



Food Contact Material Recall Notifications-2026Report03

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).

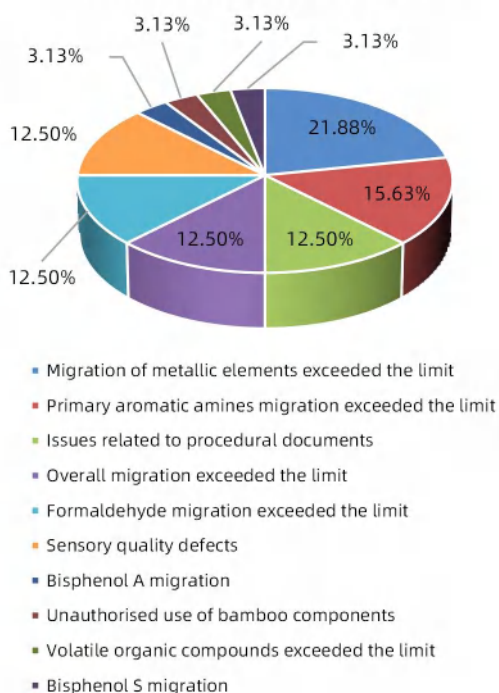
This issue summarizes the RASFF notifications on food contact materials in the third quarter of 2026. A total of 30 cases were reported, of which 20 involved products related to China, including two cases involving products from Hong Kong, China. The analysis is as follows:

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 7 occurrences and accounting for 21.88%; excessive migration of primary aromatic amines ranked second, involving 5 occurrences and accounting for 15.63%. 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 (21.88%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, excessive migration of metal elements was the leading reason for notification, with 7 occurrences (21.88%), mainly involving metal and ceramic articles. Related risks are associated with raw material impurities, metal composition, surface treatment, glazes or decoration. Long-term or excessive intake of these elements migrating into food may pose health risks, making metal migration a key regulatory focus.

■ No. 2: Excessive migration of primary aromatic amines (15.63%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, excessive migration of primary aromatic amines was the second major reason, with 5 occurrences (15.63%), mainly involving nylon kitchenware. Risks are generally associated with raw materials, additives, dyes or pigments used in polyamide production. These substances may migrate into food under certain conditions. Some are carcinogenic or suspected carcinogens and may pose health risks; their migration remains a key EU regulatory focus.

■ No. 3: Documentation issues, overall migration, formaldehyde migration and sensory quality defects (12.50% each)

Risk analysis: In this issue, these four reasons jointly ranked third, with 4 occurrences each (12.50%). Missing or insufficient documents affect regulatory compliance assessment. Excessive overall and formaldehyde migration mainly involved plastic plates and melamine articles; substances may migrate into food under certain conditions. Sensory defects included coating detachment, plastic abrasion or impaired organoleptic properties, reflecting deficiencies in manufacturing or quality control.

Consumer Testing Technology Co., Ltd.

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com <http://www.cttlab.com>

Guangdong

(Dongguan/Shenzhen/Huizhou/Guangzhou/Zhongshan)

TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

Zhejiang

(Yiwu/Ningbo)

TEL: 0579-8998 6543

Fujian

(Quanzhou/Xiamen)

TEL: 0595-6809 9099

Hong Kong

TEL: +852 9319 8131

Hanoi, Vietnam

TEL: +84 024 3928 8688

E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

Linz, Austria

TEL: +43 670 1928192

E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

Vancouver, Canada

TEL: +1 778 288 5623

E-mail: north.america@cttlab.com



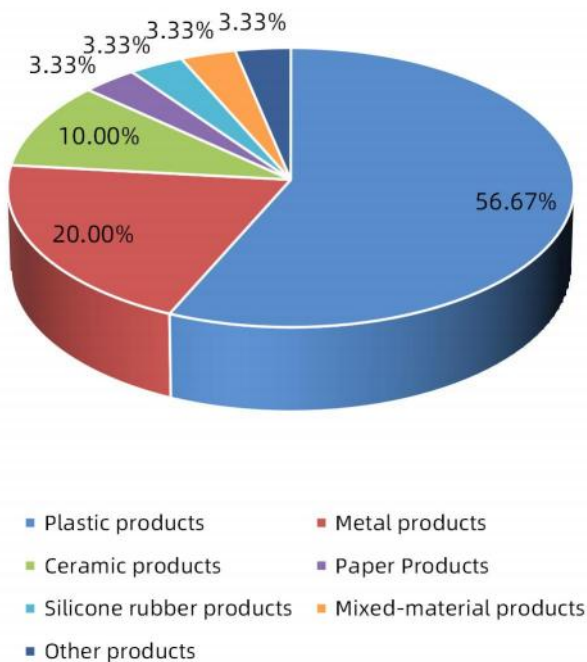
Scan with
WeChat for more
information.

