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PART 1 Children products 儿童产品

1 Taiwan - Approved Mandatory Inspection Requirements for Carry Cots and Stands (1/6/2021)

台湾-批准手提婴儿床及脚架的强制检验要求

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has approved the mandatory inspection requirements for carry cots and stands under the BSMI Notice No. 10920009050, which shall be effective from 1 June 2021. The BSMI inspection service shall be available from 1 June 2021, and all products shall comply with the requirements from 1 December 2021. Here are the highlights:

台湾标准、计量和检查局（BSMI）已发布第 10920009050 号通知，批准手提婴儿床及脚架的强制检验要求，自 2021 年 6 月 1 日起生效。BSMI 将自 2021 年 6 月 1 日起提供检验服务，2021 年 12 月 1 日起所有产品都必须符合相关要求。以下是主要内容：

1) Scope and inspection standard 范围及检验标准

Scope 范围：

Carry cots and stands 手提婴儿床及脚架

Inspection standard 检验标准:

CNS 16083:2018 *Child use and care articles – Carry cots and stands*

CNS 16083:2018 儿童使用和护理用品-手提婴儿床及脚架



2) Conformity assessment requirements 合格评定要求

A. Products shall follow either 产品应符合以下任一条件：

- a. Batch-by-Batch Inspection (Type Approval); or
逐批检查（型式认可）；或
- b. Module II and Module III of the Registration of Product Certification (RPC)
Scheme, where:

产品认证注册计划的模块 II 和模块 III，其中：

- Module II - Type Test Module: The applicant or the production premises shall submit technical documents together with the type samples and obtain a type-test report indicating that the types are in compliance with specified standards or relevant technical regulations from the BSMI or designated testing laboratories recognized by the BSMI.

模块 II-型式检验模块：申请人或生产场所应将技术文件与型式样品一起提交，并获得型式试验报告，以表明该类型符合 BSMI 或其认可实验室的指定标准或相关技术法规。

- Module III - Declaration of Conformity: The applicant shall declare and ensure that its production premises are registered under their consent, and are the actual factories manufacturing the registered commodities which comply with those types in Module II.

模块 III-符合性声明：申请人应声明并确保其生产场所在其同意下进行注册，并且是生产符合模块 II 中那些类型的注册商品的实际工厂。



- B. After passing the conformity assessment, products shall be labelled with the Commodity Inspection Mark on the prominent place of the product.

通过合格评定后，产品应在产品显眼位置贴上商品检验标记。

- C. The product certificate shall be valid for 3 years. If the certificate is issued on or before 30 November 2021, it shall be valid from 1 December 2021 until 30 November 2024.

产品证书有效期为 3 年。如果证书颁布于 2021 年 11 月 30 日及之前，其有效期为 2021 年 12 月 1 日至 2024 年 11 月 30 日。

- D. Multifunctional carry cots and stands that fall within the scope of inspection shall comply with relevant inspection requirements. Any accessories of carry cots and stands which are included in the scope of inspection shall also comply with the relevant inspection requirements.

属于强制检查产品范围内的手提婴儿床及脚架应符合相关的检查要求。属于强制检查范围的手提婴儿床及脚架的任何附件也应符合相关的检查要求。



2 Taiwan - Approved Mandatory Inspection Requirements for Table Mounted Chairs (1/6/2021)

台湾-批准桌边挂椅的强制检验要求

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has approved the mandatory inspection requirements for table mounted chairs under the BSMI Notice No. 10920008960, which shall be effective from 1 June 2021. The BSMI inspection service shall be available from 1 June 2021, and all products shall comply with the requirements from 1 December 2021. Here are the highlights:

台湾标准、计量和检查局（BSMI）已发布第 10920008960 号通知，批准桌边挂椅的强制检验要求，自 2021 年 6 月 1 日起生效。BSMI 将自 2021 年 6 月 1 日起提供检验服务，2021 年 12 月 1 日起所有产品都必须符合相关要求。以下是主要内容：

1) Scope and inspection standard 范围及检验标准

Scope 范围：

Table mounted chairs 桌边挂椅

Inspection standard 检验标准：

CNS 16046:2018 *Child use and care articles – Table mounted chairs*

CNS 16046:2018 儿童使用和护理用品-桌边挂椅



2) Conformity assessment requirements 合格评定要求

A. Products shall follow either 产品应符合以下任一条件：

- a. Batch-by-Batch Inspection (Type Approval); or
逐批检查（型式认可）；或
- b. Module II and Module III of the Registration of Product Certification (RPC)
Scheme, where:

产品认证注册计划的模块 II 和模块 III，其中：

- Module II - Type Test Module: The applicant or the production premises shall submit technical documents together with the type samples and obtain a type-test report indicating that the types are in compliance with specified standards or relevant technical regulations from the BSMI or designated testing laboratories recognized by the BSMI.

模块 II-型式检验模块：申请人或生产场所应将技术文件与型式样品一起提交，并获得型式试验报告，以表明该类型符合 BSMI 或其认可实验室的指定标准或相关技术法规。

- Module III - Declaration of Conformity: The applicant shall declare and ensure that its production premises are registered under their consent, and are the actual factories manufacturing the registered commodities which comply with those types in Module II.

模块 III-符合性声明：申请人应声明并确保其生产场所在其同意下进行注册，并且是生产符合模块 II 中那些类型的注册商品的实际工厂。



- B. After passing the conformity assessment, products shall be labelled with the Commodity Inspection Mark on the prominent place of the product.

通过合格评定后，产品应在产品显眼位置贴上商品检验标记。

- C. The product certificate shall be valid for 3 years. If the certificate is issued on or before 30 November 2021, it shall be valid from 1 December 2021 until 30 November 2024.

产品证书有效期为 3 年。如果证书颁布于 2021 年 11 月 30 日及之前，其有效期为 2021 年 12 月 1 日至 2024 年 11 月 30 日。

- D. Multifunctional table mounted chairs that fall within the scope of inspection shall comply with relevant inspection requirements. Any accessories of table mounted chairs which are included in the scope of inspection shall also comply with the relevant inspection requirements.

属于强制检查产品范围内的桌边挂椅应符合相关的检查要求。属于强制检查范围的桌边挂椅的任何附件也应符合相关的检查要求。



3 Taiwan - Approved Mandatory Inspection Requirements for Safety Barriers (1/6/2021)

台湾-批准安全护栏的强制检验要求

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has approved the mandatory inspection requirements for safety barriers under the BSMI Notice No. 10920009030, which shall be effective from 1 June 2021. The BSMI inspection service shall be available from 1 June 2021, and all products shall comply with the requirements from 1 December 2021. Here are the highlights:

台湾标准、计量和检查局（BSMI）已发布第 10920009030 号通知，批准安全护栏的强制检验要求，自 2021 年 6 月 1 日起生效。BSMI 将自 2021 年 6 月 1 日起提供检验服务，2021 年 12 月 1 日起所有产品都必须符合相关要求。以下是主要内容：

1) Scope and inspection standard 范围及检验标准

Scope 范围：

Safety barriers 安全护栏

Inspection standard 检验标准：

CNS 16005:2017 *Child use and care articles – Safety barriers*

CNS 16005:2017 儿童使用和护理用品-安全护栏



2) Conformity assessment requirements 合格评定要求

A. Products shall follow either 产品应符合以下任一条件：

a. Batch-by-Batch Inspection (Type Approval); or

逐批检查（型式认可）；或

b. Module II and Module III of the Registration of Product Certification (RPC) Scheme, where:

产品认证注册计划的模块 II 和模块 III，其中：

- Module II - Type Test Module: The applicant or the production premises shall submit technical documents together with the type samples and obtain a type-test report indicating that the types are in compliance with specified standards or relevant technical regulations from the BSMI or designated testing laboratories recognized by the BSMI.

模块 II-型式检验模块：申请人或生产场所应将技术文件与型式样品一起提交，并获得型式试验报告，以表明该类型符合 BSMI 或其认可实验室的指定标准或相关技术法规。

- Module III - Declaration of Conformity: The applicant shall declare and ensure that its production premises are registered under their consent, and are the actual factories manufacturing the registered commodities which comply with those types in Module II.

模块 III-符合性声明：申请人应声明并确保其生产场所在其同意下进行注册，并且是生产符合模块 II 中那些类型的注册商品的实际工厂。



- B. After passing the conformity assessment, products shall be labelled with the Commodity Inspection Mark on the prominent place of the product.

通过合格评定后，产品应在产品显眼位置贴上商品检验标记。

- C. The product certificate shall be valid for 3 years. If the certificate is issued on or before 30 November 2021, it shall be valid from 1 December 2021 until 30 November 2024.

