

# 《全球合规快讯》

GLOBAL COMPLIANCE EXPRESS

法规更新、召回案例解读

REGULATIONS & LAWS, RECALL CASES STUDY

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## Toys and Children Products 玩具和儿童产品

### 1. EU - Approved Amendments to Harmonized Standard EN 71-1 of Toy Safety Directive Concerning Ride-on Toys (Wave Rollers)

#### 欧盟 - 批准玩具安全指令协调标准 EN 71-1 中关于骑乘玩具（扭扭车 Wave Rollers）的修订案

The European Commission published Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1785 amending the harmonized standards for ride-on toys (wave rollers).

欧盟委员会发布委员会实施决议(EU) 2025/1785，修订关于骑乘玩（扭扭车 Wave Rollers）的协调标准。

The Decision update the harmonized standard EN 71-1:2014+A1: 2018 Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties. The requirements of clause 4.15.1 of EN 71-1:2014+A1: 2018 do not apply to wave rollers, and therefore this harmonized standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the essential safety requirements for wave rollers.

决议更新了协调标准 EN 71-1:2014 +A1: 2018 玩具的安全性 - 第 1 部分：

机械和物理特性。EN 71-1:2014 A1:2018 第 4.15.1 条款中的要求不适用于扭扭车(Wave Rollers)，因此该协调标准不能类用于扭扭车(Wave Rollers)符合基本安全要求的推定。



**Note 注:**

A wave roller is a ride-on toy where the child is seated, the steering and propulsion of which are controlled with the feet, and which have wheels within reach during use.

扭扭车(Wave Rollers)是一种骑乘玩具，儿童坐在上面，利用脚来控制方向和推进，并且在使用过程中，车轮处于可触及范围内。

## **2. Japan - Proposed Amendments to the Consumer Product Safety Act regarding Bed Guards for Children and Strollers**

### **日本 - 提议修订儿童床护栏和婴儿推车的消费者产品安全法**

In a move to enhance consumer safety, particularly for young children, Japan proposed amendments to the Order for Enforcement of Consumer Product Safety Act.

为增强消费者安全，特别是幼儿安全，日本提议修订《消费者产品安全法实施令》。

The proposed partial amendment focuses on two additional items that will be classified to both Specified Products and Specified Products for Children under the Order for Enforcement of Consumer Product Safety Act:

提议的部分修订主要集中在两个附加条款，这些条款将被归类为《消费者产品安全法实施令》下的特定产品和特定儿童产品：

- **Bed Guards for Children:** These are barriers or other devices designed to be attached to beds primarily in households to prevent infants up to 60 months after birth from falling.

儿童床护栏：设计用于主要附加到家用床上的屏障或其他设备，以防止 60 个月内的婴儿摔落。



- Strollers: Defined as small wheeled vehicles pushed by caregivers to transport infants while walking, these will cover models for children up to 36 months (3 years) after birth.

婴儿推车：定义为由看护者推动的带小轮子的车辆，用于在步行时运输婴儿，这将涵盖适用于 36 个月（3 岁）以内儿童的所有产品类型。

### 3. US- ASTM Published Latest Safety Standard for Bassinets and Cradles ASTM F2194-25

#### 美国- ASTM 发布婴儿摇篮最新安全标准 ASTM F2194-25

On August 1, 2025, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) approved a revised version of ASTM F2194 and published ASTM F2194-25 in August 2025.

2025 年 8 月 1 日，美国测试与材料学会(ASTM)批准了 ASTM F2194 的修订版，并于 2025 年 8 月发布了 ASTM F2194-25。

This ASTM standard covers products primarily intended to provide sleeping accommodations for an infant up to approximately 5 months in age or when the child begins to push up on hands and knees, whichever comes first.

本标准适用于为 5 个月以下或者开始用手和膝盖支撑身体时（以先发生者为准）的婴儿提供睡眠设施的产品。

#### Examples of Products under the Scope:

#### 标准范围内的产品示例：



- Bassinets, cradles, and aftermarket mattresses for bassinets and cradles.

婴儿摇篮和婴儿摇篮的售后床垫；

- Cradle swings with an incline less than or equal to 10° from horizontal while in the rest (non-rocking) position.

静止状态下倾斜角度小于或等于 10°的摇篮秋千；

- Multi-use products when they are in the bassinet/cradle use mode.
- 多用途产品的摇篮模式；

- Bassinet/cradle accessories for products when removed from the product and are in the bassinet/cradle use mode.
- 产品从主体上拆卸下来的摇篮配件和摇篮使用模式。

#### Products Excluded from the Scope:

##### 不在本标准范围内的产品：

- In-bed portable sleepers.  
床上便携式睡眠产品；
- Travel tents.  
旅行帐篷；
- Carriage positions and attachments on a carriage/stroller with occupant support surfaces less than 10° from horizontal, when attached to the carriage/stroller.  
安装在婴儿车上的睡篮和支撑面小于 10°的附件。

This revision of the standard has undergone significant changes. From the scope, definitions to the performance requirements and testing methods, all have been revised. The most significant change is the removal of compact bassinets and compact cradles from the scope and the inclusion of the aftermarket mattresses for bassinets and cradles in the scope. Additionally, the Deflection of Occupant Support, the Head-to-Toe and Lateral Sleep Surface Angle, Electrically or Battery Powered Bassinets/Cradles and Aftermarket Mattress have been added.



本标准此次修订变化较大，从范围、定义到具体的性能要求和测试方法都有变更，最主要的变更是将紧凑型婴儿摇篮从范围内删除，并将婴儿摇篮的售后床垫纳入范围。额外增加了支撑面变形量，睡眠表面纵向和横向的角度，电动或电池驱动的婴儿摇篮及售后床垫的性能要求和测试方法。

Significant changes to the standard from ASTM F2194- 22~~1~~ to ASTM F2194-25 are described below.

如下是旧版 ASTM F2194- 22~~1~~ 至新版 ASTM F2194-25 的主要变更：

#### 1. Examples of Products under the Scope:

标准范围内的产品示例：

- Clause 1.3.1.1, delete compact bassinets and compact cradles, and add aftermarket mattresses for bassinets and cradles;  
条款 1.3.1.1 删除 compact bassinets, and compact cradles，增加 aftermarket mattresses for bassinets and cradles;
- Delete Clause 1.3.1.5: Bassinet/cradle features for carriage/stroller when removed from the carriage/stroller and used in the bassinet/cradle mode or compact bassinet/cradle product mode.  
删除条款 1.3.1.5 从婴儿车上移下的 Bassinet/cradle。

#### 2. Products Excluded from the Scope:

不在本标准范围内的产品：

- Delete Clause 1.3.2.1: Sleep products that have only inclined sleeping surfaces intended to be greater than 10° from horizontal while in the rest (non-rocking) position;  
删除条款 1.3.2.1 倾斜角度大于 10 度的睡眠产品；
- Clause 1.3.2.2, change “Enclosed travel” to “Travel tents”;  
条款 1.3.2.2 由 “Enclosed travel” 变更为 “Travel tents” ；
- Add Clause 1.3.2.3: Carriage positions and attachments on a carriage/stroller with occupant support surfaces less than 10° from horizontal, when attached to the carriage/stroller.



