



Food Contact Material Recall Notifications-2026Report02

The safety of food contact materials is directly related to food safety. With the continuous development of material technologies and manufacturing processes, the types of food contact materials have become increasingly diverse, and potential safety risks have also shown a more diversified trend. The European Union (EU) has established a relatively comprehensive regulatory system for food contact materials, and issues notifications and alerts for products with safety risks through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF).

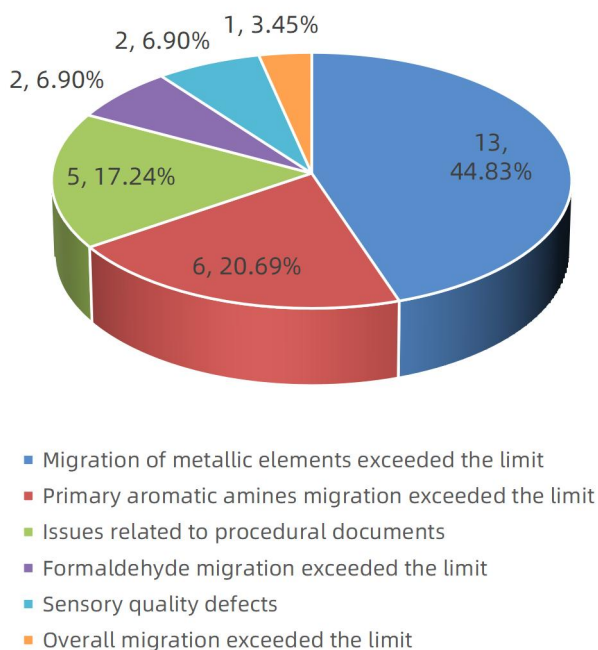
This issue summarizes the RASFF notifications on food contact materials in the second quarter of 2026. A total of 29 cases were reported, of which 16 involved products related to China, including one case involving a product from Hong Kong, China. The analysis is as follows:

1. Analysis of the reason for the notification

The reasons for notification in this issue were mainly concentrated in three categories: hazardous chemical risks, sensory quality defects, and procedural and compliance documentation issues. Among them, hazardous chemical risks remained the main factor leading to food contact material notifications in this quarter.

From the perspective of specific risk types, excessive migration of metal elements was the most prominent issue, involving 13 cases and accounting for 44.83%; excessive migration of primary aromatic amines ranked second, involving 6 cases and accounting for 20.69%. See Figure 1 for details.

Figure 1: Distribution of the proportion of reasons cited in notifications



◆ “Ranking” of Notification Reasons

■ No. 1: Excessive migration of metal elements (44.83%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, excessive migration of metal elements was the leading reason for notification, with 13 cases reported, accounting for 44.83%. The notifications mainly involved metal articles and glass articles. The related risks are generally associated with impurity control of raw materials, metal composition, surface treatment processes, and the release of metal elements from glass, glazes, or decorative layers. Once metal elements such as lead, cadmium, arsenic, nickel, chromium, aluminium, and cobalt migrate into food, long-term or excessive intake may pose health risks. Therefore, the migration of metal elements has always been a key focus in the regulation of food contact materials.

■ No. 2: Excessive migration of primary aromatic amines (20.69%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, excessive migration of primary aromatic amines was the second major reason for notification, with 6 cases reported, accounting for 20.69%. The relevant notifications mainly involved plastic food contact articles such as nylon kitchenware and tableware. The migration risk of primary aromatic amines is generally associated with raw materials, additives, dyes, or pigments used in the production of polyamide materials. Under certain conditions, these substances may migrate into food. Some primary aromatic amines are carcinogenic or suspected to be carcinogenic, and their migration from food contact materials into food may pose potential risks to consumer health. Therefore, the migration of primary aromatic amines has always been a key focus in the EU regulation of food contact materials.

■ No. 3: Procedural and documentation-related issues (17.24%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, procedural and documentation-related issues occurred 5 times, accounting for 17.24%. These issues mainly involved missing compliance documents, incomplete document information, and missing or non-compliant testing/analysis reports. Although such issues do not necessarily indicate direct product safety defects, they may affect the regulatory authorities' assessment of product compliance and may lead to border detention, rejection, or further inspection. Relevant enterprises should ensure that declarations of compliance, test reports, and technical documents are authentic, complete, traceable, and consistent with the actual product conditions and applicable regulatory requirements.