产品证书有效期为 3 年。如果证书颁布于 2021 年 11 月 30 日及之前，其有效期为 2021 年 12 月 1 日至 2024 年 11 月 30 日。

- D. Multifunctional safety barriers that fall within the scope of inspection shall comply with relevant inspection requirements. Any accessories of safety barriers which are included in the scope of inspection shall also comply with the relevant inspection requirements.

属于强制检查产品范围内的安全护栏应符合相关的检查要求。属于强制检查范围的安全护栏的任何附件也应符合相关的检查要求。



4 USA - CPSC Published Direct Final Rule on Revising Safety Standard for Infant Swings (16 CFR 1223) (1/19/2021) 美国-CPSC 发布关于修订婴儿秋千安全标准的直接最终规则 (16 CFR 1223)

On January 19, 2021, The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has published Direct Final Rule on revision of safety standard for infant swings (16 CFR 1223). The Direct Final Rule shall be effective on 3 April 2021, unless CPSC receives a significant adverse comment by 18 February 2021.

2021 年 1 月 19 日，美国消费品安全委员会（CPSC）发布关于修订婴儿秋千安全标准的直接最终规则（16 CFR 1223）。该规则应于 2021 年 4 月 3 日生效，除非 CPSC 在 2021 年 2 月 18 日前收到重大负面意见。

From 3 April 2021, infant swings shall comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F2088-20 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant and Cradle Swings.

从 2021 年 4 月 3 日起，婴儿秋千应符合 ASTM F2088-20《婴幼儿和摇篮秋千的消费者安全标准规范》的所有适用要求。



5 Brazil - Approved Amendment on Conformity Assessment Requirements and Technical Regulation of Child Restraint System (1/21/2021)

巴西 - 批准儿童约束系统合格评定要求和技术法规修正案

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has approved Ordinance No.356/2020 to amend Conformity Assessment Requirements (Ordinances No 466/2014) and Technical Quality Regulation (Ordinance No 18/2014) of child restraint system. The child restraint system shall comply with the approved amendments on 23 May 2021.

巴西国家计量、质量和技术研究所（INMETRO）已批准第 356/2020 号条例，以修订儿童约束系统的合格评定要求（第 466/2014 号条例）和技术质量法规（第 18/2014 号条例）。儿童约束系统应遵守 2021 年 5 月 23 日批准的修正案。

The installation method of child restraint system within scope shall be widen, which include ISOFIX anchoring system, LATCH anchoring system, Integrated ISOFIX Universal anchoring system for I-Size child restraint devices.

受管辖的儿童约束系统的安装方法应扩大，包括 ISOFIX 固定系统、LATCH 固定系统、用于 I-Size 儿童约束系统的集成 ISOFIX 通用固定系统。

Besides, new testing standards/regulation ECE R129 and FMVSS No. 213 shall be newly added in both Conformity Assessment Requirements and Technical Quality Regulation.

此外，新的测试标准/法规 ECE R129 和 FMVSS No.213 应添加在合格评定要求和技术质量法规中。



Conformity Assessment Requirements (Ordinances No 466/2014)

合格评定要求（第 466/2014 号条例）

In addition to the original tests, child restraint system with LATCH anchoring shall comply with FMVSS 213 and I-Size child restraint system shall comply with ECE R129 for Certification Model 5.

除原始测试外，针对认证模型 5，带 LATCH 固定的儿童约束系统应符合 FMVSS 213 的要求，I-Size 儿童约束系统应符合的 ECE R129 的要求。

Technical Quality Regulation (Ordinance No 18/2014)

技术质量法规（第 18/2014 号条例）

- 1) New testing requirements of child restraint system using LATCH anchor or I-Size child restraint system for assembly and disassembly guidelines shall be added.

应增加对使用 LATCH 固定或 I-Size 儿童约束系统的儿童约束系统的新的测试要求，以用做组装和拆卸指南。

- 2) Labelling requirements for markings and instructions of child restraint system using LATCH anchor and I-Size child restraint system shall be newly added, which shall comply with the relevant requirements of FMVSS 213 and ECE R129 respectively.

应增加对使用 LATCH 固定和 I-Size 儿童约束系统的儿童约束系统的新的标识和说明的标签要求，分别符合 FMVSS 213 和 ECE R129 的相关要求。



6 Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards for Toys (Annex 6) and School Things (Annex 11) under Safety Confirmation System (1/29/2021)

韩国- 批准对于安全确认体系中关于玩具和学习用品的标准的修订

The Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued notice No. 2020-229 to approve and adopt the whole amendments on standards for Toys (Annex 6) and School Things (Annex 11) under Safety Confirmation System as informed previously. This notice shall be effective from 1st July 2021.

韩国贸易、工业和能源部（MOTIE）日前发布第 2020-229 号公告，批准采用对安全确认制度下的玩具（附录 6）和学习用品（附录 11）标准的全部修订。公告将于 2021 年 7 月 1 日起生效。



PART 2 Furniture 家具

7 USA - Approved Adopting TB 117-2013 as Federal Flammability Standard for Indoor Upholstered Furniture (1/12/2021)

美国-批准采用 TB 117-2013 作为室内软体家具燃烧性能的联邦标准

The President of the United States has signed H.R. 133 to approve adopting California's Technical Bulletin 117-2013 (TB 117-2013) as the federal flammability standard for indoor upholstered furniture from 25 June 2021.

2020 年 12 月 27 日，美国总统签署 HR 133 法案，该法案批准 2021 年 6 月 25 日起，采用加州技术公报 117-2013 (TB 117-2013) 作为室内软体家具燃烧性能的联邦法规。

Each piece of indoor upholstered furniture shall include the statement "Complies with U.S. CPSC requirements for upholstered furniture flammability" on a permanent label located on the product, which will be considered as a certification that the product complies with TB 117-2013. However, General Certificate of Conformity is not required with respect to the standard.

每件室内软体家具在产品的永久性标签上均应包含“符合美国 CPSC 对软垫家具可燃性的要求”(“Complies with U.S. CPSC requirements for upholstered furniture flammability”)的声明，这将被视为该产品符合 TB 117-2013 的证明。但是该标准并没有要求一般性合格证书 (GCC) 。

Note 注:

Technical Bulletin 117-2013 Requirements, Test Procedure and Apparatus for Testing the Smolder Resistance of Materials Used in Upholstered Furniture

测试软体家具材料耐阴燃性的要求、测试程序和设备



PART 3 Vehicles 电动滑板车相关

8 Europe- Release new standard EN 17128:2020 PLEV (Personal Light Electric Vehicle)

欧洲- EN 17128:2020 轻型电动车辆（PLEV）新标准发布

EN 17128:2020 was prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 354, the secretariat of this document is held and drafted by French Standards Committee (AFNOR). The standard was released on October 21, 2020 and will be implemented on April 30, 2021.

EN 17128:2020 标准由技术委员会 CEN / TC 354 编写，该文件的秘书处设在法国标委会(AFNOR)，由法国标委会(AFNOR)负责起草，该标准于 2020 年 10 月 21 日发布，2021 年 4 月 30 日将开始执行。

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

根据 CEN-CENELEC 内部规定，以下国家/地区的国家标准组织必须执行此份欧洲标准：奥地利、比利时、保加利亚、克罗地亚、塞浦路斯、捷克共和国、丹麦、爱沙尼亚、芬兰、法国、德国、希腊、匈牙利、冰岛、爱尔兰、意大利、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、卢森堡、马耳他、荷兰、挪威、波兰、葡萄牙、北马其顿共和国、罗马尼亚、塞尔维亚、斯洛伐克、斯洛文尼亚、西班牙、瑞典、瑞士、土耳其和英国。



This standard applies to personal light electric vehicles totally or partially electrically powered from self-contained power sources with or without self-balancing system, with exception of vehicles intended for hire from unattended station. This self-contained power sources have battery voltages up to 100 VDC, with or without an integrated battery charger with up to a 240 VAC input. This standard also specifies safety requirements, test methods, marking and information relating to personal light electric vehicles to reduce the risk of injuries to both third parties and the user during intended use, i.e., when used as intended and under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

该标准适用于有或没有自平衡系统的全部或部分由自给式电源供电的个人轻型电动车，预定从无人值守站租用的电动车辆除外。该自平衡系统完全或部分由最高达 100 VDC 电池电压的独立式电源供电，带有或不带有输入电压高达 240 VAC 的集成电池充电器。标准规定了与个人轻型电动车有关的安全要求、测试方法、标志和信息，以减少在预期的使用过程中以及在制造商可以合理预见的滥用条件下对第三方和用户造成伤害的风险。

PLEV (personal light electric vehicle) is wheeled vehicle partially or totally motorized used for the transportation of one person in a public and/or private space, containing Self-balancing vehicle category, which is inherently instable vehicle that dynamically stabilizes in at least one direction (pitch) itself using a control system PLEV can be stable without the action of the user or a control system can provide a self-balancing function. Self-balancing PLEV can oscillate slightly in order to maintain its balance. User controls its direction and speed by shifting his center of gravity, without using any traditional device such as handle, steering, brake pedal, etc.