V 2025.04

Food Contact Material Recall Notifications-2026Report03

2. Analysis of the Products for the notification

Figure 2 Distribution of notified product types



◆ “Ranking” of Notified Product Types

■ No. 1: Plastic products (56.67%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, plastic articles were notified 17 times (56.67%), the most frequent product type. Products mainly included nylon kitchenware, melamine tableware, plastic plates and food containers. Reasons centred on excessive primary aromatic amine, formaldehyde and overall migration, and documentation issues. Excessive migration may relate to raw materials, additives and production process control; documentation issues reflect shortcomings in some companies' preparation and management of compliance documents.

■ No. 2: Metal products (20.00%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, metal articles were notified 6 times (20.00%), ranking second. Products mainly included cookware, a branding iron and metal can packaging. Reasons included excessive metal migration, sensory quality defects and bisphenol A migration. Metal migration requires attention to material composition, impurities and surface treatment; bisphenol A migration may relate to coatings or other organic materials used.

■ No. 3: Ceramic products (10.00%)

Risk analysis: In this issue, ceramic articles were notified 3 times (10.00%), ranking third. Products included porcelain plates, a ceramic baking dish and ceramic plates with coloured decoration and gold rims. Main issues were excessive metal migration and non-compliant documentation. Focus should be placed on metal migration risks from glazes and decorative materials, and on improving the relevant compliance documentation.

3. Analysis of the Countries for the notification

A total of 30 notifications were reported in this issue, including 20 concerning products related to China (66.67%). From the monthly distribution, July recorded the highest number: 15, including 11 China-related notifications. From the notifying parties, 13 countries issued notifications. Germany ranked first with 8 (26.67%), followed by Greece with 6 (20.00%).

Figure 3 Notification of Chinese products

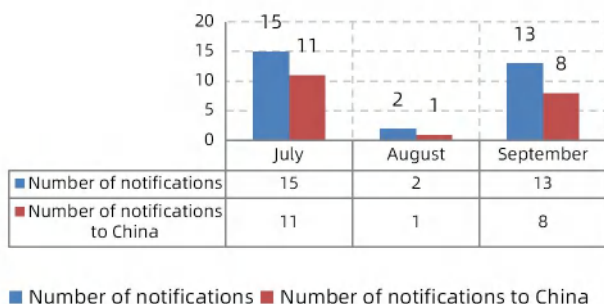
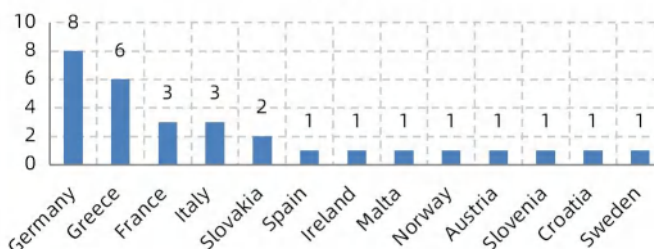


Figure 4 Number of notifications by each notifying party



Consumer Testing Technology Co., Ltd.

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com <http://www.cttlab.com>

Guangdong

(Dongguan/Shenzhen/Huizhou/Guangzhou/Zhongshan)

TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

Zhejiang

(Yiwu/Ningbo)

TEL: 0579-8998 6543

Fujian

(Quanzhou/Xiamen)

TEL: 0595-6809 9099

Hong Kong

TEL: +852 9319 8131

Hanoi, Vietnam

TEL: +84 024 3928 8688

E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

Linz, Austria

TEL: +43 670 1928192

E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

Vancouver, Canada

TEL: +1 778 288 5623

E-mail: north.america@cttlab.com



Scan with WeChat for more information.

