酯超标案例占比2.6%，位居第四。
- 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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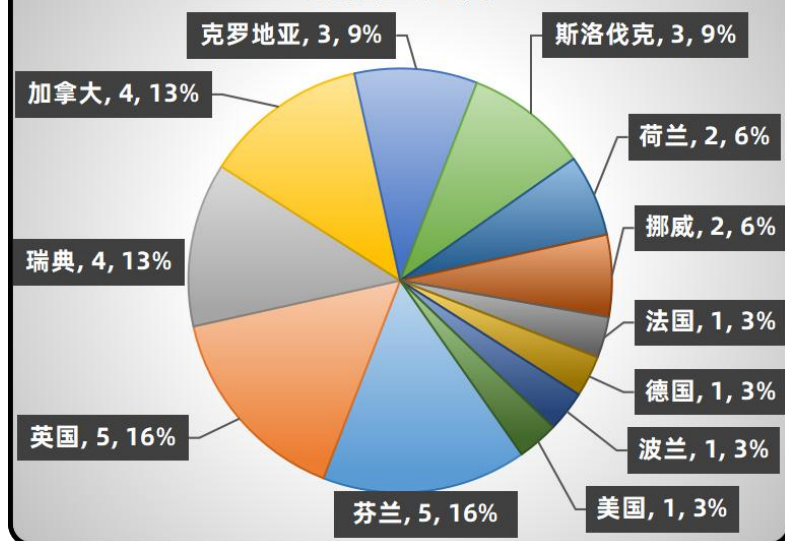


## 饰品召回通报预警—2025年第2期

### 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）。

### 通报国比例



2025年第二季度仿真首饰品的32则召回通报信息中，

#### ● 按照通报国：

- (1) 芬兰和英国通报信息各5则，各占比16%，并列第一；
- (2) 瑞典和加拿大各占比13%，并列第三；
- (3) 克罗地亚和斯洛伐克各占比9%，并列第五；
- (4) 荷兰和挪威各占比6%。法国、德国、波兰和美国各占比3%。

本季度芬兰和英国的召回数量位居第一，出口这些市场的饰品需要加强合规监管。在通报国比例中，瑞典、加拿大、克罗地亚和斯洛伐克占比共达44%，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，荷兰、挪威、法国、德国、波兰和美国也有召回，出口这些市场的饰品需要保持合规检查。

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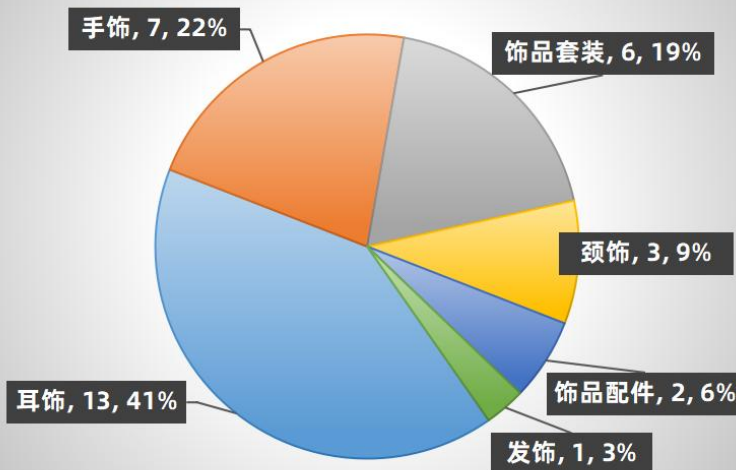
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## 饰品召回通报预警—2025年第2期

召回产品类型



2025年第二季度仿真首饰品的32则召回通报信息中，

• 按照产品类别：

- (1) 耳饰召回13则，占比41%，排名第一；
- (2) 手饰占比22%，排名第二；
- (3) 饰品套装占比为19%，排名第三；
- (4) 颈饰占比9%。饰品配件占比6%。发饰占比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；
- (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。

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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