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# 《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. USA - Approved Amendments to the Safety Standard for Full-Size Baby Cribs (16 CFR 1219)

#### 美国 - 批准对于全尺寸婴儿床安全标准 (16 CFR 1219) 的修订

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) published a direct final rule to amend the Safety Standard for Full-Size Baby Cribs (16 CFR 1219).

美国消费者产品安全委员会(CPSC) 发布了一项直接最终规则，修订全尺寸婴儿床的安全标准(16 CFR 1219)。

The amendments shall be effective on 1 August 2026.

修订将于 2026 年 8 月 1 日生效。

Each full-size baby crib must comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F1169-25, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Full-Size Baby Cribs.

每个全尺寸婴儿床必须符合 ASTM F1169-25 《全尺寸婴儿床消费者安全标准》的所有适用条款。

### 2. USA - Approved Amendments to the Safety Standard for Toddler Beds (16 CFR 1217)

#### 美国 - 批准幼儿床安全标准(16 CFR 1217) 的修订

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) published a direct final rule to amend the Safety Standard for Toddler Beds (16 CFR 1217).



美国消费者产品安全委员会(CPSC) 发布了一项直接最终规则，修订幼儿床安全标准(16 CFR 1217)。

The amendments shall be effective on 29 August 2026.  
这些修订将于 2026 年 8 月 29 日生效。

Each toddler bed must comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F1821-26, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toddler Beds.  
每张幼儿床必须符合 ASTM F1821-26 《消费者安全规范 幼儿床标准》的所有适用条款。

### 3. Japan - Approved to Update the Technical Standards and Labelling Requirements of Infant Bed Guards and Strollers

#### 日本- 批准婴儿床护栏和婴儿手推车技术标准及标签要求的更新

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan published Order to amend the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. It focuses to update the technical standards and the labelling requirements of infant bed guards and strollers.

日本经济产业省(METI)发布关于《经济产业省相关特定产品技术要求部长令》修订的命令。该命令旨在更新婴儿床护栏和婴儿手推车的技术标准及标签要求。

The technical standards of a infant bed guards and strollers are newly added in Table 1:

在表 1 中新增婴儿床护栏和婴儿手推车的技术标准：



<p>Infant bed guard 婴儿床护栏</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parts that an infant may touch must not pose a risk of physical injury. 婴儿可能接触的部件不得对其造成身体伤害的风险。</li> <li>• For assembly-type products, the structure must be easy to assemble and designed to prevent assembly errors. 对于组装型产品，其结构必须易于组装，并设计为防止组装错误的方式。</li> <li>• The structure must prevent an infant's fingers or body from becoming caught. 产品结构必须防止婴儿的手指或身体被夹住。</li> <li>• The structure must be designed so that clothing cords or similar items do not easily get hooked. 产品结构必须设计成衣物绳索或类似物品不易被挂住的方式。</li> <li>• For guards with frames, the gap between the ends of the bed and the ends of the guard must be wide enough for an infant's body to pass through. 对于带框护栏，床端与护栏端之间的间隙必须足够大，以便婴儿的身体能通过。</li> <li>• Folding structures must not fold easily during use, and locking devices must be difficult for infants to operate. 折叠结构在使用过程中不能被轻易折叠，锁定装置必须难以被婴儿操作。</li> <li>• The product must have the mechanical strength to withstand stress during use. 产品必须具备足够的机械强度以承受使用过程中的应力。</li> <li>• No gaps should form between the guard and the mattress that could trap an infant's body. 护栏与床垫间不应形成可夹住婴儿身体的缝隙。</li> <li>• Parts used to connect components must be securely attached and not easily detached. 用于连接组件的部件必须能牢固被安装，不易脱落。</li> <li>• Connecting parts and accessories must be large enough to avoid the risk of choking. 连接部件和附件的尺寸必须足够大，以避免窒息风险。</li> <li>• The manufacturer's name or brand must be durably displayed. 产品必须能耐久地显示制造商名称或品牌信息。</li> </ul>
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<p>Stroller 婴儿手 推车</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parts an infant can touch must not pose a risk of physical injury. 婴儿可以接触的部件不得对其造成身体伤害的风险。</li> <li>• The structure must prevent an infant's fingers from being caught within the reach of their hands or feet. 产品结构必须设计为防止婴儿的手指在其手或脚能触及的范围内被夹住。</li> <li>• Moving parts and folding mechanisms within the infant's reach must not cause physical injury. 婴儿可触及的活动部件和折叠机构不得造成婴儿身体伤害。</li> <li>• Folding structures must be easy to operate and must not unintentionally unlock or collapse when deployed. 折叠结构必须易于操作，并且在展开时不得意外被解锁或发生坍塌。</li> <li>• The stroller must have a parking brake or device that cannot be operated by the infant. 推车必须配备婴儿无法操作的停车制动器或装置。</li> <li>• The structure must be capable of sufficiently holding the infant's body to prevent falls during use. 产品结构必须能够充分支撑婴儿的身体，以防止使用过程中发生婴儿跌落。</li> <li>• The stroller must have the mechanical strength and stability to withstand stresses encountered during use. 推车必须具备足够的机械强度和稳定性以应对使用过程中的应力。</li> <li>• For models with removable or swappable seats, the seats must be structured so they do not easily detach. 对于带可拆卸或可更换座椅的产品，座椅必须被设计成不易脱落。</li> <li>• Connecting parts and accessories within the infant's reach must not pose a choking risk. 婴儿可触及的连接部件和附件不得构成导致婴儿窒息风险。</li> <li>• The manufacturer's name or brand must be durably displayed. 产品必须能耐久地显示制造商名称或品牌信息。</li> </ul>
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The labelling requirements of infant bed guards and strollers are newly added in the Table 2-2:



