



Jewelry Recall Notification-2025 report 3

Jewelry brings some beauty to human, but it may impact people's health when containing hazardous substances. To protect public health, EU, The UK, The 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 3, third quarter of 2025 on jewelry, are from Sweden, The UK, Latvia, The US and France. Among the notified cases, up to 23 notifications of jewelry are manufactured in China. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical substance content, button/coin batteries lack adequate protection. The chemical substance content included excessive levels of lead, cadmium, nickel release and benzene. The details are presented in the following table:

Risk	Regulation/ Standard	Notification count	Products
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII; FHSA	24	Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Jewelry set, Neckwear
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	5	Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Jewelry set, Neckwear
Contains excessive amounts of Lead, contains excessive amounts of Cadmium and releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of benzene.	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	Hair Clip
Button/coin batteries lack adequate protection	16 CFR 1263	1	Hand Jewelry

Recall reason analysis.

1. According to the proportion of the notifications, among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium content was the largest, accounting for 73.5%, ranking first; the second was the nickel release, which accounted for 17.6%; the third was the lead and benzene content, reached 2.9% each. It should be noted that this quarter witnessed the first case of jewelry being recalled due to excessive benzene content. Additionally, in The US, a children's jewelry with insufficient protection for button/coin batteries was also recalled.
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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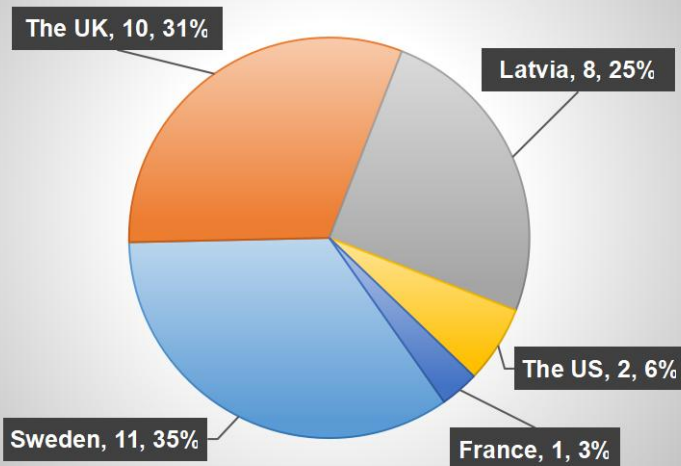
Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

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. The excessive presence of VOC such as benzene in jewelry is mainly due to the adhesives, inks and coatings used in the production process.

Analysis of recall reasons for products with inadequately protected button/coin batteries:

The battery compartment of the recalled light-up ruler bracelets can be opened easily by children, allowing access to the button cell batteries, violating the battery-operated toys requirements under the mandatory standard for toys. If a child swallows a button cell or coin battery, it can cause serious injuries, internal chemical burns or death.

Notified Country



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

According to the reporting country .

(1) Sweden reported 11 products, accounting for 35%, ranking first.

(2) The UK reported 10 products, accounting for 31%, ranking second.

(3) Latvia reported 8 products, accounting for 25%, ranking third.

Sweden 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, Latvia accounted for 25%. The market compliance supervision is relatively strong, and it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of product compliance in the market. In addition, it should be noted that there are also recalls in The US and France, and jewelry exported to these markets needs to maintain product compliance verification.

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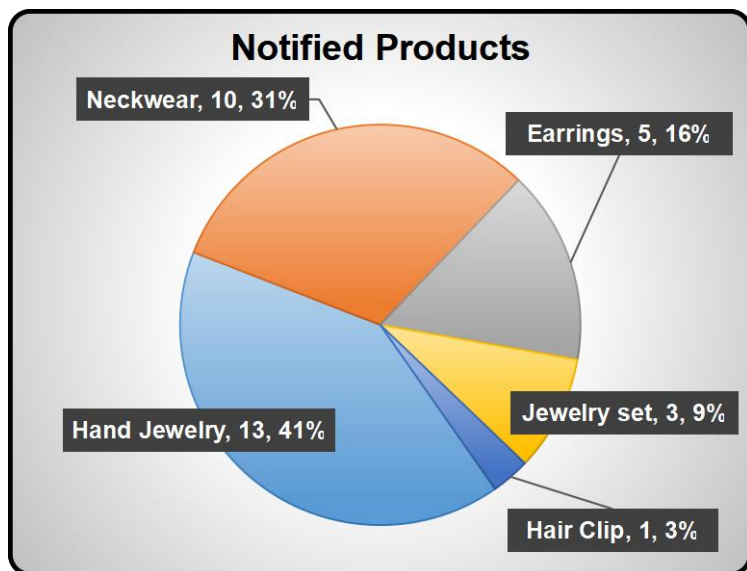
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In the third quarter of 2025, 32 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

• According to product category :

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

(2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) were recalled at 10, accounting for 31%, ranking second.

(3) Earrings were recalled at 5, accounting for 16%, ranking third.