增加条款 1.3.2.3 Carriage positions and attachments on a carriage/stroller with occupant support surfaces less than 10° from horizontal, when attached to the carriage/stroller。

3. Clause 2.1 of the reference documents: Delete ASTM F3118;

参考文件条款 2.1 删除 ASTM F3118;

4. Definition changes:

定义变更:

- Add Clause 3.1.1 aftermarket mattress & Clause 3.1.1.1 Discussion;  
增加条款 3.1.1 aftermarket mattress & 3.1.1.1 Discussion;
- The definition of bassinet bed is changed from Clause 3.1.1.1 to Clause 3.1.2;  
bassinet bed 定义由条款 3.1.1.1 变更条款号为 3.1.2;
- The definition of false latch/lock visual indicator is changed from Clause 3.1.1.2 to Clause 3.1.8;  
false latch/lock visual indicator 定义由条款 3.1.1.2 变更条款号为 3.1.8;
- The definition of intended use orientation is changed from Clause 3.1.1.3 to Clause 3.1.9;  
intended use orientation 定义由条款 3.1.1.3 变更条款号为 3.1.9;
- The definition of removable bassinet bed is changed from Clause 3.1.1.4 to Clause 3.1.19;  
removable bassinet bed 定义由条款 3.1.1.4 变更条款号为 3.1.19;
- Delete the definition of Clause 3.1.2 bassinet/cribble accessory, and change the original definition of Clause 3.1.4 compact bassinet/cribble to Clause 3.1.4 bassinet/cribble accessory and change its definition content; Change the corresponding Discussion clause number from 3.1.3.1 to 3.1.4.1.  
删除定义条款 3.1.2 bassinet/cribble accessory, 将原定义 3.1.4 compact bassinet/cribble 变更为 3.1.4 bassinet/cribble accessory 并变更其定义内容; 将其对应 Discussion 条款号由 3.1.3.1 变更为 3.1.4.1。



5. Delete Clause 6.4.2 Stability - Compact bassinet/cradle and its corresponding stability test methods 7.4.2;  
删除条款 6.4.2 Stability - Compact bassinet/cradle 及其对应稳定性测试方法 7.4.2;

6. Delete Rationale clauses 6.8.1, 7.3.5.1, 7.4.1.4 (1), 7.10.3.2 (1);  
删除 Rationale 条款 6.8.1, 7.3.5.1, 7.4.1.4 (1), 7.10.3.2 (1);

7. Add the following performance requirements and test methods:  
增加以下性能要求及测试方法:

- 6.12 Bassinet Structural Elements;
- 6.12.1 Side Wall Integrity and Occupant Support Integrity;
- 6.12.1.1 Side Wall Integrity and test methods 7.13;
- 6.12.1.2 Occupant Support Integrity and test methods 7.14;
- 6.12.2 Minimum Bassinet/Cradle Height and test methods 7.15;
- 6.13 Head-to-Toe Sleep Surface Angle and test methods 7.16;
- 6.14 Lateral Sleep Surface Angles (6.14.1 & 6.14.2) and test methods 7.17 & 7.18;
- 6.15 Electrically or Battery Powered Bassinets/Cradles (6.15.1 to 6.15.5) and test methods 7.19;
- 6.16 Aftermarket Mattress (6.16.1 to 6.16.3).

8. Revise warning clauses 8.6.2.1, 8.6.2.3 to 8.6.2.6, 8.6.3, 8.6.5;  
修改警语条款 8.6.2.1, 8.6.2.3 to 8.6.2.6, 8.6.3, 8.6.5;

9. Add warning for aftermarket mattresses 8.6.7 (8.6.7.1 to 8.6.7.3);  
增加 Aftermarket mattresses 警语 8.6.7 (8.6.7.1 to 8.6.7.3);

10. Revise instruction clauses 9.3, add requirements for font height of warnings;  
修改说明书条款 9.3, 增加警语字体高度的要求;

11. Add test instrument Hinged Weight Gauge - Infant (see Figure 25).  
增加测试仪器 Hinged Weight Gauge—Infant (见图 25)。



## Food Contact Products 食品接触产品

### 4. EU - Proposed Amendments to the Transitional Measures for Plastic Food Materials and Articles

#### Manufactured with Salicylic Acid or Untreated Wood Flour or Fibres

欧盟 – 提议修订关于使用水杨酸或未经处理的木粉或纤维制造的

#### 食品接触用塑料材料和物品的过渡措施

The European Commission proposed Commission Regulation (EU) amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1442 as regards the transitional measures for plastic materials and articles manufactured with salicylic acid or untreated wood flour or fibres.

欧洲委员会提议修订委员会法规(EU) 2023/1442，以修改关于使用水杨酸或未经处理的木粉或纤维制造的食品接触用塑料材料和物品的过渡措施。

In the transition measures of Regulation (EU) 2023/1442, plastic materials and articles manufactured with the substance salicylic acid or untreated wood flour or fibers from a specific wood species are able continue to be first placed on the market after 1 February 2025 under certain conditions. According to the proposed amendments, plastic materials and articles manufactured with the substance salicylic acid or untreated wood flour or fibers from a specific wood species are able continue to be first placed on the market **between 1 February 2025 and 31 January 2026** under certain conditions.



按照法规(EU) 2023/1442 规定的过渡措施, 采用水杨酸或由特定木种制成的未经处理木粉或纤维所生产的食品接触用塑料材料和制品在特定条件下, 可以在 2025 年 2 月 1 日后继续首次投放市场。按照提议的修订案, 采用水杨酸或由特定木种制成的未经处理木粉或纤维所生产的食品接触用塑料材料和制品在特定条件下, 可以在 2025 年 2 月 1 日至 2026 年 1 月 31 日继续首次投放市场。

## California Prop 65 加州 65 法案

### 5. U.S. California - July 2025 California Proposition 65 - 60-Day Notices Analysis

#### 美国加州 - 《加州第 65 号提案》2025 年 7 月 “60 天违规通知”

#### 分析

In July 2025, there were 623 60-day notices for violation of Prop 65, of which 39% of the notices (240 notices) served were for the category of Lead, 8% of notices (53 notices) were served for the presence of Phthalates, 53% of the notices (330) were for the presence of other chemicals.

2025 年 7 月, 《加州第 65 号提案》共发出 623 份 “60 天违规通知”。

其中 39% (共 240 份通知) 是关于铅的通知, 8%(共 53 份通知) 是关于邻苯二甲酸酯的通知, 53%(共 330 份通知) 是关于其他化学物质的通知。

Among the reported notices, in the category of bags and cases, there were 12 notices for the presence of Phthalates. Noticeably, in this



category, there was also 1 notice issued for the presence of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) in icebags. Externally decorated glass and ceramics had 22 notices for the presence of Lead. In the category of footwear, there were 2 notices issued for the presence of Phthalates. In the category of hardware, there were 5 notices issued for the presence of Lead, and 3 notices issued for the presence of Phthalates.