在表 2-2 中新增婴儿床护栏和婴儿推车的标识要求:

<p>Infant bed guard 婴儿床护栏</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 使用に適した年齢</li> <li>2. 出生後十八月未満の乳幼児には使用しない旨</li> <li>3. 窒息や身体の圧迫についての危険性がある旨</li> <li>4. 枕その他の窒息の可能性のあるものを乳幼児用ベッドガードとマットレスとの隙間に入れて使用しない旨</li> <li>5. 複数の製品を使用しベッドを完全に囲むような使用を行わない旨</li> <li>6. ベッドへ固定する際に取扱説明書の指示のとおり固定する旨</li> <li>7. 使用可能なベッド及びマットレス</li> </ol> <p>English translation 英文翻译:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The suitable age for use. 适用年龄</li> <li>2. A warning not to use the guard for infants under 18 months old. 警告：18 个月以下的婴儿不得使用护栏</li> <li>3. Information regarding the danger of suffocation and body compression. 关于窒息和身体压迫危险的信息。</li> <li>4. Do not place pillows or other items that could cause suffocation between the infant bed guard and the mattress. 不得在婴儿床护栏和床垫间放置枕头或其他可能导致窒息的物品。</li> <li>5. Do not use multiple products to completely enclose the bed. 不得使用多个婴儿床护栏完全围住床。</li> <li>6. Instructions to fix the guard to the bed exactly as directed in the manual. 按手册说明固定护栏。</li> <li>7. A list of compatible beds and mattresses. 可配套使用的床和床垫的列表。</li> </ol>
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Stroller 婴儿手 推车	<p>General 一般信息：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 使用に適した年齢</li><li>2. 使用時に保護者が離れない旨</li><li>3. 展開の操作が完了し、折りたたむことができる構造が固定された状態で使用する旨</li><li>4. 折りたたみの操作は乳幼児から離れて行う旨</li></ol>
	<p>English translation 英文翻译：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The suitable age for use. 适用年龄</li><li>2. Parental supervision is required during use. 使用时需有家长监督</li><li>3. Instructions to only use the stroller once the folding mechanism is fully deployed and locked. 说明仅可在折叠机构完全展开并锁定后使用婴儿推车。</li><li>4. Perform folding and unfolding operations away from the infant. 在远离婴儿的情况下进行折叠和展开操作。</li></ol>



For non-box shape stroller 对于非箱式婴儿车：：

シートベルトを装着して使用する旨

English translation 英文翻译:

An instruction to always use the seat belt.

关于始终使用安全带的说明。

For box shape stroller which can be used by infants able to sit up:

适用于能够自己坐起的婴儿的箱式婴儿推车：

乳幼児が座ることができるようになったら、シートベルトを装

English translation 英文翻译:

A specific instruction to use the seat belt once the infant is able to sit up.

针对能够坐起来的婴儿，必须遵守使用安全带的特别说明。

Other amendments include some minor changes of the technical standards and labelling requirements of toys for infants and riding helmet.



其他修订包括对婴儿玩具和骑行头盔技术标准及标签要求进行的一些小幅更改。

**Effective date 生效日期:**

The amendments related to toys for infants and riding helmets have been enter into force on 27 April 2026. The requirements for the infant bed guards and strollers shall enter into force on 8 July 2026.

与婴儿玩具和骑行头盔相关的修订自 2026 年 4 月 27 日起生效。婴儿床护栏和婴儿手推车的相关要求自 2026 年 7 月 8 日起生效。

**4. Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards for Sunglasses and Glasses Frame for Children (annex 3) under Supplier Conformity Confirmation System**

**韩国 - 批准供应商符合性确认制度下的儿童太阳镜及眼镜框标准  
(附录 3) 修订案**

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued Notice No. 2025-025 to amend the Standards for Sunglasses and Glasses Frame for Children (annex 3) under Supplier Conformity Confirmation System. This notice has already come into force. The approved amendments are as follows:

韩国产业通商资源部(MOTIE)发布了 2025-025 号通告,对供应商符合性确认制度下的儿童太阳镜及眼镜框(附录 3)标准进行了修订。该通知已生效。批准的修订内容如下:

Newly added tests for nickel in appendix of standards due to repeal of KS G ISO 24348.

由于 KS G ISO 24348 被废止,在标准附录中新增了镍检测。



**5. Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards for Roller skates for Children (annex 7) and In-line Skates for Children (annex13) under Supplier Conformity Confirmation System**

**韩国 - 批准供应商符合性确认制度下的儿童轮滑鞋（附录 7）及儿童直排轮滑鞋（附录 13）修订案**

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued Notice No. 2025-018 and 2025-019 to approve the amendments on Standards for Roller skates for Children (annex 7) and In-line Skates for Children (annex13) under Supplier Conformity Confirmation System as informed previously. These two notices will be effective from 25th May 2026.