PLEV (personal light electric vehicle) 指的是用于在公共场所和/或私人场所中运送个人，部分或完全机动的轮式车辆。其范围包括也自平衡车 Self-balancing vehicle，虽然车辆本质上是不稳定的，但使用控制系统后可以在至少一个方向上保持动态稳定，而无需用户干预，或者说控制系统可以提供自平衡功能。自平衡 PLEV 能轻微摇动以保持其平衡，用户可通过移动重心来控制方向和速度，而无需使用任何传统设备，例如手柄、转向、制动踏板等。

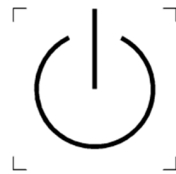
1) Classes of vehicle 车辆类别

Classes 类别	With self-balanced system 具有自平衡系统	Maximum design speed 最大设计速度 (km/h)	Seating position 座位
Class 1	No 无	Up to 6 km/h 最高达 6 km/h	No 无
Class 2	No 无	Up to 25 km/h 最高达 25 km/h	No 无
Class 3	Yes 有	Up to 6 km/h 最高达 6 km/h	with or without 具有或不具有
Class 4	Yes 有	Up to 25 km/h 最高达 25 km/h	with or without 具有或不具有



Light, warning device, on-off symbols have been regulated in the standard:

车辆的灯、警告装置和开关符号在标准里做了规定：



Power On/Off symbol 电源开/关符号



Light symbol 指示灯的符号



Electric horn symbol 电喇叭的符号



2) Components Tests 部件测试

Components 部件	Testing Standards 测试标准
Battery 电池	EN 62133-1 & EN 62133-2
Battery Charger 电池充电器	EN IEC 62485 series and EN 60204-1 or EN 60335-2-29, EN 61558-1 & EN 61558-2-16 (or BS EN IEC 62368-1)
Front and rear lighting 前后灯	ISO 6742-1
Retro-reflectors 后向反射器	ISO 6742-2
Audible/ vibrating signaling 声音/振动信号	ISO 14878 Class II.



3) Risk on PLEV in Standard 标准列出的产品主要风险点

Element or source of hazards 风险要素或来源	Circumstances for occurrence of the risk 发生风险的情况	Clause 条款
Electrical hazards 电气风险		
Battery 电池	Electrocution, fire outbreak or intoxication due to breakage of the battery during normal use 正常使用过程中，由于电池损坏而导致触电、火灾或中毒	Clause 10 条款 10
	Electrocution, outbreak of fire or intoxication due to Clause 10 a short circuit or sealing defect of the battery during normal use 在正常使用过程中，由于条款第 10 条的电池短路或密封缺陷而导致触电、起火或中毒	
Cabled assembly 电缆安装	Electrocution or loss of a safety function following failure of the wiring 接线故障后触电或安全功能丧失	Clause 6.3 条款 6.3
Safety management by the power assistance management system 通过动力辅助管理系统进行安全管理	Accident due to loss or failure of the power assistance management safety systems 动力辅助管理安全系统丢失或故障导致的事故	Clause 7 条款 7
Power assistance Management 动力辅助管理	Failure of the power assistance and its safety management due to electromagnetic interference. 由于电磁干扰而导致的动力辅助装置及其安全管理失败	Clause 7 条款 7
	Start of failure of neighboring systems due to electromagnetic interference emissions 由于电磁干扰辐射而开始出现相邻系统故障	
Mechanical hazards 机械风险		



Handlebar and head tube 车把和立管	Fall due to the breakage of an element of the assembly 由于装配中某个元件的损坏而掉落	Clause 12.2.2 条款 12.2.2
	Fall due to sudden loss of ergonomic adjustments during use 因使用过程中突然失去人体工程学调整而摔倒	
Folding/unfolding systems 折叠和展开系统	Fall due to unintentional folding (/unfolding), during use 在使用过程中由于意外折叠 (/展开) 而掉落	Clause 14.3 条款 14.3
Deck 承载面	Fall due to breakage of the deck 因承载面破损而倒下	Clause 12.2.1 条款 12.2.1
Wheel + front fork 轮子和前叉	Fall due to failure of one or more wheels 由于一个或多个车轮故障而掉落	Clause 15.3 条款 15.3
Braking system 制动系统	Accident due to failure or inadequacy of the braking system 制动系统故障或不当引起的事故	Clause 15.4.2 条款 15.4.2
General assembly 总体安装	Cut or pinching of a finger due to unsafe design or production 由于不安全的设计或生产，导致手指被割伤或夹伤	Clause 14 条款 14
	Fall due to breakage or unintentional separation of mechanical elements 由于机械元件破裂或意外分离而掉落	Clause 12.3 条款 12.3 Clause 12.4 条款 12.4



PART 4 California Proposition 65 加州第 65 号提案

9 California/USA – September 2020 California Proposition 65 – 60-Day Notices Analysis

加利福尼亚州/美国-《加州第 65 号提案》2020 年 9 月“60 天违规通知”分析

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly referred to as Proposition 65 (Prop 65), is enforced by the California Attorney General's office or any district attorney or certain city attorneys or by any individual acting in the public interest. Prop 65 requires that an individual acting in the public interest, to enforce the Act give notice of the impending action to the person alleged to be committing the violation, along with the Attorney General, district attorneys and certain city attorneys in which the violation is alleged to have occurred. The notice must be sent to these parties no less than 60 days before commencing the action; thus, this notice is commonly referred to as the "60-day Notice of Violation".

《1986 年安全饮用水与有毒物质提案》通常被称为《加州第 65 号提案》(Prop 65)，由加州总检察长办公室、地区检察官或律师或公共利益的个人执行法案。《加州第 65 号提案》要求，为了执行该法案，公共利益的个人，以及总检察长、地区检察官或律师（统称为执行机关）应向违反该法案的当事方发出即将采取行动的通报。该通知必须在采取行动前不少于 60 天发送给当事方，因此该通知通常被称为“60 天违规通知”。

In September 2020, there were a total of 326 60-day notices for violation of Prop 65, up from the 302 notices served in August 2020. More than half the notices were for phthalates, about 53%. Of the rest, 25% were for lead or lead compound and the remaining were for various other chemicals including acrylamide, cadmium, chromium, bisphenol A, arsenic, marijuana smoke, etc.



2020 年 9 月，《加州第 65 号提案》共发出 326 份“60 天违规通知”，高于 8 月份发出的 302 份，其中 53%是对邻苯二甲酸盐的通报，25%是对铅或铅化合物的通报，其余则是对其他化学物质（包括丙烯酰胺、镉、铬、双酚 A、砷和大麻烟）的通报。

Food accounted for 110 (33%) of all notices. Next were bags & cases with 60 notices (18%) for phthalates. Of the 60 notices for bags and cases, 12 were specifically for bags or cases for toiletries and personal care products. Next, with 13 notices, packaging materials has been a growing category; including packaging for a variety of products such as tools and stationery. Externally decorated ceramicware and glassware products such as mugs, bowls and trays had 13 notices for lead. There were 16 notices for sports & recreation products (15 notices for phthalates and 1 for lead), two notices for phthalates in footwear, and 7 notices for phthalates in headphones.