V 2025.04



Food Contact Material Recall Notifications-2026Report03

Appendix: Reference Requirements for Notified Chemical Issues

Items	Law / Standard / Guidance	Limits	Material/Products
Overall migration	(EU) No 10/2011, as amended	10 mg/dm ² ; 60 mg/kg applies to articles for infant/young-child food	Plastic products
Metal element migration		Apply the limit for each element	
Primary aromatic amines		Specified PAAs: not detected (LOD 0.002 mg/kg each); other PAAs without SMLs: sum ≤0.01 mg/kg	
Formaldehyde migration		15 mg/kg (group limit expressed as formaldehyde)	Applicable plastic products
Unauthorised bamboo additives		Unauthorised bamboo powder/additives must not be used in plastic FCMs	Plastic products containing bamboo
Release of metals and alloys	EDQM Technical Guide CM/Res(2020)9	Consult element-specific release limits; also check applicable national rules	Metal and alloy products
Lead/cadmium from ceramics	84/500/EEC, as amended	Limits vary by article category; check applicable national rules for other elements	Ceramic products
Bisphenol A (BPA)	(EU) 2024/3190, as amended	Use prohibited in principle; check authorised exceptions and applicable product transitions	Materials/articles within scope
BPS and other hazardous bisphenols		Use prohibited unless specifically authorised; check scope	
Volatile organic components	BfR Recommendation XV	≤0.5% by weight (guidance value)	Silicone rubber products

Note: This table provides references for compliance requirements relevant to this quarter. Applicable requirements should be determined according to the material, intended use, test conditions and sales market.

Referenced websites and official sources:

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

Consumer Testing Technology Co., Ltd.

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com <http://www.cttlab.com>

Guangdong
(Dongguan/Shenzhen/Huizhou/Guangzhou/Zhongshan)
TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

Zhejiang
(Yiwu/Ningbo)
TEL: 0579-8998 6543

Fujian
(Quanzhou/Xiamen)
TEL: 0595-6809 9099

Hong Kong
TEL: +852 9319 8131

Hanoi, Vietnam
TEL: +84 024 3928 8688
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

Linz, Austria
TEL: +43 670 1928192
E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

Vancouver, Canada
TEL: +1 778 288 5623
E-mail: north.america@cttlab.com



Scan with
WeChat for more
information.

V 2025.04

食品接触材料召回通报预警-2026年第3期

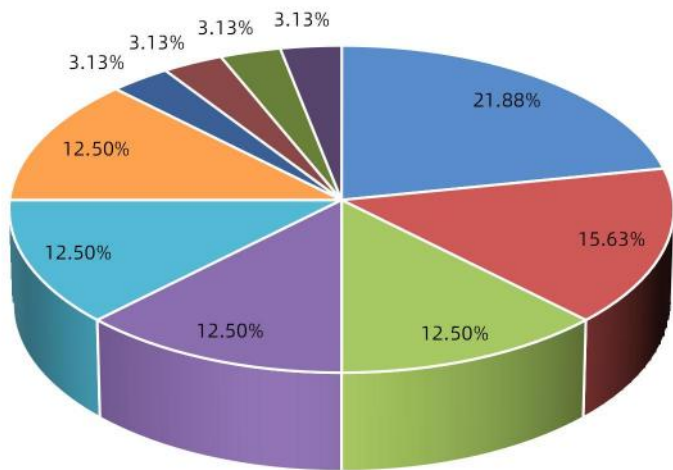
食品接触材料的安全性直接关系到食品安全。随着材料技术和生产工艺的不断发展，食品接触材料种类日益丰富，潜在安全风险也呈现多样化趋势。欧盟（EU）针对食品接触材料建立了较为完善的法规监管体系，并依托食品和饲料类快速预警系统（RASFF）对存在安全风险的产品进行通报和预警。

本期汇总了2026年第3季度RASFF食品接触材料通报信息，共计30例，其中涉及中国相关产品20例，包括2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7次，占比21.88%；初级芳香胺迁移量超标次之，涉及5次，占15.63%。详见图1。

图1 通报原因次数占比分布图



- 金属元素迁移量超标
- 初级芳香胺迁移量超标
- 程序文件相关问题
- 全面迁移量超标
- 甲醛迁移量超标
- 感官质量缺陷
- 双酚A迁移
- 未经授权使用竹成分
- 挥发性有机化合物超标
- 双酚S迁移

◆ 通报原因“排行榜”

■ No. 1: 金属元素迁移量超标 (占比21.88%)

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7次，占比21.88%，主要涉及金属制品和陶瓷制品。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，以及陶瓷釉料或装饰层中金属元素释放等因素有关。铅、镉、砷、镍、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15.63%)