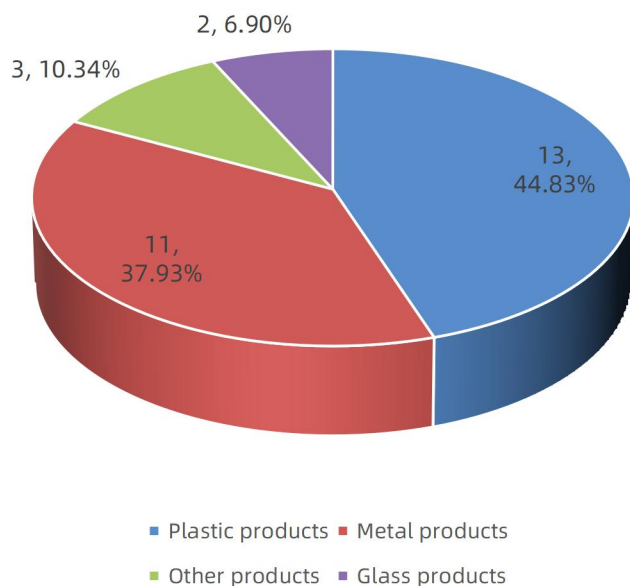




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2. Analysis of the Products for the notification

Figure 2 Distribution of notified product types



◆ “Ranking” of Notified Product Types

■ No. 1: Plastic products (44.83%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, plastic articles were notified 13 times, accounting for 44.83%, making them the most frequently notified product type. The notified products were mainly nylon kitchenware and tableware, as well as melamine tableware. The reasons for notification were mainly concentrated on excessive migration of primary aromatic amines, excessive migration of formaldehyde, and procedural and documentation-related issues. These issues indicate that plastic food contact articles still require particular attention in terms of raw material selection, formulation design, production process control, and compliance documentation management.

■ No. 2: Metal products (37.93%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, metal articles were notified 11 times, accounting for 37.93%, ranking second among the notified product types. The products involved mainly included aluminium water bottles, cast iron pans, barbecue trays, and similar articles. The main reasons for notification included excessive migration of metal elements and sensory quality defects. These issues indicate that some metal food contact articles still require particular attention in terms of material selection, impurity control, surface treatment, and production process management.

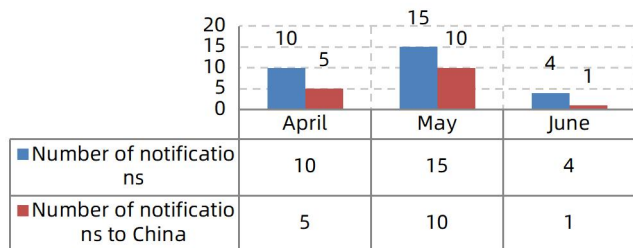
■ No. 3: Other products (10.34%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, other articles were notified 3 times, accounting for 10.34%, ranking third among the notified product types. This category mainly included food contact articles whose material attributes or product classification were not clearly specified in the original notifications. The reasons for notification involved excessive migration of metal elements and procedural and documentation-related issues.

3. Analysis of the Countries for the notification

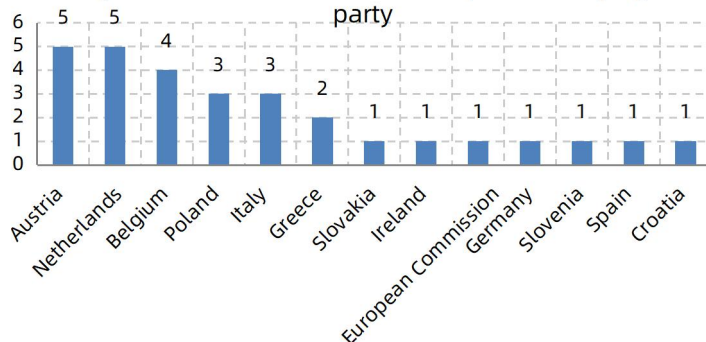
A total of 29 notification cases were reported in this issue, of which 16 involved products related to China, accounting for 55.17%. From the monthly distribution, May recorded the highest number of notifications, with 15 cases in total, including 10 notifications involving products from China. From the perspective of notifying parties, 12 countries and the European Commission issued relevant notifications during this quarter. Among them, Austria and the Netherlands reported the highest number of notifications, with 5 cases each, each accounting for 17.24% of the total; Belgium ranked second, with 4 cases, accounting for 13.79%.