食品有 110 份通知（占总数的 33%）。其次是有 60 份通知（占总数的 18%）的箱包类，均是邻苯二甲酸盐的通报。在这些箱包类的通知中，含有 12 份专用于洗护用品和个人护理产品的箱包。另外，有 13 份通知为新增的包括用于各种产品（例如工具和文具）的包装材料。外部装饰的陶瓷器皿和玻璃器皿产品（例如杯子、碗和托盘）有 13 份铅的通报。运动休闲产品有 16 份（邻苯二甲酸盐 15 份，铅 1 份），鞋类有 2 份邻苯二甲酸盐的通报，耳机有 7 份邻苯二甲酸酯盐的通报。

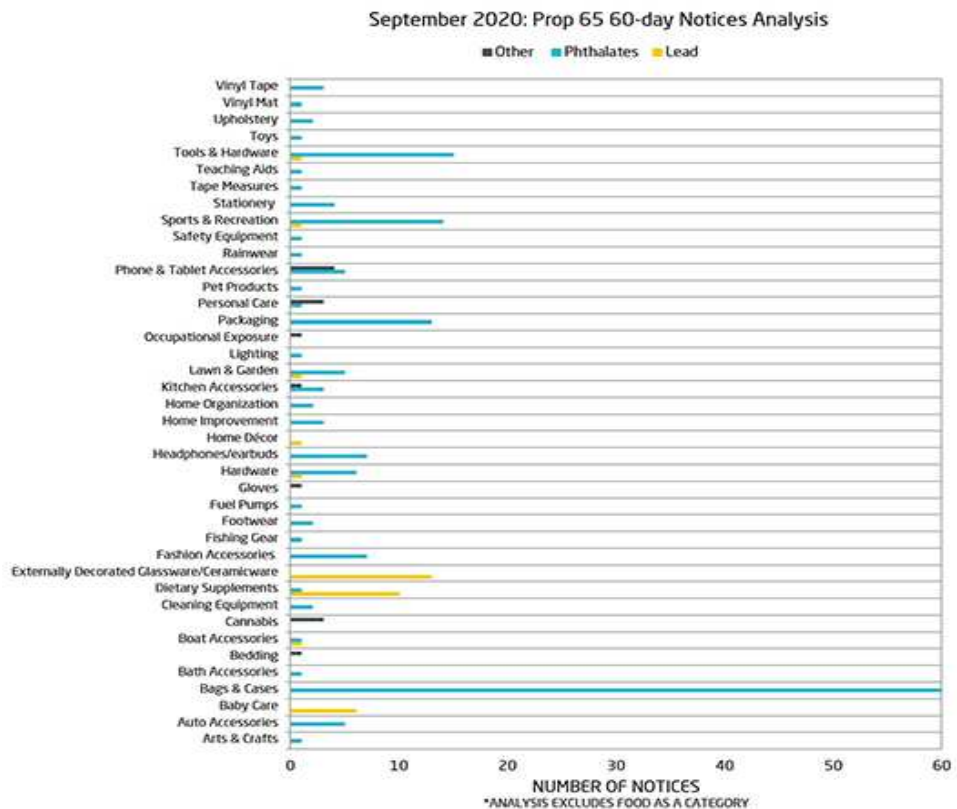
Some interesting products and trends in September include:

9 月一些值得关注的产品和发展趋势：

- 6 notices for lead in baby care products such as diaper rash creams and baby powder;
6 份婴儿护理产品（如湿疹膏和婴儿爽身粉）中铅的通报；



- 7 notices for phthalates in fashion accessories, particularly jewelry boxes and watch bands;
7 份时尚配饰，特别是珠宝盒和表带中的邻苯二甲酸盐的通报；
- notices for phone and tablet accessories such as cases, mounts, etc. Of note, there were 4 notices for bisphenol-A in phone and tablet cases;
9 份手机和平板电脑配件（例如手机壳、支架等）的通报。值得注意的是，手机和平板电脑手机壳产品有 4 个双酚 A 的通报；
- 1 notice for chromium in leather gloves; 1 份皮革手套中铬的通报；
- 1 notice for phthalates in rainwear; 1 份雨衣中邻苯二甲酸盐的通报；
- 1 notice for formaldehyde in bedding product. 1 份床上用品中甲醛的通报。





10 California/USA - Proposed Amendment to Proposition 65 Short-form Warnings (1/18/2021)

加利福尼亚州/美国-提议修改加州 65 法案的简短警告标签

On January 8, 2021, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) proposed amending Article 6 Clear and Reasonable Warnings. The safe harbor warning methods and content in Article 6 are deemed by OEHHA to be clear and reasonable for Proposition 65 (Prop 65), and provide a “safe harbor” against enforcement actions for businesses that choose to use them.

2021 年 1 月 8 日，美国加州环境健康危害评估办公室(Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, 简称 OEHHA)提议修订加州 65 法案第 6 章“清晰和合理的警告标签”。OEHHA 认为，对于加州 65 法案，第 6 章中的警告方式和内容是清晰合理的，能够为使用它们的商业机构提供避免被政府执行的“安全保护”。

OEHHA adopted new Article 6 Clear and Reasonable Warnings regulations in 2016, which became operative in August 2018. This included provisions for a short-form warning in response to concerns about the amount of space this warning required. However, the regulation did not explicitly limit the use of short-form to such products.

OEHHA 于 2016 年通过了第 6 章“清晰和合理的警告标签”的修订案，于 2018 年 8 月起实施。鉴于警告标签内容所需空间考量，允许使用简短警告标签。但是，该法规没有明确规定使用简短警告标签的产品范围。



OEHHA noted that there has been widespread use of short-form warnings in ways that were not intended and do not further the purposes of Proposition 65. In addition, many businesses are also seeking clarification as to whether the short-form warning could be used to provide safe harbor warnings for food products, and for additional guidance on the safe harbor warning content for short-form food warnings. Therefore, OEHHA determined that further amendments of certain sections of Article 6 are necessary.

OEHHA 注意到简短警告标签已经被企业广泛滥用，违背了加州 65 法案的主旨。同时 OEHHA 还收到了许多企业咨询，要求澄清是否可以将简短警告标签用于食品暴露危害的标识，以及针对食品简短警告标签的指引。因此，OEHHA 认为有必要对加州 65 法案第 6 章的部分内容做进一步的修订。

Following are proposed amendments 以下是拟修订的内容：

1) Short-form warning 简短警告标签：

a. Limit the use of the short-form warning

简短警告标签的使用条件

The short-form warning may be used only if the products with a total surface area available for consumer information is 5 square inches or less, or the package shape or size cannot accommodate a full warning.

仅适用于产品上消费者信息展示面面积不超过 5 平方英寸；或者产品包装的形状或尺寸不能容纳完整的警告标签



- b. Require including at least one chemical per toxicity end-point in the warning:

简短警告标签上应列出有毒化学物质名称，标签内容如下：

Toxicity 毒性类别	Warning Content 简短警告标签内容
Products containing listed carcinogens 含致癌毒性物质	 WARNING: Cancer risk from [Name of one or more chemicals known to cause cancer] Exposure -www.P65Warnings.ca.gov
Products containing listed reproductive toxicant 含生殖毒性物质	 WARNING: Risk of Reproductive Harm from [Name of one or more chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity] Exposure - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov
Products containing both carcinogen and reproductive toxicants 含致癌毒性物质与生殖毒性物质	 WARNING: Risk of Cancer From [Name of one or more chemicals known to cause cancer] And Reproductive Harm From [Name of one or more chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity] Exposure - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov
Products containing listed as both carcinogen and reproductive toxicants 同一物质既有致癌毒性又有生殖毒性	 WARNING: Risk of Cancer and Reproductive Harm from [Name of one or more chemicals known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity] Exposure -www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

- c. Prohibit the use of short-form warning on the internet and in catalogs.

禁止在互联网和目录销售中使用简短警告标签。



- 2) **Use of short-form warning for food:** Clarifies that the use of short-form warnings is permitted for food.

食品简短警告标签的使用：食品允许使用简短警告标签。

OEHHA has proposed that the regulation become operative one year after the effective date of the amendments. Any product that is manufactured after one year will require use of amended short-form warning to be deemed clear and reasonable per Article 6.

OEHHA 提议该修订在生效日起一年后执行。一年后制造的产品须使用修订后的简短警告标签，符合加州 65 法案第 6 章“清晰和合理的警告标签”新规。

OEHHA is currently accepting written comments concerning this proposed regulatory action. Any written comment must be received no later than March 8, 2021.

OEHHA 当前正在接受有关此提议的公众意见，意见收集截止到 2021 年 3 月 8 日。



PART 5 Others 其他

11 France – Published a notice on the latest list of reference standards for the enforcement of Decree No. 2006-1129 on safety of lighters(1/15/2021)

法国-发布关于执行打火机安全的第 2006-1129 号法令的最新参考标准清单的通知

On January 15, 2021, The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery of France has published a notice on the latest list of reference standards for the enforcement of Decree No. 2006-1129 on safety of lighters. The notice shall supersede the one on the same subject dated 9 September 2006 with immediate effect.