在这些通知中，箱包类产品有 12 份关于邻苯二甲酸酯的通知。值得注意的是，在箱包类产品这个类别中，还有 1 份关于冰袋中含有全氟辛烷磺酸盐(PFOS) 的通知。带有外部装饰的玻璃和陶瓷产品有 22 份关于含铅的通知。在鞋类产品这个类别中，发出了 2 份关于产品含有邻苯二甲酸盐的通知。对于五金产品，发出了 5 份关于产品含铅的通知，以及 3 份关于邻苯二甲酸盐存在的通知。

The beauty and personal care category had 5 notices for the presence of other chemicals such as Diethanolamine in various products such as creams, toothpaste, creams, bodywash etc. There were 2 notices issued for the presence of lead in toothpastes.

美容和个人护理产品有 5 份通知，涉及各种产品含有的其他化学物质，如二乙醇胺，涉及的产品包括面霜、牙膏和沐浴露等。针对牙膏中存在铅的问题，发布了 2 份通知。

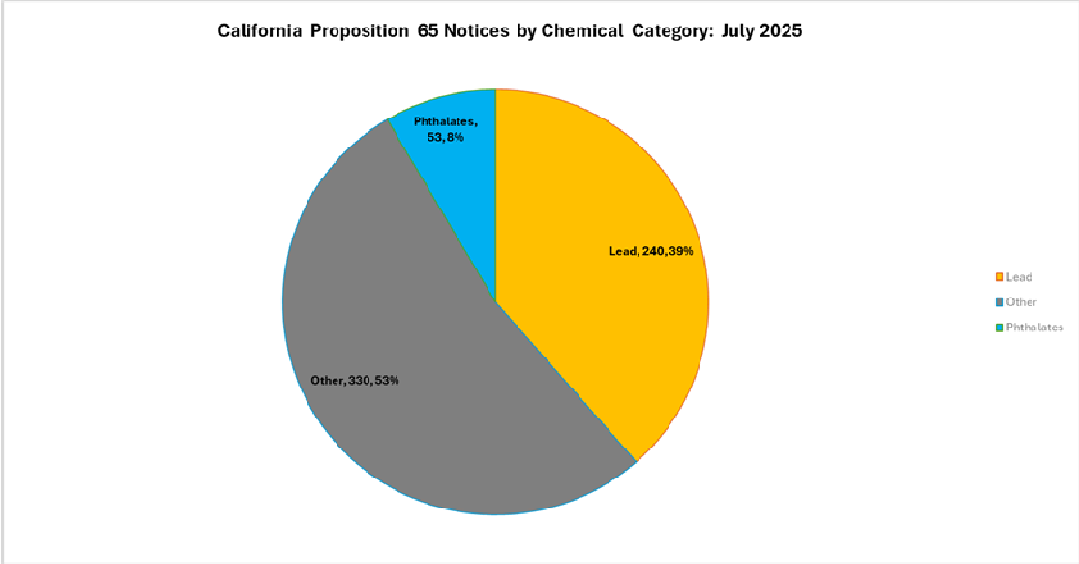
In the category of gloves, there was 1 notice issued for the presence of Hexavalent Chromium, and 2 notices issued for the presence of phthalates. There was 1 notice issued for the presence of Phthalates in apparel such as shorts, and 12 notices issued for the presence of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) in shirts, shorts, scrubs and swim hats.

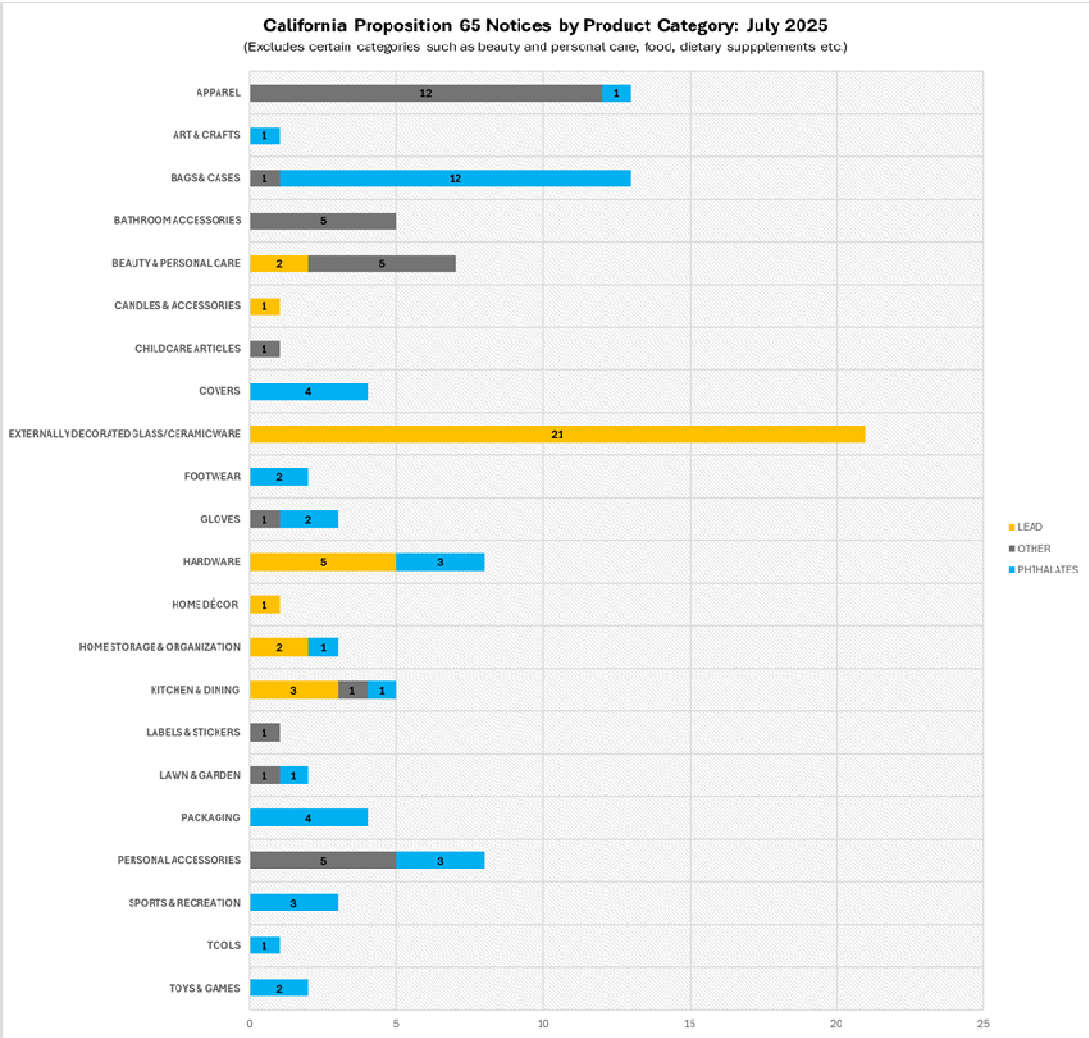


手套产品因含有六价铬发出了 1 份通知，因为产品含有邻苯二甲酸酯发出了 2 份通知。因短裤产品含有邻苯二甲酸酯，发出了 1 份通知。因 T 恤、短裤、手术服和游泳帽中存在全氟辛酸(PFOA) ，发布了 12 份通知。

There were 249 notices issued for the presence of Bisphenol S (BPS) in receipts, and 1 notice for the presence of Bisphenol S (BPS) in labels and stickers. Noticeably, there was 1 notice issued for the presence of Lead in candle holders with exterior designs.