Figure 3 Notification of Chinese products



■ Number of notifications ■ Number of notifications to China

Figure 4 Number of notifications by each notifying party



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Appendix: The relevant limit requirements of the notification of chemical risk :

Items	Law/Standard /Command	Limits	Material/Products
Overall migration	(EU)No 10/2011 and its amendments	10mg/dm ² or 60mg/kg	Plastic products
Specific migration of metals		See the regulatory requirements for details	
Specific migration of primary aromatic amines		Not Detected	
Specific migration of formaldehyde	(EU)No 10/2011 and its amendments (EU)No 284/2011	15mg/kg	Melamine plastic products
Specific migration of melamine		2.5mg/kg	
Release of 24 Metals	EDQM Technical Guide Resolution CM/Res(2020)9	See the guideline requirements for details	Metal and Alloy Products
Leaching amount of lead, cadmium, aluminum, cobalt and arsenic	Fiche MCDA N°2 (V01-01/05/2016)	See the regulatory requirements for details	Ceramic, glass and enamel products
Lip test-lead and cadmium dissolution			
Leaching amount of lead and cadmium	DIN 51032	See the regulatory requirements for details	Ceramic and glass products
Lip test-lead and cadmium dissolution			

Referenced Websites:

- <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/rasff-window/portal/?event=SearchForm&cleanSearch=1>

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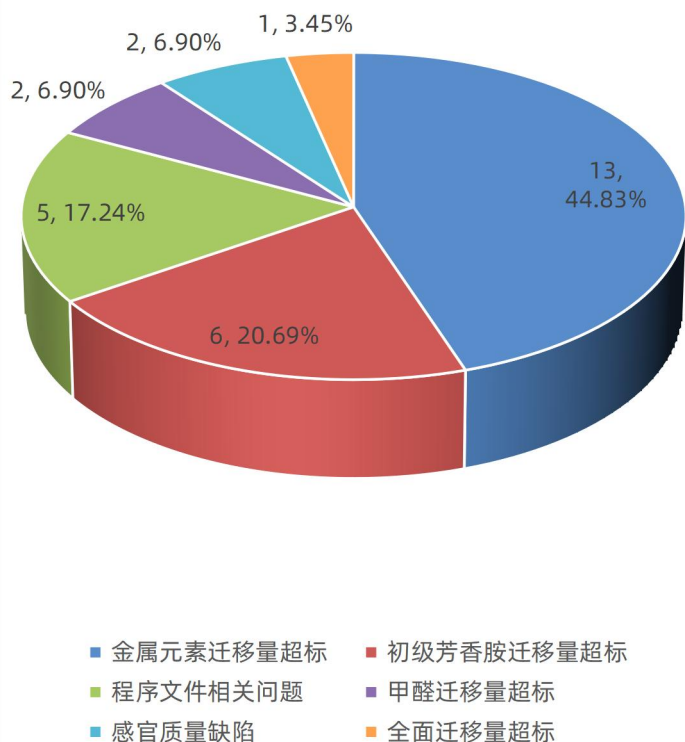
食品接触材料的安全性直接关系到食品安全。随着材料技术和生产工艺的不断发展，食品接触材料种类日益丰富，潜在安全风险也呈现多样化趋势。欧盟（EU）针对食品接触材料建立了较为完善的法规监管体系，并依托食品和饲料类快速预警系统（RASFF）对存在安全风险的产品进行通报和预警。