2021 年 1 月 15 日，法国经济、财政和复兴部公布了关于执行打火机安全的第 2006-1129 号法令的最新参考标准清单的通知。该通知应取代 2006 年 9 月 9 日同一主题的通知，并立即生效。

Here are the standards for showing the compliance with the child resistance requirement in Decree No. 2006-1129:

以下是第 2006-1129 号法令中用于说明对防止儿童开启要求的符合性的标准：

Standard Reference 参考标准	Standard Title 标准名称
NF EN 13869 (May 2016)	Lighters - Child safety requirements for lighters - Safety requirements and test methods 打火机 - 打火机儿童安全要求 - 安全性要求和测试方法
NF EN ISO 9994 (January 2019)*	Lighters - Safety specification 打火机 - 安全规范

* As of 15 January 2021, the EU harmonised standard is EN ISO 9994:2006.
自 2021 年 1 月 15 日起，欧盟协调标准为 EN ISO 9994:2006。



Test report on child resistance shall be made available upon request by the authority, and shall be issued by a testing organization accredited by a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) or recognized by the competent authority of an EU Member State based on NF EN ISO/IEC 17025 (published November 2017).

应监管机构要求，应提供防止儿童开启测试报告，并由国际实验室认可合作组织（ILAC）成员认可的测试机构或欧盟成员国主管当局根据 NF EN ISO/IEC 17025（2017 年 11 月发布）认可的测试机构发布。

Products conforming to the reference standards listed on the notice dated 9 September 2006 can be placed on the market on or before 15 July 2021 and sold until stock depletion.

符合 2006 年 9 月 9 日公告所列参考标准的产品可于 2021 年 7 月 15 日或之前投放市场，直至售罄。

Note 注:

- **NF EN ISO/IEC 17025 (November 2017):** *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories* 检测和校准实验室能力的通用要求



12 Health Canada Updates Safety Criteria for Portable Firepots and Fuels (1/28/2021)

加拿大卫生部- 更新对于便携式火炉和燃料的安全标准

On 1/28/2021, Health Canada has issued a notice to update the measures to reduce the flame jetting risk for certain containers of pourable alcohol-based fuels and portable firepots that use pourable fuels.

2021 年 1 月 28 日，加拿大卫生部发布通知，更新措施以降低某些可倾倒酒精燃料容器和使用可倾倒燃料的便携式火炉的火焰喷射风险。

Containers of pourable alcohol-based fuel are now expected to meet the requirements of ASTM F3429/F3429M-20 Standard Specification for Performance of Flame Mitigation Devices Installed in Disposable and Pre-Filled Flammable Liquid Containers, or the equivalent, while portable firepots that use pourable fuels shall follow the performance criteria in ASTM F3363-19 Standard Specification for Unvented Liquid/Gel Fuel-Burning Portable Devices, or the equivalent.

可灌注酒精基燃料容器现在应符合 ASTM F3429/F3429M-20 《安装在一次性和预充易燃液体容器中的火焰缓解装置性能标准规范》或同等标准的要求，而使用可倾倒燃料的便携式火炉应遵循 ASTM F3363-19 《无气味液体/凝胶燃料燃烧便携式设备标准规范》或同等标准中的性能要求。

The authority also warns that it may take immediate compliance and enforcement action if any concerned product is believed to be dangerous to human health or safety, as dangerous products are prohibited from manufacture, import or sale according to the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA).



当局还警告说，如果任何相关产品被认为对人类健康或安全有危险，当局可能会立即采取合规和执法行动，因为根据《加拿大消费品安全法》（CCPSA），危险产品是禁止制造、进口或销售的。

Note 注:

- *"Pourable alcohol-based fuel" means a pourable substance or mixture of substances (viscosity less than 50 Pa·s at 20 °C) containing alcohol(s) and marketed for igniting or sustaining a flame. The term "fuel" on product labels indicates igniting or sustaining a flame.*
"可灌注酒精基燃料"是指含有酒精的可灌注物质或其混合物（在 20°C 时粘度小于 50 Pa·s），并销售用于点燃或维持火焰。产品标签上的"燃料"一词表示点燃或维持火焰。
- *"Portable firepot", also referred to as a "fireburner", means portable fireplace, firebowl, patio burner, flamepot, firelight or table top fire pit, is a portable, decorative lighting accent that supports open flame burning. It generally consists of a pot or base, usually made of a ceramic or other heat resistant material, an open fuel reservoir (burn cup) that holds alcohol-based fuel, and may also include a snuff tool to extinguish the flame. A portable firepot may be marketed for indoor or outdoor use. In the context of this danger to human health or safety assessment, a "portable firepot" is considered not fixed and movable.*
"便携式火炉"，也被称为"火炉"，是指便携式火炉、火盆、庭院燃烧炉、火盆、火光或桌面式火炉，是一种支持明火燃烧的便携式装饰性照明设备。它通常由一个陶瓷或其他耐热材料制成的炉子或底座、一个装有酒精基燃料的开放式燃料贮存器（燃烧杯）以及一个用于灭火的掐灭工具组成。便携式火炉可用于室内或室外使用。在对人类健康或安全的危险评估中，"便携式火炉"被认为是不固定和可移动的。



13 Norway - Approved Prohibition of Single Use Plastic and Oxo-degradable Plastic Products (1/11/2021)

挪威-批准禁止可氧化降解塑料产品和某些一次性塑料产品

The Ministry of Climate and Environment of Norway has approved regulations to prohibit certain single use plastic products and oxo-degradable plastic products. It shall be effective on 3 July 2021.

挪威气候和环境部批准发布了禁止可氧化降解塑料产品和某些一次性塑料产品的法规(FOR-2020-12-18-3200)。法规将于 2021 年 7 月 3 日生效。

The following single use plastic products (wholly or partly made of plastic) shall be prohibited on the market:

禁止以下一次性塑料产品（全部或部分由塑料制成）投放市场：

- 1) Cotton swab (excluding for those used as medical equipment);

棉签（不包括用作医疗设备的棉签）；

- 2) Cutlery 餐具；

- 3) Plate 盘子；

- 4) Straw (excluding for those used as medical equipment);

吸管（不包括用作医疗设备的吸管）；

- 5) Stirring stick for beverages 饮料搅拌棒；



- 6) Balloon stick and its fastener (excluding for those for industrial or commercial use, which are not distributed to consumers);

气球棒及其紧固件（不包括用于工业或商业用途、且不分派给消费者的气球棒及其紧固件）；

- 7) Expanded polystyrene (PS) food containers, with or without lids, for which food is intended to be consumed immediately;

由发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)制成的食品容器，带有或不带盖子，用于盛装无需进一步加工即可食用的食品，无论是意图当场食用还是外带；

- 8) Beverage packaging of expanded polystyrene (PS), including corks and cover;

由发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)制成的饮料容器，包括塞子和盖子；

- 9) Expanded polystyrene (PS) drinking cup and the lid for the cup.

由发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)制成的饮料杯，包括盖子。

Besides, products that are made of oxo-degradable shall be prohibited to market in Norway.

此外，由可氧化降解塑料制成的产品将禁止投放挪威市场。



14 France - Approved Decree to Amend The Prohibition of Certain Single-use Plastic Products (1/29/2021)

法国 - 批准对一次性使用的塑料制品禁令修订的法令

The Ministry of Ecological Transition of France has approved Decree No 2020-1828 to amend the prohibition of certain single-use plastic products. It shall already enter into force. The followings are the highlight:

法国生态转型部批准了第 2020-1828 号法令，对一次性塑料制品禁令进行修订。该法令现已生效，以下是内容摘要：

- 1) The prohibition on single-use plastic products shall also apply to plastic products that exhibit durability, resistance and solidity comparable to those of single-use products.

禁令所禁止的一次性塑料制品也包括在耐久性、耐用性和牢固性方面与一次性塑料制品相当的普通塑料制品。

- 2) After 3 July 2021, the prohibition on single-use plastic products shall also apply to packaging.

在 2021 年 7 月 3 日后，一次性塑料制品禁令也适用于包装材料。

- 3) The single-use plastic products, which are manufactured or imported before 1 January 2021 and the prohibition date of that kind of plastic products is 1 January 2021, are allowed to have stock flow until 1 July 2021, except single-use plastic products do not benefit from this period.