因收据存在双酚 S(BPS) ，发出了 249 份通知。因标签和贴纸中存在双酚 S(BPS)，发出了 1 份通知。值得注意的是，因带有外部装饰的烛台含铅，发出了 1 份通知。





**REACH Regulation REACH 法规**

**6. EU- Public Consultation on 3 Potential Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)**

**欧盟- 三项新物质被提议加入 SVHC 高度关注物质清单**

On 1 September 2025, the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) launched a public consultation on 3 potential Substances of Very High Concern



(SVHC). The proposed substances in the consultation are listed below.  
The deadline for commenting is 16 October 2025.

2025 年 9 月 1 日，欧洲化学品管理局( ECHA) 对被提议加入高度关注物质(SVHC)清单的 3 项物质开展公众咨询，关于这些物质的信息如下表所示。公众咨询截止至 2025 年 10 月 16 日。

#	Substance Name 物质名称	EC No.	CAS No.	Proposing Authority 提议国家	Reason for Proposing 提议理由	Uses(s) 用途
1	4,4'-[2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethy lidene]diphenol (BPAF) and its salts 双酚 AF (BPAF)及其盐类	--	--	Sweden 瑞典	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Polymer materials, rubber production and processing 聚合物材料、橡胶生产与加工
2	4,4'-Methylenediphenol (BPF) 双酚 F (BPF)	210-658-2	620-92-8	Sweden	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Polymers/plastics, lacquers, varnishes, liners, coatings, adhesives, water pipes, dental sealants, thermal paper 聚合物/塑料、清漆、衬里、涂层、粘合剂、水管、牙科密封剂、热敏纸



3	n-Hexane 正己烷	203-777-6	110-54-3	Slovenia 斯洛文尼亚	Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health) 重复接触后的特定靶器官毒性 (第 57 条 f 款 - 人体健康)	Thinners in adhesives; Polishes, wax blends; Perfumes, fragrances; Cosmetics, personal care products 粘合剂中的稀释剂; 抛光剂、蜡混合物; 香水、香氛; 化妆品、个人护理产品
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On 27 June 2025, the ECHA has also launched a public consultation on the substance 1,1'-(ethane-1,2-diyl)bis[pentabromobenzene] (DBDPE) (CAS No. 84852-53-9).

在今年 2025 年 6 月 27 日，ECHA 也就物质十溴二苯乙烷(DBDPE) (CAS No. 84852-53-9) 开展了公众咨询。

7. EU - Proposed Commission Regulations Amending REACH  
Regards 2,4-dinitrotoluene

欧盟 - 提议修订 REACH 的欧盟委员会法规以增加关于 2,4-二硝基甲苯的限制

The European proposed Commission Regulation amending Annex XVII to REACH regards 2,4-dinitrotoluene.

欧盟委员会提议新的法规以修订 REACH 法规附录 17，增加关于 2,4-二硝基甲苯的限制要求



2,4-dinitrotoluene is added to Annex XVII to REACH with the following restrictions: The concentration of the substance  $\leq 0.1\%$  by weight when it is used in articles. The restriction shall not apply to explosives, articles for military use, ammunition, toys, medical device and food contact articles.

2,4-二硝基甲苯被添加到 REACH 附录 XVII，相关限制要求如下：在被用于物品时，该物质的浓度不得大于 0.1 %（按重量计）。该限制不适用于爆炸物、军用物品、弹药、玩具、医疗器械和食品接触物品。

## 8. EU - Proposed to Tighten a Derogation Criterion for Microplastics

### 欧盟 - 拟提高微塑料的豁免门槛

On 17 September 2025, the European Commission proposed to amend the EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII Entry 78 on synthetic polymer microparticles (SPM, microplastics), especially the criterion in the Derogation 5(c). The amendment is intended to enter into force on the twentieth day after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU).

2025 年 9 月 17 日，欧盟委员会提议修订欧盟 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006 附录 XVII 第 78 项有关合成聚合物微颗粒（SPM、微塑料），尤其是有关含有微塑料的产品是否适用第 5(c)项豁免的评定标准。该修订拟于在《欧盟官方公报》(OJEU)公布后 20 日后生效。

The highlights are as follows:

提议法规的要点如下：



Current Wording in Derogation 5(c) 第 5(c)项豁免当前措辞	Proposed Wording in Derogation 5(c) 第 5(c)项豁免提议措辞
Synthetic polymer microparticles which are permanently incorporated into a solid matrix during intended end use.  在意图的最终用途期间，永久整合在固体基质中的合成聚合物微颗粒(SPM)	Synthetic polymer microparticles which are permanently incorporated into a solid matrix during an intended end use <b>of a duration of one year or longer.</b>  在意图的最终用途的 <b>1 年内（或更长）</b> ，永久整合在固体基质中的合成聚合物微颗粒(SPM)

The modification is proposed since Derogation 5(c) was not meant to apply to intended end uses of short duration, where the solid matrix is frequently removed or replaced, and as a result, the incorporation of the synthetic polymer microparticles in the solid matrix is short-lived. Therefore, only the cases where the end use is foreseen to last for one year or longer can benefit from the Derogation 5(c).

此修改的提出，是由于第 5(c)项的立法意图并不针对短暂的意图的最终用途(intended end uses of short duration)。在此类用途中，固体基质常被移除或替换，合成聚合物微粒在固体基质中的存在时间较短。因此，仅当意图的最终用途会持续 1 年或更长时间时，方可适用第 5(c)项。



Others 其它

## 9. EU- Annulled Carcinogenic Classification of Titanium Dioxide

### 欧盟- 撤销二氧化钛致癌分类

On 18 February 2020, the European Commission once published Regulation (EU) 2020/217 to amend the EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which classified titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) (in powder form containing 1% or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter  $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$ ) as a carcinogen via inhalation exposure, which applied from 1 October 2021.