本期汇总了2026年第2季度RASFF食品接触材料通报信息，共计29例，其中涉及中国相关产品16例，包括1例中国香港产品，分析如下：

1. 通报原因分析

本期通报原因主要集中在三大类别：有害化学物质风险、感官质量缺陷以及程序与合规文件问题。其中，有害化学物质风险仍是引发本季度食品接触材料通报的主要因素。从具体风险类型来看，金属元素迁移量超标问题最为突出，共涉及13次，占比44.83%；初级芳香胺迁移量超标次之，涉及6次，占20.69%。详见图1。

图1 通报原因次数占比分布图



◆ 通报原因“排行榜”

■ No. 1: 金属元素迁移量超标（占比44.83%）

风险分析：本期通报中，金属元素迁移量超标为最主要的通报原因，通报频次为13次，占比44.83%，主要涉及金属制品和玻璃制品。相关风险通常与原材料杂质控制、金属材质组成、表面处理工艺，以及玻璃、釉料或装饰层中金属元素释放等因素有关。铅、镉、砷、镍、铬、铝、钴等金属元素一旦迁移至食品中，长期或过量摄入可能带来健康风险，因此金属元素迁移量一直是食品接触材料监管中的重点关注指标。

■ No. 2: 初级芳香胺迁移量超标（占比20.69%）

风险分析：本期通报中，初级芳香胺迁移量超标为第二类主要通报原因，通报频次为6次，占比20.69%，相关通报主要涉及尼龙餐厨具等塑料食品接触制品。初级芳香胺迁移风险通常与聚酰胺材料生产中使用的原料、助剂、染料或颜料有关。相关物质在特定条件下可能迁移至食品中，部分初级芳香胺具有致癌性或疑似致癌性，若从食品接触材料中迁移至食品中，可能对消费者健康造成潜在风险。因此，初级芳香胺迁移量一直是欧盟食品接触材料监管中的重点关注项目。

■ No. 3: 程序文件相关问题（占比17.24%）

风险分析：本期通报中，程序文件相关问题共出现5次，占比17.24%，主要涉及合规文件缺失、文件信息不完整，以及检测/分析报告缺失或不符合要求等情况。此类问题虽不一定直接对应产品安全缺陷，但会影响监管机构对产品合规性的判断，可能导致边境扣留、拒收或进一步核查。相关企业应确保符合性声明、检测报告及技术文件真实、完整、可追溯，并与产品实际情况及适用法规要求保持一致。

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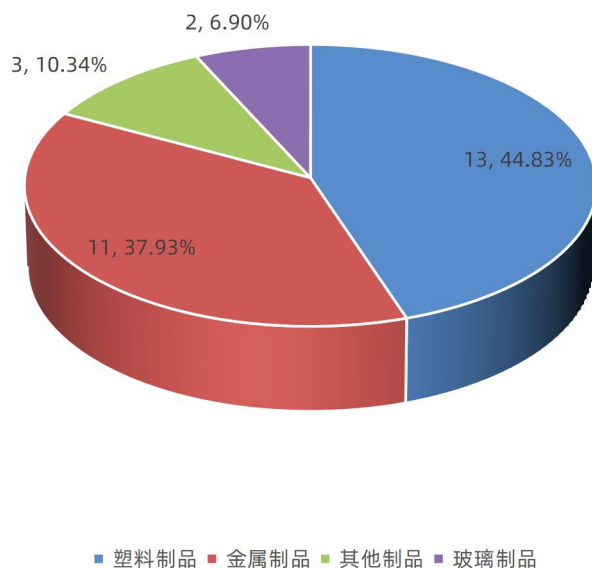
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2. 通报产品分类

图2 通报产品类型分布图



◆ 通报产品类型“排行榜”

■ No. 1: 塑料制品 (占比44.83%)

风险分析：本期通报中，塑料制品共被通报13次，占比44.83%，为通报频次最高的产品类型。被通报产品主要为尼龙餐厨具和密胺餐具，通报原因集中在初级芳香胺迁移量超标、甲醛迁移量超标及程序文件相关问题。相关问题反映出塑料食品接触制品在原料选择、配方设计、生产工艺控制及合规文件管理方面仍需重点关注。