在 2021 年 1 月 1 日前生产或进口的一次性塑料制品，从 2021 年 1 月 1 日起禁止使用，允许库存或流通至 2021 年 7 月 1 日，但在此期间不应因此获利。



The following is the summary of the prohibition on single-use plastic products:

以下是禁止一次性使用塑料制品的概述：

Application Date 生效日期	Prohibition on single-use plastic and oxo-degradable products 被禁止的一次性塑料和氧化降解产品
1 January 2020 2020 年 1 月 1 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cups, goblets and disposable kitchen plates used on table 餐桌上使用的口杯、高脚杯和一次性餐盘 Cotton buds for household use with plastic stems 家用塑料杆棉签 Plastic water bottle provided in school collective catering services 在学校集体餐饮服务中提供塑料水瓶
1 January 2021 2020 年 1 月 1 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Straws (excluding medical usage), plastic confetti, steak sticks, disposable glass lids, plates, cutlery, mixing sticks for drinks, containers or expanded polystyrene receptacles, expanded polystyrene drinking bottle, supporting and rod for balloons 吸管（不包括医疗用途）、塑料纸屑、牛排插签、一次性玻璃盖、盘子、刀叉勺、饮料搅拌棒、容器或发泡聚苯乙烯容器、发泡聚苯乙烯饮料瓶、气球支杆 Oxo-degradable plastic 氧化降解塑料 Free distribution of plastic bottles containing drinks to public 免费向公众分发的装有饮料的塑料瓶
1 January 2022 2022 年 1 月 1 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-biodegradable plastic tea bags 不可生物降解的塑料茶包
1 January 2025 2025 年 1 月 1 日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic food container for cooking, reheating and serving in collective catering services of schools and universities as well as establishments hosting children under six years old 用于烹饪、加热和服务于学校和大学以及收容 6 岁以下儿童的机构的集体餐饮服务用塑料食品容器 Plastic cooking, reheating and serving food containers used in pediatric, obstetrical and maternity departments, local perinatal centers and other services 用于儿科、产科和当地孕产期中心及其他服务机构的塑料烹饪、加热用具和食品容器



15 USA - EPA Published Final Rule to Prohibit Articles Containing DecaBDE, HCBd and Some Other Toxic Chemicals (1/11/2021)

美国- EPA 发布最终规则禁止物品中含有 DecaBDE，HCBd 和其它有毒化学品

The United States' Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published Final Rule on 40 CFR 751.401-751.413 to prohibit products and articles containing DecaBDE, PCTP, PIP (3:1), HCBd and 2,4,6-TTBP, which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. The provisions shall be phased in from 8 March 2021.

美国环境保护局（EPA）已发布最终规则 40 CFR 751.401-751.413，禁止产品和物品中含有 DecaBDE、PCTP、PIP (3:1)、HCBd 和 2,4,6-TTBP。这些化学品都是持久性、生物累积性和毒性的物质。这些规则将从 2021 年 3 月 8 日起逐步实施。

The provisions related to finished articles are summarized as follows:

上述规定涉及的制成品总结如下：

Chemical name 化学名称	Prohibitions 禁令	Exemptions 豁免
Decabromodiphenyl ether 十溴二苯醚 (DecaBDE) CAS No. 1163-19-5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided in paragraphs 2, manufacturing and processing of decaBDE or decaBDE-containing products or articles after March 8, 2021; and distribution in commerce of decaBDE or decaBDE-containing products or articles after January 6, 2022. 除第 2 条另有规定外，2021 年 3 月 8 日后商业制造和加工 DecaBDE，含有 DecaBDE 的产品或含有 DecaBDE 的物品；2022 年 1 月 6 日后商业分销 DecaBDE，含有 DecaBDE 的产品或含有 DecaBDE 的物品。 	<p>Processing and distribution in commerce for recycling of decaBDE-containing plastic from products or articles and decaBDE-containing products or articles made from such recycled plastic, where no new decaBDE is added during the recycling or production processes.</p> <p>商业加工和分销由含有 DecaBDE 的产品或物品制成的回收塑料，以及由这种回收塑料制成的含有 DecaBDE 的产品或物品，但在回收或生产过程</p>



	<p>2. Phase-in of Prohibitions for Specific Uses of decaBDE and decaBDE-containing Products or Articles:</p> <p>逐步禁止特定用途的 DecaBDE，含有 DecaBDE 的产品或物品：</p> <p>1) After July 6, 2022, manufacturing, processing and distribution in commerce decaBDE for use in curtains in the hospitality industry, and the curtains to which decaBDE has been added.</p> <p>2022 年 7 月 6 日后商业制造、加工和分销用于酒店业窗帘的 DecaBDE，以及已经添加了 DecaBDE 的窗帘。</p> <p>2) After January 6, 2023, processing and distribution in commerce of decaBDE for use in wire and cable insulation in nuclear power generation facilities, and decaBDE-containing wire and cable insulation.</p> <p>2023 年 1 月 6 日后商业加工和分销用于核发电设施电线和电缆绝缘的 DecaBDE，以及含有 DecaBDE 的电线和电缆绝缘。</p> <p>3) After January 8, 2024, manufacturing, processing, and distribution in commerce of decaBDE for use in parts installed in and distributed as part of new aerospace vehicles, and the parts to which decaBDE has been added for such vehicles. After the end of the aerospace vehicles service lives, importing, processing, and distribution in commerce of aerospace vehicles manufactured before January 8, 2024 that contain decaBDE in any part. After the end of the aerospace vehicles service lives, manufacture, processing and distribution in commerce of decaBDE for use in replacement parts for aerospace vehicles, and the replacement parts to which decaBDE has been added for such vehicles.</p> <p>2024 年 1 月 8 日后商业制造、加工和分销用于新航天器部件和新航天器零部件的 DecaBDE，以及此类航天器中已经添加了</p>	中未添加新的 DecaBDE。
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	<p>DecaBDE 的部件。当航天器使用寿命结束后，商业进口、加工和分销在 2024 年 1 月 8 日之前生产的任何部分包含 decaBDE 的航天器。在航天器使用寿命结束后，商业制造、加工和分销用于航天器替换零件的 DecaBDE，以及此类航天器中已经添加了 DecaBDE 的替换零件。</p> <p>4) After the end of the vehicles service lives or 2036, whichever is earlier, manufacture, processing and distribution in commerce of decaBDE for use in replacement parts for motor vehicles, and the replacement parts to which decaBDE has been added for such vehicles.</p> <p>在车辆使用寿命结束或 2036 年之前（以较早者为准），商业制造、加工和分销用于机动车辆的替换零件的 DecaBDE，以及此类车辆中已经添加了 DecaBDE 的替换零件。</p> <p>5) After the end of the pallets' service life, distribution in commerce of plastic shipping pallets that contain decaBDE and were manufactured prior March 8, 2021.</p> <p>托盘使用寿命结束后，商业分销 2021 年 3 月 8 日之前制造的含有 DecaBDE 的塑料运输托盘。</p>	
<p>Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) 苯酚，异丙基磷酸酯（3：1）</p> <p>[PIP (3:1)]</p> <p>CAS No. 68937-41-7</p>	<p>1. Except as provided in paragraphs 2, processing and distribution in commerce of PIP (3:1), including in PIP (3:1)-containing products or articles after March 8, 2021. 除第 2 条另有规定外，2021 年 3 月 8 日后商业加工和分销 PIP (3:1)，包括含有 PIP (3：1) 的产品或物品。</p> <p>2. Phase-in Prohibitions for Specific uses of PIP (3:1) and PIP (3:1)-containing products and articles: 逐步禁止特定用途的 PIP (3:1)，包括含有 PIP (3：1) 的产品或其它物品：</p>	<p>Processing and distribution in commerce of: 商业加工和分销：</p> <p>1. PIP (3:1) for use in hydraulic fluids either for the aviation industry or to meet military specifications for safety and performance where no alternative chemical is available that meets U.S. Department of Defense specification requirements, PIP (3:1)-containing products for use in such hydraulic fluids, and PIP (3:1)-containing hydraulic fluids either for the aviation industry or to meet</p>