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5次，占比15.63%，主要涉及尼龙餐厨具等塑料食品接触制品。相关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，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、全面迁移量超标、甲醛迁移量超标及感官质量缺陷 (各占比12.50%)

风险分析：本期通报中，以上四类问题并列为第三类主要通报原因，通报频次均为4次，各占12.50%。其中，程序文件相关问题主要涉及文件缺失或不充分，影响监管机构对产品合规性的判断；全面迁移和甲醛迁移量超标主要涉及塑料盘、密胺等塑料制品，相关物质在特定条件下可能迁移至食品中；感官质量缺陷主要表现为涂层脱落、塑料磨损或感官性能受损，反映出产品在生产工艺或质量控制方面存在不足。

中鼎检测技术有限公司

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com http://www.cttlab.com

广东 (东莞、深圳、惠州、广州、中山)
TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

浙江 (义乌、宁波)
TEL: 0579-8998 6543

福建 (泉州、厦门)
TEL: 0595-6809 9099

香港
TEL: +852 9319 8131

越南 河内
TEL: +84 024 3928 8688
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

奥地利 林茨
TEL: +43 670 1928192
E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

加拿大 温哥华
TEL: +1 778 288 5623
E-mail: north.america@cttlab.com

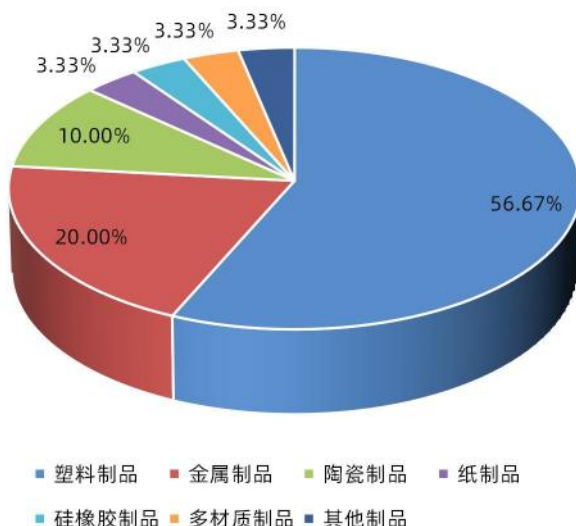


扫描左侧二维码，
关注“CTT 中鼎检测”
Scan QR code for
more information
V 2025.04

食品接触材料召回通报预警-2026年第3期

2. 通报产品分析

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56.67%)

风险分析：本期通报中，塑料制品共被通报17次，占比56.67%，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、密胺餐具及塑料盘和食品容器，通报原因集中在初级芳香胺迁移量超标、甲醛迁移量超标、全面迁移量超标及程序文件相关问题。其中，迁移量超标可能与原料及添加剂的使用、生产工艺控制等因素有关，而程序文件问题则反映出部分企业在合规资料准备和管理方面仍存在不足。

■ No. 2: 金属制品 (占比20.00%)

风险分析：本期通报中，金属制品共被通报6次，占比20.00%，位列通报产品类型第二。涉及产品主要包括锅具、烙印铁及罐头金属包装等，主要通报原因包括金属元素迁移量超标、感官质量缺陷及双酚A迁移。其中，金属元素迁移问题需关注材料成分、杂质及表面处理工艺；双酚A迁移则可能与产品使用的涂层或其他有机材料有关。

■ No. 3: 陶瓷制品 (占比10.00%)

风险分析：本期陶瓷制品共被通报3次，占比10.00%，位列第三。涉及瓷盘、陶瓷烤盘及带彩色装饰、金边的陶瓷盘，主要问题为金属元素迁移量超标及程序文件不合规。建议重点关注釉料、装饰材料中的金属元素迁移风险，并完善相关合规证明文件。

3. 通报国家分析

本期通报案例共计30例，其中涉及中国相关产品20例，占比66.67%。从月度分布来看，7月通报数量最高，共15例，其中对华通报11例。从通报方来看，本季度共有13个国家发布相关通报。其中，德国通报数量最多，共8例，占通报总数的26.67%；希腊次之，共6例，占比20.00%。