韩国产业通商资源部(MOTIE) 发布了 2025-018 号和 2025-019 号通告，批准了此前通报的对于供应商符合性确认制度下的儿童轮滑鞋（附录 7）及儿童直排轮滑鞋（附录 13）标准的修订。这两项通告将自 2026 年 5 月 25 日起生效。

**6. Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards for Furniture for Children (annex 14) under Supplier Conformity Confirmation System**

**韩国 - 批准供应商符合性确认制度下儿童家具（附录 14）标准修订案**

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued Notice No. 2025-023 to approve the amendments on Standards for Furniture for Children (annex 14) under Supplier Conformity Confirmation System as informed previously. This notice has already come into force.



韩国产业通商资源部(MOTIE)发布了 2025-023 号通知，批准了此前通报的对于供应商符合性确认制度下的儿童家具（附录 14）标准的修订。该通知已生效。

## 7. Canada-Determines Free-Standing Clothing Storage Units Pose a Danger to Human Health and Safety

### 加拿大- 认定独立式服装存储单元对人类健康和安全构成危险

In Canada, consumer product safety is governed by the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA). One of the most significant tools within this legislative framework is the “General Prohibitions,” which empower Health Canada to take action against products that pose a “danger to human health or safety.”

在加拿大，消费品安全由《加拿大消费品安全法案》（Canada Consumer Product Safety Act, CCPSA）管辖。该立法框架中最重要的工具之一是“通用禁止条款”，该条款授权加拿大卫生部对“人类健康或安全构成危险”的产品采取行动。

Recently, Health Canada has focused its attention on the risks associated with free-standing clothing storage units (CSUs), such as dressers and chests, leading to updated safety assessments and stricter enforcement criteria.

近年来，加拿大卫生部将注意力集中在如斗柜和衣柜这类独立式衣物储存单元（Clothing Storage Units, CSU）相关的风险上，实施了安全评估更新和更严格的执法标准。



## [Assessing the Risk: Free-Standing Clothing Storage Units](#)

### [风险评估：独立式衣物储存单元](#)

Health Canada's recent assessment focuses on the inherent tip-over hazards of Clothing Storage Units. These products are designed to be mobile, but their height and weight distribution can make them unstable, particularly when drawers are pulled out or when a child attempts to climb on them.

加拿大卫生部近期的评估关注于衣物储存单元固有的倾倒危险。相关产品设计为可移动，但其高度和重量分布可能导致不稳定，尤其是在抽屉被拉出或儿童尝试攀爬时。

The primary hazard identified is the tip-over risk to children. A unit tipping over can result in:

识别的主要危险是儿童倾倒风险。产品倾倒可能导致：

- **Suffocation:** A child being pinned under a heavy unit.  
**窒息：**儿童被沉重的产品压住。
- **Crushing Injuries:** Impact leading to internal organ damage, concussions, or broken bones.  
**压伤伤害：**冲击可能导致内脏损伤、脑震荡或骨折。
- **Fatality:** Tragically, many recorded incidents involve the death of young children.  
**死亡：**不幸的是，许多记录的事件涉及幼儿死亡。

The General Prohibition Table 3 entry shall be updated for free-standing clothing storage units to reflect the last version of the standard.



通用限制条款中表格 3 的条目应针对独立式衣物储存单元进行更新，以反映最新版本标准。

Health Canada believes that free-standing clothing storage units that do not conform to the applicable criteria set out in ASTM F2057-23 – Standard Safety Specification for Clothing Storage Units (or the equivalent), likely pose a danger to human health or safety. Therefore, all such units must conform to the ASTM F2057-23.

加拿大卫生部认为，不符合 ASTM F2057-23 《衣物储存单元安全规范标准》（或等效标准）规定的独立式衣物储存单元，可能对人类健康或安全构成危险。因此，所有此类产品必须符合 ASTM F2057-23。

### [Scope of the Updated Assessment](#)

#### [更新评估的适用范围](#)

The updated assessment applies to free-standing units that meet specific criteria:

更新的评估适用于满足以下特定标准的独立衣物储存单元：

- Height: 686 mm (27 inches) or greater.  
高度：686 毫米（27 英寸）或以上。
- Mass: 13.5 kg (30 lbs) or greater.  
质量：13.5 公斤（30 磅）或以上。
- Storage Volume: 90.6 dm<sup>3</sup> (3.2 ft<sup>3</sup>) or greater of enclosed storage.  
存储体积：封闭存储空间为 90.6 立方分米（3.2 立方英尺）或以上。

### [The following are excluded from the prohibition:](#)

#### [下列产品不在禁止范围内：](#)



- Non-clothing storage units such as bookcases, shelving units, entertainment furniture, office furniture, display cabinets, jewellery armoires, and other accent furniture not intended for bedroom use.  
非衣物储存单元，例如书架、货架、娱乐家具、办公家具、展示柜、珠宝柜以及其他不用于卧室的装饰家具。
- Built-in clothing storage units that are built into a wall or are permanently attached to a structure.  
嵌入式衣物储存单元，即嵌入墙体或永久固定在结构上的单元。
- The unit with height mass and storage volume less than the specific criteria.  
高度、质量和存储体积低于特定标准的衣物储存产品。

## 8. Australia - Approved the Consumer Goods (Baby Bottle Self-feeding Devices) Permanent Ban 2026

### 澳大利亚 - 批准 2026 消费品（婴儿奶瓶自喂装置）永久禁令

The Australia Government published the Consumer Goods (Baby Bottle Self-feeding Devices) Permanent Ban 2026.