	<p>1) After January 6, 2025, processing and distributing in commerce of PIP (3:1) for use in adhesives and sealants, PIP (3:1)-containing products for use in adhesives and sealants, and PIP (3:1)-containing adhesives and sealants. 2025 年 1 月 6 日后商业加工和分销用于粘合剂和密封剂的 PIP (3:1), 用于粘合剂和密封剂的 PIP (3:1) 产品, 以及含有 PIP (3:1) 的粘合剂和密封剂。</p> <p>2) After January 1, 2022, processing and distribution in commerce of PIP (3:1) for use in photographic printing articles and PIP (3:1)-containing photographic printing articles. 2022 年 1 月 1 日后商业加工和分销用于照相印刷品的 PIP (3:1) 和含有 PIP (3:1) 的照相印刷品。</p>	<p>military specifications for safety and performance where no alternative chemical is available that meets U.S. Department of Defense specification requirements. 用于航空工业或满足军事安全性能要求的液压油的 PIP (3:1), 用于此类液压油的含有 PIP (3:1) 的产品和含有 PIP (3:1) 的液压油, 其中没有可用的替代化学物质满足美国国防部的规格要求。</p> <p>2. PIP (3:1) for use in lubricants and greases, PIP (3:1) containing products for use in lubricants and greases, and PIP (3:1)-containing lubricants and greases. 用于润滑油和润滑脂的 PIP (3:1), 用于润滑油和润滑脂的含有 PIP (3:1) 的产品和含有 PIP (3:1) 的润滑油和润滑脂。</p> <p>3. PIP (3:1) and PIP (3:1)-containing products for use in new and replacement parts for motor and aerospace vehicles, the new and replacement parts to which PIP (3:1) has been added for such vehicles, and the motor and aerospace vehicles that contain new and replacement parts to which PIP (3:1) has been added. PIP (3:1) 和含有 PIP (3:1) 的产品用于机动车辆和航天器的新零件和替换零件, 已为此类车辆添加了 PIP (3:1) 的新零件和替换零件, 以及包含已经添加了 PIP (3:1) 的新零件和替换零件的机动车辆和航天器。</p> <p>4. PIP (3:1) and PIP (3:1)-containing products for use as an intermediate in a closed system to</p>
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		<p>produce cyanoacrylate adhesives. PIP (3: 1) 和含有 PIP (3: 1) 的产品用于封闭系统中的中间体，用于生产氰基丙烯酸酯粘合剂。</p> <p>5. PIP (3:1) for use in specialized engine air filters for locomotive and marine applications, PIP (3:1) containing products for use in specialized engine air filters for locomotive and marine applications, and PIP (3:1)-containing specialized engine air filters for locomotive and marine applications. 用于机车和航海应用的专用发动机空气滤清器的 PIP (3: 1) 和含有 PIP (3: 1) 的产品，以及含有 PIP (3: 1) 的机车和航海应用的专用发动机空气滤清器。</p> <p>6. Plastic for recycling from products or articles containing PIP (3:1), where no new PIP (3:1) is added during the recycling process. 从含有 PIP (3: 1) 的产品或物品中回收的塑料，但在回收或生产过程中未添加新的 PIP (3: 1) 。</p> <p>7. Finished products or articles made of plastic recycled from products or articles containing PIP (3:1), where no new PIP (3:1) was added during the production of the products or articles made of recycled plastic. 从含有 PIP (3: 1) 的产品或物品中回收的塑料制成的成品或物品，但在由再生塑料制造产品或物品时未添加新的 PIP (3: 1) 。</p>
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<p>2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol 2,4,6-三(叔丁基)苯酚 (2,4,6-TTBP)</p> <p>CAS No. 732-26-3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After January 6, 2026, distribution in commerce of 2,4,6-TTBP, at any concentration above 0.3 percent by weight, in containers with a volume less than 35 gallons. 2026 年 1 月 6 日后商业分销浓度高于 0.3% 且体积小于 35 加仑容器中的 2,4,6-TTBP。 2. After January 6, 2026, processing and distribution in commerce of 2,4,6-TTBP oil and lubricant additives at any concentration above 0.3 percent by weight. 2026 年 1 月 6 日后商业加工和分销用于油和润滑油添加剂且浓度高于 0.3% 的 2,4,6-TTBP。 	<p>None 无</p>
<p>Pentachlorothiophenol 五氯硫酚 (PCTP)</p> <p>CAS No. 133-49-3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After March 8, 2021, manufacturing and processing of PCTP or PCTP-containing products or articles, unless PCTP concentrations are at or below 1% by weight. 2021 年 3 月 8 日后商业制造和加工 PCTP, 含有 PCTP 的产品或物品, 除非 PCTP 的浓度等于或低于 1%。 2. After January 6, 2022, distribution in commerce of PCTP or PCTP-containing products or articles, unless PCTP concentrations are at or below 1% by weight. 2022 年 1 月 6 日后商业分销 PCTP, 或含有 PCTP 的产品或物品, 除非 PCTP 的浓度等于或低于 1%。 	<p>None 无</p>
<p>Hexachlorobutadiene 六氯丁二烯 (HCBD)</p> <p>CAS No. 87-68-3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After March 8, 2021, manufacture, processing and distribution in commerce of HCBD and HCBD-containing products or articles. 2021 年 3 月 8 日后商业制造、加工和分销 HCBD 和含有 HCBD 的产品或物品。 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unintentional production of HCBD as a byproduct in the production of chlorinated solvents. 在生产氯化溶剂时的副产品 HCBD。 2. Processing and distribution in commerce of HCBD for burning as a waste fuel.



		作为废燃料燃烧的 HCBD 的商业加工和分销。
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The above prohibitions shall not apply to:

上述禁令不适用于：

- 1) Distribution in commerce of any chemical substance, or any product or article that contains the chemical substance, that has previously been sold or supplied to an end user, i.e., any person that purchased or acquired the finished good for purposes other than resale. An example of an end user is a consumer who resells a product they no longer intend to use or who donates an article to charity.

在商业上分销先前已经出售或供应给最终用户（即为转售以外的目的而购买或获得成品的任何人）的任何化学物质、含有该化学物质的产品或物品。最终用户的一个示例是转售不再使用产品或捐赠给慈善机构的消费者。

- 2) Disposal of an article that contains the chemical substance, and importation, processing and distribution in commerce of an article that contains the chemical substance for purposes of disposal.

处置任何化学物质、含有该化学物质的产品或物品，以及为处置目的而对任何化学物质、含有该化学物质的产品或物品进行的商业进口、加工和分销。

- 3) Manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and use of an article that contains the chemical substance for research and development.

以研发为目的而进行的商业制造、加工、分销和使用任何化学物质、含有该化学物质的产品或物品。



After March 8, 2021, all persons who manufacture, process, or distribute in commerce articles containing any of the restricted chemicals shall maintain ordinary business records, such as invoices and bills-of-lading related to compliance with the prohibitions, restrictions, and other provisions of the Final Rule (for 2,4,6-TTBP: from January 6, 2026 and only for distributors). The records shall be maintained for 3 years from the date of generation. Records related to decaBDE and PIP (3:1) shall include a statement that the articles are in compliance with 40 CFR 751.405(a) and 40 CFR 751.407(a) respectively.

2021 年 3 月 8 日后，所有商业制造、加工或分销含有任何受限制化学物质的物品的人员应保留证明符合禁令、限制和最终规则其他规定的普通商业记录，如发票和提货单(针对 2,4,6-TTBP，2026 年 1 月 6 日后且只针对分销商)。记录自生成之日起保存 3 年。与 decaBDE 和 PIP (3:1) 有关的记录应包括一份声明，说明物品分别符合 40 CFR 751.405 (a) 和 40 CFR 751.407 (a) 的要求。

Note 注:

- *"Article" means a manufactured item:*

“物品”是指一个制成品:

- Which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture;*
在制造过程中形成特定的形状或设计;
- Which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and;*
在最终使用时，其最终使用功能全部或部分取决于其形状或设计;
- Which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition which have no commercial purpose separate from that of the article, and that result from a chemical reaction that occurs upon end use of other chemical substances, mixtures, or articles; except that fluids and particles are not considered articles regardless of shape or design.*



在最终使用时其化学成分没有发生变化，或者仅仅那些与物品无关的，没有商业目的的成分变化，并且是由于其它化学物质、混合物或物品最终使用时发生的化学反应引起的。但是流体和颗粒不被视为物品，无论其形状或设计如何。

- *"Product" means the chemical substance, a mixture containing the chemical substance, or any object that contains the chemical substance or mixture containing the chemical substance that is not an article.*

"产品"是指化学物质，含有化学物质的混合物，或者含有化学物质的任何物体或含有非物品的化学物质的混合物。



16 EU - Two New SVHCs Added to Candidate List for Authorisation, SVHC updated to 211 (1/19/2021)

欧盟-2 项新物质被加入到高度关注物质清单，SVHC 总数增至 211 项

On 19 January 2021, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has announced the SVHC Candidate List for authorisation as of January 2021, adding 2 new substances to the list. It now contains 211 substances.

2021 年 1 月 19 日，欧洲化学品管理局(ECHA)宣布将 2 种物质加入高度关注物质候选清单(SVHCs)。高度关注物质候选清单(SVHCs)现已包含 211 种物质。

The two substances are used in products, such as inks or toners and to produce plastics and rubber tyres. They were added to the Candidate List as they are toxic for reproduction and therefore, may adversely affect sexual function and fertility, and cause developmental toxicity in offspring.