2020 年 2 月 18 日，欧盟委员会曾经发布法规(EU) 2020/217，修订欧盟 CLP 法规 (EC) No 1272/2008，将二氧化钛 (TiO<sub>2</sub>) 分类为一种经吸入途径的致癌物。该分类适用于含有 1%及以上二氧化钛的以粉末形式存在的混合物，以及适用于二氧化钛以空气动力学直径 $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$  的颗粒物形式存在（或包含于该颗粒物中），并于 2021 年 10 月 1 日执行。

On 20 September 2021, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) published a guide on the classification and labelling of mixtures containing titanium dioxide.

2021 年 9 月 20 日，欧洲化学品管理局 (ECHA) 发布了有关含有二氧化钛混合物分类与标签的指南文件。

Various manufacturers, importers, downstream users and suppliers of titanium dioxide challenged that classification and labelling before the General Court of the European Union. On 23 November 2022, the General Court published a judgment to annul the classification and labelling,



considering a manifest error had been made in the assessment of the acceptability and reliability of a scientific study on which the classification had been based. France and the Commission appealed to the Court of Justice.

多家二氧化钛制造商、进口商、下游用户及供应商向欧盟普通法院对该分类与标签提出异议。2022 年 11 月 23 日，普通法院认为，该致癌分类所依据的科学研究在可接受性与可靠性评估中存在明显错误。因此，普通法院作出判决，撤销该致癌分类与标签。随后，法国政府与欧盟委员会向欧盟法院 (CJEU) 提起上诉。

On 1 August 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) upheld the General Court Judgement to annul the classification. On 29 August 2025, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) removed the guidance on classifying and labelling titanium dioxide from its website accordingly.

2025 年 8 月 1 日，欧盟法院 (CJEU) 维持普通法院的判决，撤销该致癌分类。相应地，2025 年 8 月 29 日，欧洲化学品管理局 (ECHA) 移除了其官网上有关二氧化钛分类与标签的指导意见文件。

## 10. EU- Updation on RoHS Directive Annex III Exemption for Lead

### 欧盟- RoHS 指令附录 III 铅豁免条款更新

On September 8, 2025, the European Commission officially approved three draft delegated directive, amending the exemption provisions in Annex III of the RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU. The amendments will update the exemptions for lead in glass/ceramics, lead in alloys, and lead in high melting point solder. The amendments are as follows:



2025 年 9 月 8 日，欧盟委员会正式通过三项授权指令草案，对 RoHS 指令 2011/65/EU 的附录 III 豁免条款进行修订。修订草案将更新玻璃/陶瓷中的铅、合金中的铅以及高熔点焊料中的铅的豁免。修订内容如下：

I. Exemptions for lead in metal alloys  
金属合金中铅的豁免

Clause 条款	Exemptions 豁免	Scope and dates of applicability 适用范围和有效期
6(a)	Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanised steel containing up to 0,35 % lead by weight. 机械加工用钢中作为合金元素的铅，以及镀锌钢中的铅含量不超过 0.35%(重量比)。	12 months after entry into force of the Delegated Directive 指令生效后 12 个月
6(a)-I	Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes containing up to 0,35% lead by weight. 机械加工用钢中作为合金元素的铅，含量不超过 0.35%(重量比)。	June 30, 2027 for all categories. 2027 年 6 月 30 日 (所有类别)
6(a)-II (New 新增)	Lead as an alloying element in batch hot-dip galvanised steel components containing up to 0,2% lead by weigh. 批量热处理镀锌钢组件中作为合金元素的铅含量不超过 0.2%(重量比)。	June 30, 2027 for all categories. 2027 年 6 月 30 日 (所有类别)



Clause 条款	Exemptions 豁免	Scope and dates of applicability 适用范围和有效期
6(b)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0,4% lead by weight. 铝中作为合金元素的铅，含量不超过 0.4%(重量比)。	18 months after entry into force of the Delegated Directive 指令生效后 18 个月
6(b)-I	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0,4% lead by weight, provided it stems from lead-bearing aluminium scrap recycling. 铝中作为合金元素的铅，含量不超过 0.4%(重量比)，铅来自含铅铝废料。	12 months after the entry into force of the Delegated Directive for categories 1-7, 10. 指令生效后 12 个月(第 1-7、10 类)  June 30, 2027 for categories 9 industrial monitoring and control instruments, and 11  2027 年 6 月 30 日 (第 9 (工业监测和控制仪器)、11 类)
6(b)-II	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium for machining purposes with a lead content up to 0,4% by weight. 用于机械加工目的，铅作为一种合金，在铝合金中含量不超过 0.4%(重量比)。	18 months after the entry into force of the Delegated Directive for categories 1-7, 10. 指令生效后 18 个月(第 1-7、10 类)  June 30, 2027 for categories 9 (industrial monitoring and control



		instruments) and 11 2027 年 6 月 30 日 (第 9 (工业监测和控制仪器)、11 类)
6(b)-III (New 新增)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium casting alloys containing up to 0,3% lead by weight provided it stems from lead-bearing aluminium scrap recycling. 铝铸造合金中作为合金元素的铅，含量不超过 0.3%(重量比)，铅来自含铅铝废料。	June 30, 2027 for categories 1-8, 9 other than industrial monitoring and control instruments, and 10. 2027 年 6 月 30 日 (第 1-8、第 9 类 (工业监测和控制仪器除外)、10 类)

Clause 条款	Exemptions 豁免	Scope and dates of applicability 适用范围和有效期
6(c)	Copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight. 铜合金中的铅，含量不超过 4%(重量比)。	June 30, 2027 2027 年 6 月 30 日

## II. Exemptions for lead in Glass/ Ceramics

### 玻璃及陶瓷部件中铅的豁免

原豁免条款 7(c)-I 和 7(c)-II 更新，并新增两个豁免条款 7(c)-V 和 7(c)-VI:  
Update the clause 7(c)-I and 7(c)-II, and add new clause 7(c)-V and 7(c)-VI:

Clause 条款	Exemptions 豁免	Scope and dates of applicability 适用范围和有效期
7(c)-I	Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in	June 30, 2027 for all categories



	capacitors, e.g. piezoelectronic devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound.  电子电气元件中玻璃或陶瓷材料(电容中陶瓷介质除外))所含的铅, 如压电设备或玻璃/陶瓷复合元件。	2027 年 6 月 30 日 (所有类别)
7(c)-II	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher excluding applications covered by point 7(c)-I or 7(c)-IV.  额定电压为交流 125 V 或直流 250 V 及以上的电容中陶瓷介质所含的铅, 第 7(c)-I 或 7(c)-IV 条款中的应用除外。	December 31, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)
7(c)-V (New 新增)	Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or glass matrix compound that fulfils any of the following functions:  电气和电子元件, 在玻璃或玻璃基质化合物中含有铅, 可实现以下任一功能:  1) for protection and electrical insulation in glass beads of high-voltage diodes and glass layers for wafers on the basis of a lead-zinc-borate or a lead-silica-borate glass body;  用于高压二极管玻璃珠和晶圆玻璃层中的保护和电绝缘;  2) for hermetic sealing between ceramic, metal and/or glass parts;  用于陶瓷、金属和/或玻璃部件之间的密封;  3) for bonding purposes in a process parameter window for < 500 °C combined with a viscosity of 1013.3 dPas ('glass-transition temperature');	December 31, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)