图3 对华产品通报情况

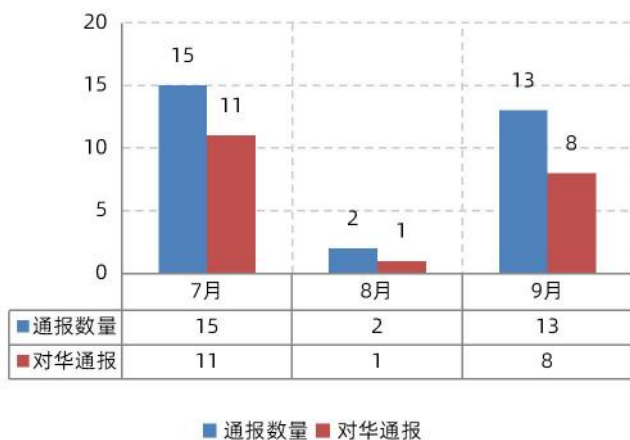
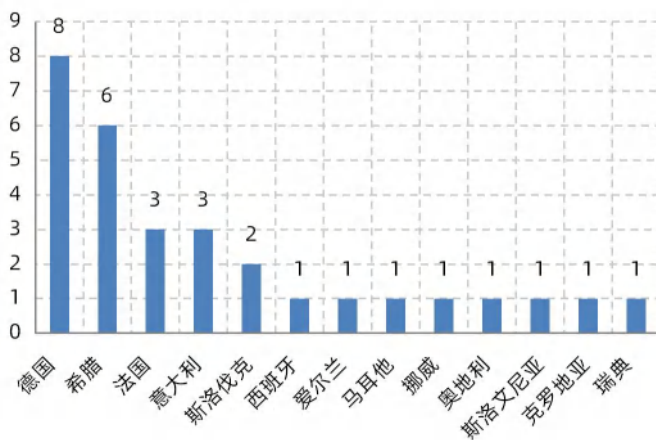


图4 各通报方通报数量



中鼎检测技术有限公司

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com http://www.cttlab.com

广东 (东莞、深圳、惠州、广州、中山)
TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884

浙江 (义乌、宁波)
TEL: 0579-8998 6543

福建 (泉州、厦门)
TEL: 0595-6809 9099

香港
TEL: +852 9319 8131

越南 河内
TEL: +84 024 3928 8688
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com

奥地利 林茨
TEL: +43 670 1928192
E-mail: eu@cttlab.com

加拿大 温哥华
TEL: +1 778 288 5623
E-mail: north.america@cttlab.com

扫描二维码，
关注“CTT 中鼎检测”
Scan QR code for
more information
V 2025.04

食品接触材料召回通报预警-2026年第3期

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及修订案	10 mg/dm ² ；婴幼儿食品接触制品适用60 mg/kg	塑料制品
金属元素迁移		按元素分别适用迁移限值	
初级芳香胺迁移		特定PAA不得检出（单项检出限0.002 mg/kg）；其他无SML的PAA总量≤0.01 mg/kg	
甲醛迁移		15 mg/kg（以甲醛计的组限值）	适用塑料制品
未经授权使用竹成分		塑料食品接触制品不得使用未经授权的竹粉等添加剂	含竹成分塑料制品
金属及合金元素释放	EDQM技术指南 CM/Res(2020)9	按元素参照特定释放限值； 同时核查适用国家法规	金属及合金制品
陶瓷铅、镉迁移	84/500/EEC及修订案	按器型适用不同限值； 其他元素另核查适用国家要求	陶瓷制品
双酚A（BPA）	(EU) 2024/3190及修订案	原则禁止使用； 核查授权例外及产品适用过渡期	法规范围内材料及制品
双酚S（BPS）等危险双酚		禁止使用，除非按法规获得特定用途授权； 核查适用范围	
挥发性有机组分	BfR Recommendation XV	≤0.5%（质量分数，指南要求）	硅橡胶制品

注：本表为本季度相关项目的合规要求参考。应结合材料、用途、测试条件及销售市场确定适用要求。

参考网站及法规来源：

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

中鼎检测技术有限公司

E-mail: enquiry@cttlab.com http://www.cttlab.com

广东（东莞、深圳、惠州、广州、中山）
TEL: +86(0)769-8898 9888-884浙江（义乌、宁波）
TEL: 0579-8998 6543福建（泉州、厦门）
TEL: 0595-6809 9099香港
TEL: +852 9319 8131越南 河内
TEL: +84 024 3928 8688
E-mail: vn@cttlab.com奥地利 林茨
TEL: +43 670 1928192
E-mail: eu@cttlab.com加拿大 温哥华
TEL: +1 778 288 5623
E-mail: north.america@cttlab.com 扫描左侧二维码，
关注“CTT 中鼎检测”
Scan QR code for
more information
V 2025.04