新加入的两种物质用于如油墨或墨粉等产品，以及用于生产塑料和橡胶轮胎。由于它们具有生殖毒性，可能对性功能和生育产生不利影响，以及对后代的发育具有毒性，因而被加入候选清单。

Details of the addition to the list are as follows:

新加入候选清单的物质详细信息如下：



#	Substance name 物质名称	EC number EC 号	CAS number CAS 号	Reason for inclusion 列入原因	Examples of use(s) 用途示例
1	Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether 四乙二醇二甲醚	205-594-7	143-24-8	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 (c)) 生殖毒性 (条款 75 (c))	Solvent / extraction agent. 溶剂 / 萃取剂
2	Diocetyl tin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety 二辛基二月桂酸锡；锡烷，二辛基，双(椰油酰氧基)衍生物；以及其他任何锡烷，二辛基，双(脂肪酰氧基)衍生物，其中脂肪酰氧基基团的主要碳原子数为 12	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 (c)) 生殖毒性 (条款 75 (c))	Not registered under REACH. The mono-constituent form of the substance (dioctyltin dilaurate) is used as an additive in the production of plastics and rubber tyres. 尚未在 REACH 下登记。该物质的单一成分形式（二辛基二月桂酸锡）被用作生产塑料和橡胶轮胎的添加剂。

From 5 January 2021, if SVHC substances are present in an article placed on the EU market in a concentration above 0.1 % w/w, the supplier of that article needs to submit a SCIP notification to ECHA under the Waste Framework Directive (WFD, Directive 2008/98/EC).

从 2021 年 1 月 5 日起，投放欧盟市场上的物品中的高度关注物质(SVHC 物质)浓度若超过 0.1%（质量分数），则该物品的供应商须向欧洲化学品管理局



(ECHA)进行 SCIP 通报。信息须提交至 SCIP 数据库。SCIP 通报是欧盟废弃物框架指令（WFD，指令 2008/98/EC）对欧盟中的物品供应商的要求。

After 5 January 2021, if substances present in an article as such or in a complex object placed on the EU market in a concentration above 0.1 % w/w are added to the Candidate List, the supplier of that article need to submit a new SCIP notification or update a previous submitted SCIP notification for that article at the time of the next supply or placement on the market to any customer or as a result of an import, after the substance has been included in the Candidate List.

在 2021 年 1 月 5 日之后，若新物质被添加至高度关注物质候选清单(SVHCs)，且该物质在投放欧盟市场的物品或复杂对象中的浓度若超过 0.1%（质量分数），则该物品供应商需在下一次供应或投放市场给消费者时、或进口时，提交新的 SCIP 通报或更新先前提交的 SCIP 通报。



17 EU - Approved to amend Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Regards Lead by Adding Condition of Restriction (1/27/2021)

欧盟 - 批准对于 REACH 法规 (EC) No 1907/2006 号附录 XVII 关于化合物铅的修订，增加了关于铅的限制条件

The European Commission has approved Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/57 which amend entry 63 (lead and its components) of Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. it shall enter into force on 15 February 2021.

欧盟委员会批准了法规(EU) 2021/57，该法规修改 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006 附件 XVII 的第 63 条（铅及其化合物）。修正案将于 2021 年 2 月 15 日生效。

The followings are the summary which the restriction shall be added after paragraph 10 of condition of restriction in entry 63:

以下是对于条款 63 的限制条件第 10 段之后新增限制的摘要：

11. After 15 February 2023, either of the following activities is prohibited in or within 100 m of wetlands:

2023 年 2 月 15 日之后，禁止在湿地中或 100 m 内进行以下任何活动：

- a. discharging gunshot containing a concentration of lead (expressed as metal) $\geq 1\%$ by weight;
丢弃铅含量（以金属表示）浓度 $\geq 1\%$ （以重量计）的枪弹;
- b. carrying any such gunshot where this occurs while out wetland shooting or as part of going wetland shooting.



在进行野外湿地射击时或作为在野外湿地射击中的活动时，使用铅含量（以金属表示）浓度 $\geq 1\%$ （以重量计）的枪弹。

12. If at least 20 % in total of the territory are wetlands (excluding the territorial waters), the above restriction prohibits the following activities throughout the whole of the territory from 15 February 2024:

如果至少有 20%的领土是湿地（不包括领海），则自 2024 年 2 月 15 日起，上述限制在全部领土范围内禁止以下活动：

- a. the placing on the market of gunshot containing a concentration of lead (expressed as metal) $\geq 1\%$ by weight;

将铅含量 $\geq 1\%$ （以重量计）的含铅（以金属表示）的枪弹投放市场；

- b. the discharging of any such gunshot;

丢弃铅含量（以金属表示）浓度 $\geq 1\%$ （以重量计）的枪弹；

- c. carrying any such gunshot while out shooting or as part of going shooting.

在进行野外湿地射击时或作为在野外湿地射击中的活动时，使用铅含量（以金属表示）浓度 $\geq 1\%$ （以重量计）的枪弹。



18 Massachusetts/USA - Approved Restriction on Flame Retardants in Certain Consumer Products (1/6/2021)

马萨诸塞州/美国-批准限制某些消费品中的阻燃剂

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has signed Bill H.4900 into law to restrict the flame retardant content in certain consumer products.

The restriction shall apply to covered products that are manufactured on or after 1 January 2022.

美国马萨诸塞州州长已签署法案 H.4900，以限制某些消费产品中的阻燃剂。该限制适用于 2022 年 1 月 1 日或之后生产的涵盖产品。

The new law shall apply to 该限制适用于：

- a. Bedding 寝具
- b. Carpeting 地毯
- c. Children's product 儿童产品
- d. Residential upholstered furniture 住宅软垫家具
- e. Window treatment 窗饰

However, it shall not apply to 但限制不适用于：

- a. Covered products that contain restricted flame retardants due to the presence of recycled materials used during manufacture
由于生产过程中使用回收材料而含有受限制阻燃剂的涵盖产品
- b. Products in motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles or any component parts
机动车辆、船舶、飞机、全地形车、非公路摩托车等产品或其部件
- c. Products in the sale or purchase of any previously owned product containing a restricted chemical flame retardant
销售或购买任何此前就拥有的含有受限制阻燃剂的产品



Any component of a covered product shall not contain any of the following flame retardants which exceeds 1000 ppm by weight:

涵盖产品的任何部件均不能含有超过 1000 ppm 的如下阻燃剂：

Chemical name 化学名称	CAS number CAS 编号
Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) 磷酸三(1,3-二氯异丙基)酯	13674-87-8
Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) 磷酸三(2-氯乙基)酯	115-96-8
Antimony trioxide 三氧化二锑	1309-64-4
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) 六溴环十二烷	25637-99-4
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6- tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) 四溴邻苯二甲酸双(2-乙基己基)酯	26040-51-7
2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB) 2-乙基己基-2,3,4,5-四溴苯甲酸	183658-27-7
Chlorinated paraffins 短链氯化石蜡	85535-84-8
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP) 磷酸三(2-氯丙基)酯	13674-84-5
PentaBDE 五溴联苯醚	32534-81-9
OctaBDE 八溴联苯醚	32536-52-0
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) 四溴双酚 A	79-94-7



A manufacturer of a covered product that contains a restricted chemical flame retardant shall provide notice to retailers and other persons that sell covered products in the Commonwealth of the passage of the law on or before 1 July 2021.

含有受限制阻燃剂的涵盖产品的制造商应在 2021 年 7 月 1 日或之前向在马塞诸塞州出售涵盖产品的零售商和其他人发出通知。

Note 注:

- *"Bedding" means any bedding material including, but not limited to, a mattress, mattress pad, mattress cover, sheeting, pillow, blanket, comforter, duvet cover, sleeping bag or any other stuffed item intended to be used for reclining or sleeping.*
"寝具" 是指任何床上用品, 包括但不限于床垫、褥垫、床垫套、床单、枕头、毯子、被子、被套、睡袋或任何其他可用于斜躺或睡觉的填充物品。
- *"Carpeting" means any fabric floor covering, including carpet padding.*
"地毯" 是指任何的织物地板覆盖物, 包括地毯垫。
- *"Children's product" means a consumer product intended, made or marketed for use by children 12 years of age or under.*
"儿童产品" 是指设计、制造或销售供 12 岁以下儿童使用的消费产品。
- *"Residential upholstered furniture" means seating or other upholstered products intended for indoor or outdoor use in or at a home or other dwelling intended for residential occupancy that consists in whole or in part of resilient cushioning materials enclosed within a covering consisting of fabric or other textile.*
"住宅软垫家具" 是指用于室内或室外家庭或其它住宅的座椅或其它软垫产品, 这些家具整体或部分含有弹性软垫材料包裹在布料或其他材料的覆盖物下。
- *"Window treatment" means curtain materials, blinds or shades.*
"窗饰" 是指窗帘材料、百叶窗或者窗帘。



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