	<p>用于工艺参数窗口内&lt; 500 °C 的粘合目的，粘度为 1013.3 dPas(“玻璃化转变温度”)；</p> <p>4) for use as a resistive material such as ink, with a resistivity range from 1 ohm/square to 1 megohm/square, excluding trimmer potentiometers;</p> <p>用作电阻材料(如墨水)，电阻率范围为 1 欧姆/平方至 100 兆欧姆/平方，不包括微调电位器；</p> <p>5) for use in chemically modified glass surfaces for microchannel plates (MCPs), channel electron multipliers (CEMs) and resistive glass products (RGPs).</p> <p>用于微通道板(MCP)、通道电子倍增器(CEM)和电阻玻璃产品(RGP)的化学改性玻璃表面。</p>	
<p>7(c)-VI (New 新增)</p>	<p>Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a ceramic that fulfils any of the following functions (excluding items covered by points 7(c)-II, 7(c)-III and 7(c)-IV of this Annex as well as point 14 of Annex IV):</p> <p>电气和电子元件中含有满足以下任何功能的陶瓷中的铅(不包括本附件第 7(c)-II、7(c)-III 和 7(c)-IV 条以及附件 IV 第 14 条所涵盖的项目)：</p> <p>1) for use in piezoelectric lead zirconium titanate (PZT) ceramics;</p> <p>用于压电锆钛酸铅(PZT)陶瓷；</p> <p>2) for providing ceramics with a positive temperature coefficient (PTC).’</p> <p>用于提供具有正温度系数(PTC)的陶瓷。</p>	<p>December 31, 2027 for all categories</p> <p>2027 年 12 月 31 日</p> <p>(所有类别)</p>



III. Exemptions for lead in high melting temperature solders  
高熔点焊料中铅的豁免

原条款 7(a)被拆分为 7 个更具体的子条款（7(a)-I 至 7(a)-VII），分别适用于以下应用场景：  
Clause 7(a) has been split into 7 sub-clauses (7(a)-I to 7(a)-VII) for the following scenarios:

Clause 条款	Exemptions 豁免	Scope and dates of applicability 适用范围和有效期
7(a)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead). 高熔化温度型焊料中的铅(铅含量超过 85%的铅基合金焊料)。	June 30, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 6 月 30 日 (所有类别)
7(a)-I (New 新增)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) for internal interconnections for attaching die, or other components along with a die in semiconductor assembly with steady state or transient/impulse currents of 0.1 A or greater or blocking voltages beyond 10 V, or die edge sizes larger than 0.3 mm x 0.3 mm. 高熔化温度型焊料中的铅(即含铅量为 85%或以上的铅基合金)，用于半导体封装中的内部互连，以附着芯片或其他组件，以及与芯片一起使用的组件，适用于稳态或瞬态/脉冲电流为 0.1A 或更大，或阻断电压超过 10V，或芯片边缘尺寸大于 0.3mm x 0.3mm 的情况。	December 31, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)



<p>7(a)-II (New 新增)</p>	<p>Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) for integral (meaning internal and external) connections of die attach in electrical and electronic components, if all the following conditions are met: - the thermal conductivity of the cured/sintered dieattach material is <math>&gt;35W/(m^{\circ}K)</math>, - the electrical conductivity of the cured/sintered dieattach material is <math>&gt;4.7MS/m</math>, - solidus melting temperature is higher than <math>260^{\circ}C</math>.</p> <p>高熔化温度型焊料(即铅含量为 85%或以上的铅基合金)中的铅，用于电气和电子元件中芯片粘接的整体（即内部和外部）连接，如果满足以下所有条件：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 固化/烧结芯片粘接材料的热导率<math>&gt;35W/(m^{\circ}K)</math>，</li> <li>- 固化/烧结芯片粘接材料的电导率<math>&gt;4.7ms/m</math>，</li> <li>- 固相线熔化温度高于 <math>260^{\circ}C</math>。</li> </ul>	<p>December 31, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)</p>
<p>7(a)-III (New 新增)</p>	<p>Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) in first level solder joints (internal or integral connections - meaning internal and external) for manufacturing components so that subsequent mounting of electronic components onto subassemblies (i.e. modules, sub-circuit boards, substrates, or point-to-point soldering) with a secondary solder does not reflow the first level solder. This sub-entry excludes die attach applications and hermetic sealings.</p> <p>用于制造元器件的一级焊点(内部或整体连接--指内部和外部)中的高熔化温度型焊料(即含铅量在 85% 或以上)的铅基合金)中的铅，以便随后使用二级焊料将电子元件安装到子组件(即模块、子电路板、基板或点</p>	<p>December 31, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)</p>



	对点焊接)上时不会回流一级焊料。本子条目不包括芯片连接应用和气密密封。	
7(a)-IV (New 新增)	<p>Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) in second level solder joints for the attachment of components to printed circuit board or lead frames:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in solder balls for the attachment of ceramic ballgrid-array (BGA)</li> <li>- in high temperature plastic overmouldings (&gt; 220 °C)</li> </ul> <p>用于将元件连接到印刷电路板或引线框架的二级焊点中的高熔化温度型焊料(即含铅量大于或等于 85%的铅基合金)中的铅:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-用于连接陶瓷球栅阵列(BGA)的焊球中;</li> <li>-高温塑料包覆模中(&gt; 220 °C)。</li> </ul>	<p>December 31, 2027 for all categories</p> <p>2027 年 12 月 31 日</p> <p>(所有类别)</p>
7(a)-V (New 新增)	<p>Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) as a hermetic sealing material between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a ceramic package or plug and a metal case,</li> <li>- component terminations and an internal sub-part.</li> </ul> <p>高熔化温度型焊料(即铅含量为 85%或以上的铅基合金)中的铅, 作为以下部件之间的密封材料:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-陶瓷封装或插头与金属外壳之间,</li> <li>-元件端子与内部子部件之间。</li> </ul>	<p>December 31, 2027 for all categories</p> <p>2027 年 12 月 31 日</p> <p>(所有类别)</p>
7(a)-VI (New 新增)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) for establishing electrical connections between	December 31, 2027 for all categories



	<p>lamp components in incandescent reflector lamps for infrared heating, high intensity discharge lamps, or oven lamps.</p> <p>高熔化温度型焊料(即含铅量为 85%或以上的铅基合金)中的铅，用于在红外加热白炽反射灯、高强度放电灯或烤箱灯中建立灯组件之间的电气连接。</p>	<p>2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)</p>
<p>7(a)-VII (New 新增)</p>	<p>Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e., lead-based alloys containing 85% by weight or more lead) for audio transducers where the peak operating temperature exceeds 200°C.</p> <p>高熔化温度型焊料中的铅(即铅含量为 85%或以上的铅基合金)，用于峰值工作温度超过 200°C 的音频传感器。</p>	<p>December 31, 2027 for all categories 2027 年 12 月 31 日 (所有类别)</p>

The draft Directive will enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

修订草案将在欧盟官方公报上发布 20 天后生效。

11. EU - Approved Restriction on Dechlorane Plus under POPs

欧盟 - 批准 POPs 法规修订以限制得克隆 (Dechlorane Plus) 物质

On 25 September 2025, the European Commission published Regulation (EU) 2025/1930 to amend the EU POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 to restrict the substance Dechlorane Plus (DP) (CAS No. 13560-89-9, 135821-03-3, 135821-74-8).