(4) Jewelry set recalls accounted for 9%. 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3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年第三季度（第28-39周），关于仿真首饰品的32则召回通报信息，来自瑞典、英国、拉脱维亚、美国和法国。通报案例中中国产的高达23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，化学物质包括铅含量、镉含量、镍释放量、苯含量。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
镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; FHSA	24	手饰、耳饰、饰品套装、颈饰
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	5	手饰、耳饰、饰品套装、颈饰
铅、镉、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	耳饰
苯含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	1	发饰
纽扣/硬币电池没有足够的保护	16 CFR 1263	1	手饰

召回原因简析：

- 按通报原因占比，本季度饰品召回涉及的化学物质中镉含量超标最多，占比73.5%，位居第一；其次为镍释放量超标，占比17.6%，位居第二；铅含量、苯含量超标各占比2.9%，并列第三。需要注意的是，**本季度首次出现了首饰品因苯含量超标而被召回**。此外，美国也召回了一款因纽扣/硬币电池保护不足的儿童首饰品。
- 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3期

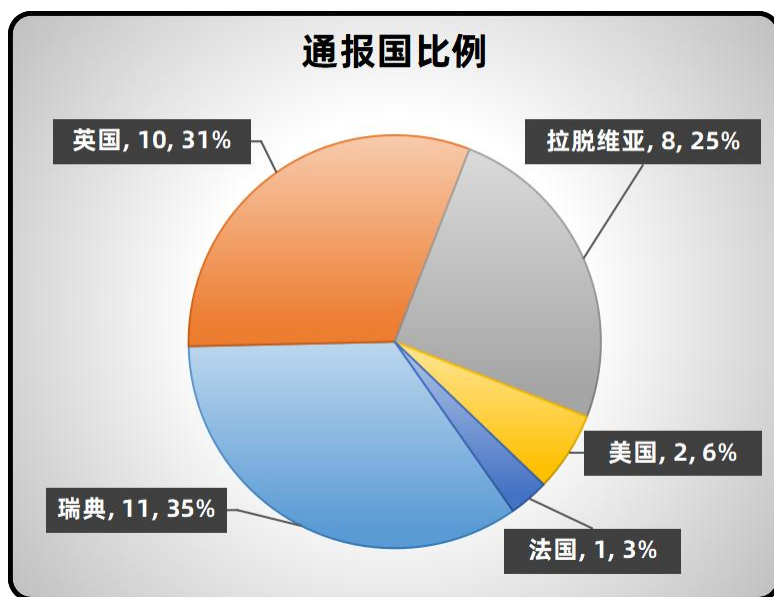
化学物质超标的召回原因分析：

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. 仿真首饰品出现苯等VOC类物质超标的情况，主要源于加工过程中使用的胶黏剂、油墨和涂料等，这些材料是VOC类物质的常见来源。

纽扣/硬币电池没有足够保护的召回原因分析：

饰品中含有的纽扣/硬币电池没有得到足够的保护，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年第三季度仿真首饰品的32则召回通报信息中，

● 按照通报国：

- (1) 瑞典通报信息共11则，占比35%，位居第一；
- (2) 英国通报信息共10则，占比31%，位居第二；
- (3) 拉脱维亚通报信息共8则，占比25%，位居第三；

本季度瑞典和英国的召回数量较多，出口这些市场的饰品需要加强合规监管。在通报国比例中，拉脱维亚的召回占比达25%，市场合规监督力度较大，出口该市场的饰品需要加强合规性监管。除此之外，需要注意的是，美国和法国市场亦出现召回案例，对出口美法的饰品需持续保持合规检查。

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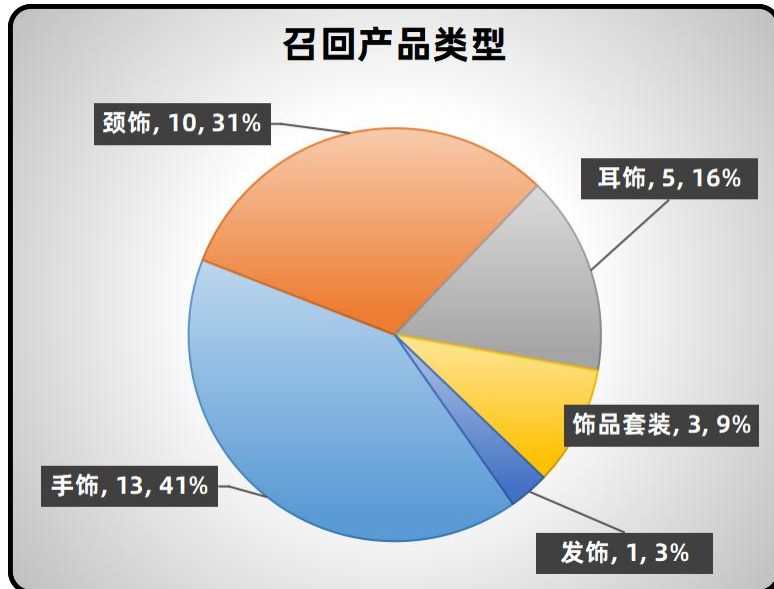
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召回产品类型



2025年第三季度仿真首饰品的32则召回通报信息中，

• 按照产品类别：

- (1) 手饰召回13则，占比41%，排名第一；
- (2) 颈饰占比31%，排名第二；
- (3) 耳饰占比为16%，排名第三；
- (4) 饰品套装占比9%。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，等。
- (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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