澳大利亚政府发布了 2026 消费品（婴儿奶瓶自喂装置）永久禁令。

Starting from 26 May 2026, baby bottle self-feeding devices are banned permanently in Australia.

自 2026 年 5 月 26 日起，婴儿奶瓶自喂装置在澳大利亚将被永久禁止。

A baby bottle self-feeding device is a product that:

婴儿奶瓶自喂装置是指如下产品：



- is designed to allow a baby to feed from a bottle without another person holding the bottle; and  
设计用于让婴儿无需他人扶持即可从奶瓶中饮用；并且
- is designed to do so:  
其设计方式为：
  - by supporting the position of the bottle; or  
支撑奶瓶；或
  - by means of a straw, tube or similar device (or something attached to a straw, tube or similar device).  
通过吸管、管子或类似装置（或附加于吸管、管子或类似装置的物件）实现。

However, a product is not a baby bottle self-feeding device if:

但是，如果产品满足以下条件，则不属于婴儿奶瓶自喂装置：

- the product has a tube; and  
产品有管子；且
- the baby cannot be fed using the product without the baby being held by another person.  
婴儿在没有他人扶持的情况下无法使用该产品喂食。

## Food Contact Products 食品接触产品

### 9. Netherlands - Approved Amendments to the Commodities Act Regulation on Packaging and Consumer Goods Concerning Ceramic Food Contact Articles



## 荷兰 - 批准《包装和消费品商品法法规》中关于食品接触用陶瓷制品的修订案

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport of the Netherlands approved the Regulation amending the Commodities Act Regulation on Packaging and Consumer Goods about ceramic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

荷兰卫生、福利与体育部批准了《包装和消费品商品法法规》的修订案，该修订案涉及食品接触用陶瓷制品。

The requirements for ceramic material are revised. The amounts of lead and cadmium released by ceramic articles shall not exceed the specific migration limits below:

对于陶瓷材料的要求被修订。陶瓷制品释放的铅和镉量不得超过以下特定迁移限量：

Category of ceramic articles 陶瓷制品类别	Cadmium 镉	Lead 铅
Category 1: Articles which cannot be filled and articles which can be filled, the internal depth of which, measured from the lowest point to the horizontal plane passing through the upper rim, does not exceed 25 mm 类别 1: 不可填充的物品和可填充的物品，该类物品从最低点到穿过上缘的水平面的内部深度不超过 25 毫米	4 µg/dm <sup>2</sup>	6 µg/dm <sup>2</sup>
Category 2: All other articles which can be filled 类别 2: 其它可填充的物品	20 µg/l	30 µg/l
Category 3: Cooking ware; packaging and storage vessels having a capacity of more than three litres 类别 3: 炊具；容量超过三升的包装和储存容器	7 µg/l	10 µg/l



However, when a ceramic article does not exceed the specific migration limits by more than 50%, this article shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this regulation, provided that at least three other articles which are identical to it in shape, dimensions, decoration, and glaze are subjected to a test carried out under the conditions referred to in Annexes I and II to Directive 84/500/EEC, and the quantities of lead and/or cadmium extracted from these articles do not, on average, exceed the established limits, and none of these articles individually exceeds these limits by more than 50%.

然而，当陶瓷制品的特定迁移量不超过限值的 50%时，该制品应视为符合本条例的要求，前提是至少有三件与其在形状、尺寸、装饰和釉料上完全相同的其他制品，按照指令 84/500/EEC 附录 I 和附录 II 中说明的条件进行测试，并且从这些制品中释放的铅和/或镉的平均值不超过规定的限值，且这些制品中没有任何一件的测试结果超过限值的 50%。

To demonstrate the compliance of the ceramic article, a declaration of compliance shall be prepared according to Directive 84/500/EEC.

为了证明陶瓷制品的合规性，应根据指令 84/500/EEC 准备合规声明。

The amendments shall enter into force on 29 May 2026. Packaging and articles that are placed on the market for the first time before 1 December 2026 can still be traded until stocks are exhausted.

该修正案于 2026 年 5 月 29 日生效。2026 年 12 月 1 日前首次投放市场的陶瓷制品仍可在库存耗尽前继续市场交易。



## REACH Regulation REACH 法规

### 10. EU- Proposes to Restrict CMR 1A/1B and Certain Hazardous Substances in Childcare Products

#### 欧盟 - 拟限制儿童呵护用品中的 CMR 1A/1B 物质和特定有害物质

On 9 April 2026, the European Commission proposed to amend the EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to add an entry to restrict substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction Categories 1A or 1B (CMR 1A/1B substances) in the EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and certain hazardous substances in childcare products. The amendment is scheduled to enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) and apply 36 months (3 years) thereafter.

2026年4月9日，欧盟提议修订 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006，增加一个限制项，限制某些儿童呵护用品中可接触部件中的致癌、致畸和具有生殖毒性的类别 1A 或 1B 物质（CMR 1A/1B 物质）和特定有害物质的含量。均质材料中每项 CMR 1A/1B 类物质的含量限值为 10 mg/kg (0.001%)。对于列明的物质，则适用所列限值。该修订计划在《欧盟官方公报》(OJEU)上公布后的第 20 天起生效，并于生效之日起的 36 个月（3 年）后执行。



### Product Scope 产品范围

Accessible homogeneous materials under foreseeable conditions of use (including via inhalation) in childcare products, i.e., products designed to facilitate seating, sleep, relaxation, hygiene, feeding, sucking, transportation or protection of children.