■ No. 2: 金属制品 (占比37.93%)

风险分析：本期通报中，金属制品共被通报11次，占比37.93%，位列通报产品类型第二。涉及产品主要包括铝制水瓶、铸铁锅、烧烤盘等，主要通报原因包括金属元素迁移量超标及感官质量缺陷。相关问题反映出部分金属食品接触制品在材料选用、杂质控制、表面处理及生产工艺管理方面仍需重点关注。

■ No. 3: 其他制品 (占比10.34%)

风险分析：本期通报中，其他制品共被通报3次，占比10.34%，位列通报产品类型第三。该类别主要包括原始通报信息中材质属性或产品分类不够明确的食物接触制品，通报原因涉及金属元素迁移量超标及程序文件相关问题。

3. 通报国家分析

本期通报案例共计29例，其中涉及中国相关产品16例，占比55.17%。从月度分布来看，5月通报数量最高，共15例，其中对华通报10例。从通报方来看，本季度共有12个国家及欧盟委员会发布相关通报。其中，奥地利和荷兰通报数量最多，均为5例，均占通报总数的17.24%；比利时次之，共4例，占比13.79%。

图3 对华产品通报情况

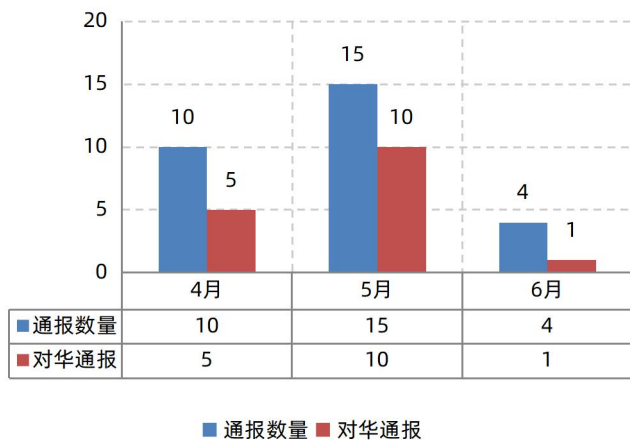
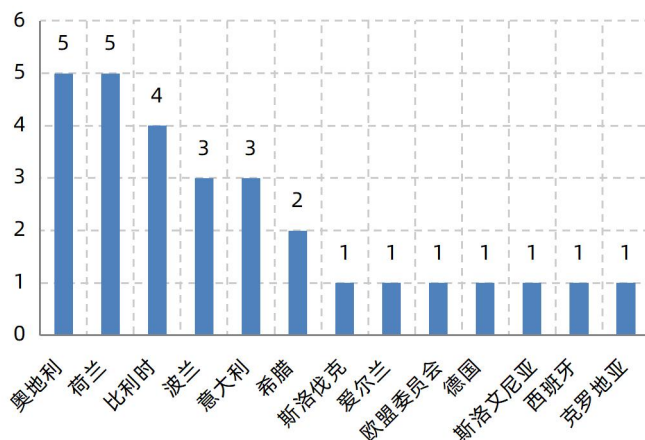


图4 各通报方通报数量



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附录：通报化学项目相关限值要求参考

项目名称	法规/标准/指令	限值	材料/产品
全面迁移	(EU)No 10/2011及其修订案	10mg/dm ² or 60mg/kg	塑料制品
金属迁移量		详见法规要求	
初级芳香胺迁移量		不得检出	
甲醛迁移量	(EU)No 10/2011及其修订案; (EU)No 284/2011	15mg/kg	密胺塑料制品
三聚氰胺迁移量		2.5mg/kg	
24种金属特定释放量	EDQM Technical Guide Resolution CM/Res(2020)9	详见指南要求	金属及合金制品
铅、镉、铝、钴、砷溶出量	Fiche MCDA N°2 (V01- 01/05/2016)	详见法规要求	陶瓷、玻璃及搪瓷制品
唇边测试-铅、镉溶出量			
铅、镉溶出量	DIN 51032	详见法规要求	陶瓷、玻璃制品
唇边测试-铅、镉溶出量			

·参考网站:

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