2025 年 9 月 25 日，欧盟委员会发布法规(EU) 2025/1930，修订欧盟持久性有机污染物法规(EU) 2019/1021，限制物质得克隆(Dechlorane Plus, DP) (CAS 号：13560-89-9、135821-03-3、135821-74-8)。



The amendment shall prohibit the manufacturing, use and placing on the market of substances, mixtures and articles containing Dechlorane Plus (DP) in a concentration above 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) from 15 October 2025 and above 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) from 16 April 2028.

从 2025 年 10 月 25 日起，该修订将禁止生产、使用和在市场上销售含有得克隆(DP)的物质、混合物和物品，当其浓度超过 1000 mg/kg (0.1%)。

从 2028 年 4 月 16 日起，得克隆含量限值进一步降低至 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)。

Extended transitional periods are granted for Dechlorane Plus (DP), which is used for aerospace, space, defence, and certain medical devices, motor vehicles, and machine applications.

用于航空航天、宇宙空间、国防以及某些医疗设备、机动车辆和机械应用的得克隆(DP)可享有更长的过渡期。

Dechlorane Plus (DP) is a synthetic substance mainly used as a flame retardant in adhesives, sealants and polymers, and used as an extreme pressure additive in greases. It was identified by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) as a Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) in January 2018 because of its very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) properties. Dechlorane Plus (DP) shows structural similarities with already listed persistent organic pollutants such as aldrin, chlordane, heptachlor, mirex, and chlordecone, which have neurotoxic and some also carcinogenic properties. In May 2023, the substance Dechlorane Plus (DP) was listed in Annex A to the UN Stockholm Convention, and it was decided that the production and use of the substance shall be eliminated globally.



得克隆(DP)是一种人工合成物质，主要用作胶粘剂、密封剂和聚合物的阻燃剂，并用作油脂的添加剂。由于它具有非常持久性和非常生物累积性(vPvB)，它在 2018 年 1 月被欧洲化学品管理局(ECHA)确定为高度关注物质(SVHC)。得克隆与一些具有神经毒性和致癌性的持久性有机污染物(POPs)（如艾氏剂、氯丹、七氯、灭蚁灵、十氯酮）具有相似的结构。2023 年 5 月，得克隆(DP)被列入联合国(UN)斯德哥尔摩公约(Stockholm Convention)附件 A。公约决定将在全球范围内，消除该物质的生产和使用。

## 12. U.S. Illinois - Passed Bill HB 2516 to Restrict the Use of PFAS in Certain Consumer Products

### 美国伊利诺伊州 - 通过 HB 2516 法案管控某些消费品中的 PFAS

On August 15, 2025, the Illinois State Governor signed bill HB 2516 into law to amend the PFAS Reduction Act by expanding the PFAS ban to several consumer products.

2025 年 8 月 15 日，美国伊利诺伊州州长签署 HB 2516 法案，修订《PFAS 减排法案》，将 PFAS 禁令扩大到几种消费产品。

The following products if the product contains intentionally added PFAS shall not be sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in Illinois after the effective date:

以下含有故意添加 PFAS 的产品，在生效日期之后，不得在伊利诺伊州进行销售、提供销售或分销：



Products 产品	Requirements 要求	Effective date 生效日期
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cosmetics 化妆品</li><li>• Dental floss 牙线</li><li>• Juvenile products 青少年产品</li><li>• Menstruation products 经期产品</li><li>• Intimate apparel 贴身衣物</li></ul>	Prohibited if intentionally added 禁止有意添加	January 1, 2032 2023 年 1 月 1 日

**The above requirements do not apply to 上述要求不适用于:**

- 1.A product for which federal law governs the presence in the product of a perfluoroalkyl substance or polyfluoroalkyl substance in a manner that preempts State authority;  
联邦法规以优先于州法规的方式，对产品中 PFAS 的存在进行监管的产品；
- 2.Used products offered for sale or resale;  
二手产品的销售或转售；
- 3.An electronic or internal component of a product; or  
产品的电子或内部组件；或
- 4.Refrigerants, foams, and aerosol propellants that are listed as acceptable, acceptable subject to use conditions, or acceptable subject to narrowed use limit by the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program, 40 CFR 82, Subpart G, as long as the refrigerant, foam, or aerosol propellant is sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale for the use for which it is listed pursuant to that program, except to the extent the items are used in personal care products.



根据重要新替代品政策计划（40 CFR 第 82 部分的 G 子部分）被列为可接受、在符合使用条件的情况下可接受或在缩小使用限制的情况下可接受的制冷剂、泡沫和气雾剂推进剂，只要制冷剂、泡沫和气雾剂推进剂是为该计划所列用途而销售、提供销售或分销的，但用于个人护理产品的情况除外。

#### Note 注:

1. "Juvenile product" means a product designed or marketed for use by infants and children under 12 years of age. "Juvenile product" includes a baby or toddler foam pillow, bassinet, bedside sleeper, booster seat, changing pad, child restraint system for use in a motor vehicle and aircraft, co-sleeper, crib mattress, highchair, highchair pad, infant bouncer, infant carrier, infant seat, infant sleep positioner, infant swing, infant travel bed, infant walker, nap cot, nursing pad, nursing pillow, play mat, playpen, play yard, polyurethane foam mat, pad, or pillow, portable foam nap mat, portable infant sleeper, portable hook-on chair, soft-sided portable crib, stroller, and toddler mattress.