在可预见的使用条件下，儿童呵护用品（即设计辅助儿童坐稳、睡眠、放松、保持卫生、进食、吸吮、运输或保护儿童的产品）中儿童可接触（包括通过吸入）的均质材料。

### Excluding 不包括:

1. Second-hand products.  
二手产品
2. Devices with an intended medical purpose or their accessories within the scope of EU MD Regulation (EU) 2017/745.  
欧盟医疗器械(MD)法规(EU) 2017/745 范围内的具有医疗用途的器械及其配件;
3. Food contact articles within the scope of EU FCM Framework Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.  
欧盟食品接触材料(FCM)框架法规(EC) No 1935/2004 范围内的食品接触材料;
4. Substances and mixtures.  
物质和混合物

### Requirement 要求

Default CMR 1A/1B substances content limits in homogeneous materials: 10 mg/kg (0.001%) for each substance.



任何均质材料中 CMR 1A/1B 类物质的含量限值默认为：每种物质 10 mg/kg (0.001%)。

However, the following content limits apply for the listed substances (13 kinds) instead:

然而，对于以下列明的物质（13 类），则执行所列限值：

Group 组别	Substance 物质	CAS No.	Limit 限值
--	Formaldehyde 甲醛	50-00-0	30 mg/kg (0.003%)
Aromatic amines (and salts) 芳香胺（及盐） (26 entries) (26 项)	4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline) 4,4'-亚甲基-二-(2-氯苯胺)	101-14-4	each 每项: 30 mg/kg (0.003%)
	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA) 4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷 (MDA)	101-77-9	
	4,4'-Oxydianiline 4,4'-二氨基二苯醚	101-80-4	
	4-Chloroaniline 对氯苯胺	106-47-8	
	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine 3,3'-二甲氧基联苯胺	119-90-4	
	4,4'-Bi-o-toluidine 4,4'-二氨基-3,3'-二甲基联苯	119-93-7	



6-Methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine) 2-甲氧基-5-甲基苯胺	120-71-8
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline 2,4,5-三甲基苯胺	137-17-7
4,4'-Thiodianiline 4,4'-二氨基二苯硫醚	139-65-1
4-Aminoazobenzene 4-氨基偶氮苯	60-09-3
4-Methoxy-m-phenylenediamine 2,4-二氨基苯甲醚	615-05-4
4,4'-Methylenedi-o-toluidine 3,3'-二甲基-4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷	838-88-0
2-Methoxyaniline (o-anisidine) 邻氨基苯甲醚	90-04-0
2-Naphthylamine 2-萘胺	91-59-8
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 3,3'-二氯联苯胺	91-94-1



Biphenyl-4-ylamine 4-氨基联苯	92-67-1
Benzidine 联苯胺	92-87-5
2-Aminotoluene (o-toluidine) 邻甲苯胺	95-53-4
4-Chloro-o-toluidine 4-氯邻甲苯胺	95-69-2
4-Methyl-m-phenylene diamine 2,4-二氨基甲苯	95-80-7
o-Aminoazotoluene 邻氨基偶氮甲苯	97-56-3
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride 2,4,5-三甲基苯胺盐酸盐	21436-97-5
4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride 4-氯-邻甲苯胺盐酸盐	3165-93-3
4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate 4-甲氧基-1,3-苯二胺硫酸盐	39156-41-7



	2-Naphthyl-ammoniumacetate 2-萘基乙酸铵	553-00-4	
	N,N-Dimethyl-p-toluidine N,N-二甲基对甲苯胺	99-97-8	
--	Benzene 苯	71-43-2 1076-43-3	5 mg/kg (0.0005%)
--	Bisphenol A (BPA) 双酚 A (BPA)	80-05-7	each 每项: 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)
--	Bisphenol S (BPS) 双酚 S (BPS)	80-09-1	
Chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons (CAH, COC) (3 entries) 氯代芳烃(CAH, COC) (3 项)	$\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,4$ -Tetrachlorotoluene 4, $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -四氯甲苯	5216-25-1	each 每项: 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) each
	$\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -Trichlorotoluene $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -三氯甲苯	98-07-7	
	$\alpha$ -Chlorotoluene 氯化苳	100-44-7	
CMR 1A/1B arsenic (As) compounds CMR 1A/1B 砷 (As)化合物	--	--	Content: 10 mg/kg (0.001%); 含量: 10 mg/kg (0.001%);



			<p>Migration: 0.2 mg/kg (0.00002%)</p> <p>迁移量 (萃取量) : 0.2 mg/kg (0.00002%) (Expressed as As metal)</p> <p>(以 As 金属计)</p>
<p>CMR 1A/1B cadmium (Cd) and its compounds</p> <p>CMR 1A/1B 镉 (Cd)及其化合物</p>	--	--	<p>Content: 10 mg/kg (0.001%);</p> <p>含量: 10 mg/kg (0.001%);</p> <p>Migration 0.1 mg/kg (0.00001%)</p> <p>迁移量 (萃取量) : 0.1 mg/kg (0.00001%) (Expressed as Cd metal)</p> <p>(以 Cd 金属计)</p>
<p>CMR 1A/1B chromium VI (Cr(VI)) compounds</p> <p>CMR 1A/1B 六价铬(Cr(VI))化合物</p>	--	--	<p>Content: 3 mg/kg (0.0003%) for leather (measured in homogeneous leather material, of the total dry weight of the leather) 含量: 皮革中为 3 mg/kg (0.0003%) (测定均质皮革材料, 按皮革干重计算)</p> <p>Migration: 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) for other materials</p>



			<p>迁移量（萃取量）：皮革以外的材料中为 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) (Expressed as Cr(VI) metal)</p> <p>(以 Cr(VI)计)</p>
<p>CMR 1A/1B Cobalt (Co) and its compounds</p> <p>CMR 1A/1B 钴 (Co)及其化合物</p>	--	--	<p>Content: 10 mg/kg (0.001%);</p> <p>含量：10 mg/kg (0.001%);</p> <p>Migration: 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)</p> <p>迁移量（萃取量）：1 mg/kg (0.0001%) (Expressed as Co metal)</p> <p>(以 Co 金属计)</p>
<p>CMR 1A/1B Lead (Pb) and its compounds</p>	--	--	<p>Total: 10 mg/kg (0.001%);</p> <p>含量：10 mg/kg (0.001%);</p> <p>Migration: 0.2 mg/kg (0.00002%)</p> <p>迁移量（萃取量）：0.2mg/kg (0.00002%) (Expressed as Pb metal)</p> <p>(以 Pb 金属计)</p>



--	Mercury (Hg) 汞 (Hg)	7439-97-6	Total: 0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%); 含量: 0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%); Migration: 0.02 mg/kg (0.000002%) 迁移量 (萃取量) : 0.02mg/kg (0.000002%) (Expressed as Hg metal)  (以 Hg 金属计)
N-Nitrosamines (3 entries)  N-亚硝胺 (3 项)	Dimethylnitrosoamine N-亚硝基二甲胺	62-75-9	each 每项: 0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%)
	Nitrosodipropylamine N-亚硝基二丙胺	621-64-7	
	N-Nitrosodiethylamine N-亚硝基二乙醇胺	1116-54-7	
Organic dyes (8 entries)  有机染料 (8 项)	C.I. Direct Brown 95 直接棕 95	16071-86-6	each 每项: 50 mg/kg (0.005%)
	C.I. Direct Black 38 直接黑 38	1937-37-7	
	C.I. Disperse Blue 1 分散蓝 1	2475-45-8	



	C.I. Direct Blue 6 直接蓝 6	2602-46-2	
	C.I. Basic Violet 3 碱性紫 3	548-62-9	
	C.I. Basic Red 9 碱性红 9	569-61-9	
	C.I. Direct Red 28 直接红 28	573-58-0	
	C.I. Disperse Orange 149 分散橙 149	85136-74-9	
CMR 1A/1B dioctyltin (DOT) compounds  CMR 1A/1B 二辛 基锡(DOT)化合物	--	--	1 mg/kg (0.0001%) (Expressed as DOT)  1 mg/kg (0.0001%) (以 DOT 计)
CMR 1A/1B dibutyltin (DBT) compounds  CMR 1A/1B 二丁 基锡(DBT)化合物	--	--	1 mg/kg (0.0001%) (Expressed as DBT)  1 mg/kg (0.0001%) (以 DBT 计)
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) 苯并[a]芘 (BaP)	50-32-8	each 每项: 0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%)



(PAHs) (11 entries) 多环芳烃 (PAHs) (11 项)	Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene 二苯并[a,i]芘	189-55-9
	Benzo[a]anthracene (BaA) 苯并[a]蒽 (BaA)	56-55-3
	Benzo[b]fluoranthene (BbFA) 苯并[b]荧蒽 (BbFA)	205-99-2
	Benzo[e]pyrene (BeP) 苯并[e]芘 (BeP)	192-97-2
	Benzo[j]fluoranthene (BjFA) 苯并[j]荧蒽 (BjFA)	205-82-3
	Benzo[k]fluoranthene (BkFA) 苯并[k]荧蒽 (BkFA)	207-08-9
	Chrysene (CHR) 蒽 (CHR)	218-01-9
	Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene (DBahA) 二苯并[a,h]蒽 (DBahA)	53-70-3
	Dibenzo[b,def]chrysene 二苯并[b,def]芘	189-64-0



	Dibenzo[def,p]chrysene 二苯并[a,h]芘	191-30-0	
Pesticides (5 entries)  杀虫剂 (5 项)	Hexachlorobenzene 六氯苯	118-74-1	sum 总和: 0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%)
	Captafol 敌菌丹	2425-06-1	
	Dinoseb 地乐酚	88-85-7	
	Diuron 敌草隆	330-54-1	
	1,2-Dibromoethane 1,2-二溴乙烷	106-93-4	
Phthalates (15 entries)  邻苯二甲酸酯 (15 项)	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) 邻苯二甲酸二环己酯 (DCHP)	84-61-7	Each 每项: 50 mg/kg (0.005%); sum 总和: 100 mg/kg (0.01%)
	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯 (DIBP)	84-69-5	
	Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP) 邻苯二甲酸二正丁酯 (DBP)	84-74-2	