“青少年产品”是指为婴儿和 12 岁以下儿童设计或销售使用的产品。

“青少年产品”包括婴儿或幼儿泡沫枕头，摇篮，床边睡袋，加高座椅，更衣垫，在机动车和飞机中使用的儿童约束系统，婴儿附加床，婴儿床床垫，高脚椅，高脚椅垫，婴儿摇椅，婴儿背带，婴儿座椅，婴儿睡眠定位器，婴儿秋千，婴儿旅行床，婴儿学步车，午睡床，护理垫，哺乳枕头，游戏垫，游戏围栏，游戏床，聚氨酯泡沫垫、垫子或枕头，便携式泡沫午睡垫，便携式婴儿睡眠床，便携式挂钩椅，软边便携式婴儿床，婴儿车和幼儿床垫。



**“Juvenile product” does not include:**

**“青少年产品” 不包括：**

1.a children’s electronic product, including a personal computer, audio and video equipment, calculator, wireless phone, game console, handheld device incorporating a video screen, or any associated peripheral component, such as a mouse, keyboard, power supply unit, or power cord;

儿童电子产品，包括个人电脑，音频和视频设备，计算器，无线电话，游戏机，带有视频屏幕的手持设备，或任何相关的外围设备，如鼠标、键盘、电源装置或电源线；

2.an adult mattress; or

成人床垫；或

3.an internal component of a product that does not come into direct contact with a child’s skin or mouth during reasonably foreseeable use or abuse of the product.

产品的内部组件，在合理可预见的正常使用或误用情况下不会与儿童的皮肤或嘴巴直接接触。

**13. USA- CPSC Warns Consumers to Immediately Stop Using C\*\*\***

**Hardware Plastic Tip Restraint Kits Due to Tip-Over Hazard**

**美国- CPSC 发布针对中国产家具防倾倒塑料套件的消费警示**

CPSC’s “Anchor It!” is a national public education campaign to prevent furniture and TV tip-overs from killing and seriously injuring children. The preventative method is simple: by using hardware to secure furniture or televisions to the wall, the risk of accidental injuries caused by young children climbing on furniture and televisions tipping over can be significantly reduced or even eliminated. Therefore, qualified anti-tip devices/hardware are particularly important.



“Anchor It!” 是美国消费品安全委员会 CPSC 发起的一项公共教育活动，旨在防止家具和电视倾倒造成儿童死亡和严重伤害。预防的方法很简单，使用能将家具或者电视机固定在墙上的五金件，就能大大降低甚至杜绝幼儿攀爬家具和电视机因倾倒而导致的意外伤害风险。因此，合格的防倾倒装置/五金件显得尤为重要。

On September 11, 2025, CPSC issued a product safety warning regarding the plastic tip restraint kit manufactured in China, citing that the plastic components of the kit may age or even break, failing to meet the industry standards ASTM F3096-23.

2025 年 9 月 11 日，美国消费品安全委员会发布针对中国产克\*\*\* (Brand Name: C\*\*\*) 家具防倾倒塑料套件的消费警示，原因是该款套件的塑料部件会损坏或老化，不满足针对此类产品的行业标准用于衣物衣柜的防倾倒装置标准性能规范 ASTM F3096-23 的要求。

ASTM F3096-23 is the industry standard requirement for tip restraint kit, and it is also a mandatory requirement for CSU (Clothing Storage Unit) exported to the United States to include anti-tipping devices. Intertek can provide professional testing services for suppliers.

ASTM F3096-23 是针对此类防倾倒装置的行业标准要求，同时也是出口美国的衣柜类产品必须附带的防倾倒装置的强制性要求。Intertek 可以为供应商提供专业的测试服务。



#### 14. Vietnam - Proposed Decree revising the Law on Product and Goods Quality and the Regulations on Product Labelling

##### 越南 – 提议《产品和商品质量法》和《产品标签规定》的修订法令

The Ministry of Science and Technology has proposed Decree revising the Law on Product and Goods Quality and the Regulations on Product Labelling.

越南科技部已提议关于修订《产品和商品质量法》及《产品标签规定》的法令草案。

Under the draft Decree, manufacturers and importers share primary responsibility for ensuring product quality, safety, and traceability from production to market circulation. Manufacturers must meet quality assurance standards, including conducting tests and certifications, and provide risk warnings and preventive measures to sellers and consumers to foster informed usage. Similarly, importers are tasked with supplying accurate information on product quality, origin, and warranties, while issuing risk alerts. Both must comply with labeling regulations, incorporating digital tools like electronic labels and product digital passports to enhance traceability and consumer protection.

根据该法令草案，制造商和进口商共同承担确保产品质量、安全及在生产到市场流通全过程中可追溯的主要责任。制造商必须满足质量保证标准，包括进行测试和认证，并向销售商和消费者提供风险警示和预防措施，以促进知情使用。同样，进口商需提供产品质量、产地及保修的准确信息，并发出风险警示。双方必须遵守标签规定，使用电子标签、产品数字护照等数字工具，以增强可追溯性和消费者保护。



All products circulating in Vietnam must display essential information on the goods or their packaging, either physically or electronically, with exemptions for transit goods or simple bulk packaging. Physical labels must include written, printed, or visual information attached directly to the product, its packaging, or accompanying materials, covering mandatory details such as:

但过境货物或简易散装包装货物外，在越南流通的所有产品必须在商品或其包装上展示必要信息，可采用实物或电子方式。实物标签须包括以书写、印刷或可视形式直接附于产品、包装或随附材料上的信息，涵盖以下必需内容：

- Product name 产品名称
- Manufacturer or importer information 制造商或进口商信息
- Country of origin 原产国
- Quantity 数量
- Manufacturing and expiry dates 生产日期和有效期
- Ingredients or composition 成分或组成
- Usage guidelines 使用指南
- Safety warnings 安全警示
- Technical specifications 技术参数

The decree introduces the concept of a product digital passport, a digital database that compiles product and supply chain information, accessible through barcodes, databases, or other scannable formats. The digital passport must include:



法令引入了产品数字护照，即通过条码、数据库或其他可扫描形式访问的数字数据库，用于汇总产品及供应链信息。数字护照必须包括：

- Product name and global identification number (GTIN) 产品名称及全球识别码 (GTIN)
- Details of the manufacturer, importer, or trader (name, address, ID) 制造商、进口商或贸易商的详细信息（名称、地址、ID）
- Country of origin 原产国
- Traceability data 可追溯数据
- Origin of primary raw materials (if applicable) 主要原材料来源（如适用）
- Details of production, processing, and transportation (if applicable) 生产、加工及运输详情（如适用）
- Certificates of conformity or quality certification (if applicable) 合格证或质量认证（如适用）
- Manufacturing and expiry dates (if applicable) 生产日期和有效期（如适用）
- Safety warnings (if applicable) 安全警示（如适用）
- Information on sustainability and recycling (if applicable) 可持续性与回收信息（如适用）

The decree also establishes frameworks for quality assurance across production, import, export, and market distribution, emphasizing risk-



based inspections, conformity evaluations, exemptions or reductions, and penalties for non-compliance.

法令还建立了生产、进口、出口及市场流通全过程中的质量保证框架，强调基于风险的检查、合格评定、减免或豁免措施，以及对于不合规行为的处罚。

#### Revoked Decrees 法令废止

The following decrees will be replaced:

以下法令将被替代：

- Decree No. 132/2008/ND-CP, implementing certain provisions of the Law on Product and Goods Quality

Decree No. 132/2008/ND-CP，执行《产品和服务质量法》的部分规定

- Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP, concerning product labeling

Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP，关于产品标签的规定



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