Dihexyl phthalate (DHP, DnHP, DHEXP) 邻苯二甲酸二己酯 (DHP, DnHP, DHEXP)	84-75-3
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) 邻苯二甲酸丁基苄酯 (BBP)	85-68-7
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) 邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基)己酯 (DEHP)	117-81-7
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP, BMEP) 邻苯二甲酸二甲氧乙酯 (DMEP, BMEP)	117-82-8
Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPP, DPENP) 邻苯二甲酸二戊酯 (DPP, DPENP)	131-18-0
Diisopentylphthalate (DIPP) 邻苯二甲酸二异戊酯 (DIPP)	605-50-5
Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP) 邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯 (DIOP)	27554-26-3
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkylesters (DHNUP) 1,2-苯二酸-二(C7-11 支链与直链)烷基(醇)酯 (DHNUP)	68515-42-4



	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear (DIHP) 1,2-苯二甲酸二己基酯(含支链和直链) (DIHP)	68515-50-4	
	Diisohexyl phthalate 1,2-苯二甲酸二异己酯	71850-09-4	
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkylesters, C7-rich (DIHepP) 邻苯二甲酸二 C6-8 支链烷基酯(富 C7) (DIHepP)	71888-89-6	
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear 1,2-苯二甲酸二戊酯, 支链和直链的	84777-06-0	
--	Quinoline 喹啉	91-22-5	30 mg/kg (0.003%)

The restriction shall apply without prejudice to the application of any stricter restrictions set out in Annex XVII or in other applicable EU legislation.

本限制项的执行，不影响附录 XVII 或其他适用欧盟法规中规定的更严格的限制项的执行。

#### Application Date 执行日期

36 months (3 years) after entry into force.

修订法规生效后 36 个月（3 年）后。



For a substance newly classified (or re-classified) as CMR 1A/1B in the EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, a 36-month transition period applies for that substance after the entry into force of the classification.

欧盟 CLP 法规(EC) No 1272/2008 中新列为（或再次列为）CMR 1A/1B 物质，将享有在该分类生效后起 36 个月（3 年）的过渡期。

## 11. EU - Proposed Commission Regulation amending REACH as regards terphenyl, hydrogenated

### 欧盟 - 提议关于氢化三联苯的 REACH 法规修订案

The European Commission proposed Commission Regulation amending Annex XVII to REACH as regards terphenyl, hydrogenated.

欧洲委员会提议修订 REACH 附录 XVII，涉及对于氢化三联苯的限制要求。

The substance “terphenyl, hydrogenated” is proposed to be added to Annex XVII to REACH, with the following restrictions:

欧盟拟将“氢化三联苯”物质列入 REACH 附录 XVII，并实施以下限制：

After 18 months of the enforcement of this amendment, the substance shall not be placed on the market or used, under any of the following circumstances:

在修订案实施 18 个月后，氢化三联苯在以下任何情况下不得投放市场或使用：

- as a substance on its own;  
作为物质单独使用；



- as a constituent of other substances, in mixtures or in articles, in a concentration of 0.1% w/w or more.  
作为其他物质、混合物或物品的成分，其浓度为 0.1% w/w 及以上。

Others 其它

## 12. U.S. Minnesota State - Further Extended Reporting Due Date for PFAS in Consumer Products

### 美国明尼苏达州 - 再次推迟消费品中 PFAS 申报到期日期

U.S. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) announced to extend the initial reporting due date again to September 15, 2026.

美国明尼苏达州污染控制局(MPCA)宣布将 PFAS 初始申报到期日期延后至 2026 年 9 月 15 日。

#### The extension gives manufacturers more time to:

#### 申报延期为制造商提供了更多时间：

- establish agreements with suppliers to report on their behalf as allowed in proposed state rule  
根据提议的州法规，与供应商达成协议以便代表其进行申报
- become familiar with the reporting system (PRISM)  
熟悉申报系统(PRISM)
- utilize support from the MPCA  
利用 MPCA 提供的支持



Manufacturers who are unable to meet the Sept. 15, 2026, due date may apply for a single 90-day extension. Meanwhile, manufacturers may request a waiver to the PFAS in products reporting requirement if substantially equivalent information is publicly available. The extension or waiver request forms, along with fees, must be postmarked by August 16, 2026.

无法在 2026 年 9 月 15 日到期日期前完成申报的制造商可以申请一次 90 天的延期。同时，如果实质上等同的信息已公开，制造商可申请豁免产品中 PFAS 的申报要求。延期或豁免申请及费用必须在 2026 年 8 月 16 日之前寄出（以邮戳为准）。

PFAS in product reports for manufacturers receiving extensions will be due by Dec. 14, 2026.

获得延期的制造商需在 2026 年 12 月 14 日前完成 PFAS 的申报。

**In addition, manufacturers are still required to submit annual updates by February 1 of the following year if:**

**另外，如果出现以下情况，制造商仍须在次年 2 月 1 日前提交年度更新：**

1. A significant change was made to a product;  
产品发生了重大变更；
2. New product information was provided to a manufacturer; or  
向制造商提供了新的产品信息；或
3. A new product was sold, offered for sale, or distributed in or into the state.  
在该州或向该州销售、提供销售或分销了新产品。



### [Key Dates for Reporting](#)

#### [申报关键日期](#)

- Aug. 16, 2026 – requests for reporting extension and waivers are postmarked on or before this date  
2026 年 8 月 16 日 — 申报延期或豁免申请需在此日期或之前寄出
- Sept. 15, 2026 – initial reports are due  
2026 年 9 月 15 日 — 首次申报截止日期
- Dec. 14, 2026 – reports due for manufacturers receiving extensions  
2026 年 12 月 14 日 — 获得延期的制造商申报截止日期
- February 1 each year – annual updates are due when required  
每年 2 月 1 日 — 如有需要，年度更新截止日期

### **13. U.S. New Jersey - Passed Bill S1042 to Regulate PFAS in Certain Consumer Products**

#### **美国新泽西州 - 通过 S1042 法案管控特定消费品中 PFAS**

On January 12, 2026, the Governor of U.S. New Jersey State signed Bill S1042 (“Protecting Against Forever Chemicals Act”) to regulate PFAS in several consumer product.

2026 年 1 月 12 日，美国新泽西州州长签署了 S1042 法案，即“防范永久化学品法案”，管控一些消费品中的 PFAS。

The following products containing intentionally added PFAS shall not be sold, offered for sale or distributed for sale in New Jersey after the relevant effective date:



以下含有故意添加 PFAS 物质的产品，在相关生效日期之后，不得在新泽西州销售、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>• Cosmetic products 化妆品</li> <li>• Carpet 地毯</li> <li>• Fabric treatments 织物处理物</li> <li>• Food packaging composed, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers 主要由纸、纸板或其它源自植物纤维的材料制成的食品包装</li> </ul>	<p>Prohibited if intentionally added</p> <p>禁止如果故意添加</p>	<p>January 12, 2028</p> <p>2028 年 1 月 12 日</p>
<p>Cookware handle or any surface that comes into contact with food, foodstuffs, or beverages</p> <p>炊具手柄或与食品、食材或饮料接触的任何产品表面</p>	<p>Labeled if intentionally added</p> <p>The label shall include a statement, in both English and Spanish, that reads: "This product contains PFAS."</p> <p>如果故意添加，贴上标签 标签上应以英语和西班牙语两种语言注明：“本产品含有 PFAS。”</p>	<p>January 12, 2028</p> <p>2028 年 1 月 12 日</p>

The statement on the product label shall be visible and legible to the consumer, including on the product listing for online sales.

标签上的声明应对消费者清晰可见，包括在网上销售的产品列表上。

**The Cookware that meets both of the following requirements shall be exempt from above labeling requirements:**

**满足以下两项要求的炊具可豁免上述标签要求：**



1. the surface area of the cookware cannot fit a product label of at least two square inches; and  
炊具的表面积不能容纳一个至少 2 平方英寸的产品标签；以及
2. the cookware does not have either of the following:  
炊具不具备以下任一条件：
  - a. an exterior container or wrapper on which a product label can appear or be affixed; or  
可以显示或粘贴产品标签的外部容器或包装；或者
  - b. a tag or other attachment with information about the product attached to the cookware.  
带有产品信息的标签或其他附件。

Cookware products with a product label that lists the presence of PFAS or a PFAS chemical pursuant to another state or federal law are considered in compliance with the Act.

如果根据其他州或联邦法规规定在炊具产品标签上列明含有 PFAS 或某个 PFAS 化学物质，即视为符合该法案规定。

Meanwhile, beginning January 12, 2028, the manufacturer shall not make a claim, on the product label or Internet website for the cookware product, that the cookware is free of PFAS if PFAS were intentionally added to the cookware.

同时，自 2028 年 1 月 12 日起，如果炊具中含有故意添加的 PFAS，制造商不得在该炊具的产品标签或网站上声称该炊具不含 PFAS。

In addition, cosmetic and cookware products that contain intentionally added PFAS only in electronic components or internal components of the product will be exempted.



此外，仅在电子部件或内部组件中含有故意添加 PFAS 的化妆品和炊具产品将予以豁免。

**Note 注:**

1. “Carpet” means a rug or fabric marketed or intended for use as a floor covering.

“地毯”是指销售或打算用作地板覆盖物的织物。

2. “Cookware” means durable houseware items that are used to prepare, dispense, or store food, foodstuffs, or beverages that are intended for direct food contact, and that are items to which heat is transferred or which come into direct contact with a heat source, including pots, pans, skillets, grills, baking sheets, baking molds, trays, bowls, and cooking utensils. “Cookware” does not include products that are intended for commercial use only.

“炊具”是指用于准备、分配或储存食品、食材或饮料的耐用家庭用品，此类用品旨在与食物直接接触，且能够传导热量或直接接触热源，包括锅、平底锅、煎锅、烤架、烤盘、烤模、托盘、碗和烹饪用具。“炊具”不包括仅供商业用途的产品。

3. “Fabric treatment” means a substance applied to fabric to give the fabric one or more characteristics, including, but not limited to, stain resistance or water resistance.

“织物处理物”是指施加于织物上以赋予其一种或多种特性的物质，包括但不限于防污或防水特性。

4. “Food packaging” means a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is intended to contain, serve, store, handle, protect, or market food, foodstuffs, or beverages, and is composed, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. “Food packaging”



includes food or beverage containers, take-out food containers, unit product boxes, liners, wrappers, serving vessels, eating utensils, straws, food boxes, and disposable plates, bowls, or trays.

“食品包装”是指用于盛装、供应、储存、处理、保护或销售食品、食材或饮料的非耐用包装、包装部件或餐饮器具，其主要由纸、纸板或其他源自植物纤维的材料组成。“食品包装”包括食品或饮料容器、外卖食品容器、单位产品盒、内衬、包装纸、服务容器、餐具、吸管、食品盒以及一次性盘子、碗或托盘。



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