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法规更新、召回案例解读

REGULATIONS & LAWS, RECALL CASES STUDY

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Intertek天祥集团

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《全球合规快讯》

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PART 1 Packaging materials 包装材料

1 US- Approved Amendments to Toxic in Packaging Model Legislation

美国-批准修订包装中有毒物质示范法规

In February 2021, the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH) announced the organization's 2021 update to their Model Toxics in Packaging Legislation. The update includes the addition of the class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and ortho-phthalates as regulated chemicals, as well as new processes and criteria for identifying and regulating additional chemicals of high concern in packaging.

2021 年 2 月，TPCH 宣布了该组织 2021 年对包装中有毒物质示范法规的更新。更新内容包括增加了全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）和邻苯二甲酸酯作为管制化学物质的类别，以及用于识别和管制包装中其他高度关注化学物质的新程序和标准。

The followings are the highlights of the regulated chemicals in the revised Model Legislation 修订后的示范法规受管制的化学物质要求如下：

- 1) The sum of concentration of lead, cadmium, mercury or hexavalent chromium in packaging and its components shall be less than 100 ppm (0.01%).

包装及其部件中铅、镉、汞和六价铬的浓度总和应小于 100 ppm (0.01%)

- 2) The limit of phthalate content in packaging and its components shall be less than 100 ppm (0.01%).

包装及其部件中邻苯二甲酸酯的含量应小于 100 ppm (0.01%)。



- 3) Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) shall not be found in packaging or packaging components.

包装及其部件中不得含有全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）。

The following exemption shall be removed 下列豁免也被取消：

- 1) Date of package manufacture
包装生产日期
- 2) Vitriified labels testing criteria
玻璃化标签的测试标准
- 3) Reusable packaging in closed loop system with end of life recovery
在使用寿命期满回收的闭环系统中可重复使用的包装
- 4) State option for higher metals content due to recycled materials
由于回收材料的原因，某些州采用更高的金属含量

A list of packaging chemical of high concern will be published and reviewed periodically by the state administrative agency.

各州行政机关将定期公布和审查高度关注的包装化学品清单。

The previous (prior to 2021) TPCB Model Legislation and laws has been adopted by 19 states. It will be up to each state to adopt changes to their existing laws or adopt a new law to address toxics in packaging.

先前（2021 年之前）的示范法规和法律已被 19 个州采用。将由每个州决定修改其现行法律或采用新法律来解决包装中的有毒物质。



PART 2 Toys and Children products 玩具和儿童产品

2 Hong Kong - Approved Updates to Safety Standards for Toys and Children Products (2/19/2021)

香港-批准玩具和儿童产品安全标准更新

The Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB) of Hong Kong has approved to update certain safety standards for toys and children's products listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance (Cap. 424).

香港商业及经济发展局(CEDB) 已批准更新《玩具和儿童产品安全条例》(第424 章) 附表 1 和 2 所列的玩具和儿童产品的某些相关安全标准。

The proposal reported in the previous Regulatory Update shall be fully adopted, with effect from 1 October 2021.

自 2021 年 10 月 1 日起, 更新的提案将被完全采用。

The proposed changes to the standards are summarized below:

标准变更概述如下:



Table 1: Proposed Updates to Standards for Toys listed in Schedule 1

附表 1: 玩具标准的更新列表

Standard 标准	Current Version 当前版本	Updated Version 更新版本	Name of Standard 标准名称
International Standard 国际标准	ISO 8124-3:2010 + A2:2018	ISO 8124-3:2020	Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements 玩具的安全性-第 3 部分: 某些特定元素的迁移
European Standard 欧盟标准	BS EN 71 - 7:2014 + A2:2018	BS EN 71 - 7:2014 + A3:2020	Safety of toys - Part 7: Finger paints - Requirements and test methods 玩具的安全性-第 3 部分: 手指画颜料-要求和测试方法

Table 2: Proposed Updates to Standards for Children's Products listed in Schedule 2

附表 2: 儿童产品标准的更新列表

Children's Product 儿童产品	Current Version 当前版本	Updated Version 更新版本	Name of Standard 标准名称
Bunk beds for domestic use 家用双层床	ASTM F1427-13	ASTM F1427-19	Standard consumer safety specification for bunk beds 双层床的标准消费品安全规范
Children's high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs for domestic use 家用儿童高脚椅和多	BS EN 14988:2017	BS EN 14988:2017 + A1:2020	Children's high chairs - Requirements and test methods 儿童高脚椅-要求和测试方法



功能高脚椅			
Children's paints 儿童涂料	ISO 8124-3:2010 + A2:2018	ISO 8124-3:2020	Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements 玩具的安全性-第 3 部分：某些 特定元素的迁移

3 Australia - Toy Standard AS/NZS ISO 8124.7:2021 Safety of Toys, Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints published

澳大利亚- 发布玩具标准 AS/NZS ISO 8124.7-2021 指画颜料要求及试验方法

The Council of standards Australia have published AS/NZS ISO 8124.7:2021 Safety of Toys, Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints in 12 February 2021. This standard was prepared by Joint Standards Australia/standards New Zealand Committee CS-018, Safety of Childrens toys, to Supersede AS/NZS 8124.7:2017, Safety of toys, Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints(ISO 8124-7:2015, MOD).

2021 年 2 月 12 日，澳大利亚标准委员会发布玩具安全标准 AS/NZS ISO 8124.7:2021 《玩具安全-第 7 部分：指画颜料要求及试验方法》。该标准由联合技术委员会 CS-018-儿童玩具安全小组制定。它取代了 AS/NZS 8124.7:2017。

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 8124-7:2015 safety of toys, Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints and its Amendment 1(2020) which has been added at the end of the source text.



该标准等同 ISO 8124-7:2015 玩具安全-第 7 部分：指画颜料要求及试验方法，以及 2020 年的修正案。

Compared to its previous version AS/NZS 8124.7:2017, the main changes is accepting ISO 8124-3 instead of AS/NZS 8124.3 on migration of elements requirement and test method.

与前一版本 AS/NZS 8124.7:2017 对比，主要变化内容是：特定元素迁移要求和测试方法上，ISO 8124-3 变更为 AS/NZS 8124.3。

4 Australia - Toy Standard AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2021 on Migration of Certain Elements published

澳大利亚-发布玩具标准 AS/NZS ISO 8124.3-2021 特定元素的迁移

The Council of standards Australia have published AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2021 Safety of Toys, Part 3: Migration of certain elements in 12 February 2021. This standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS-018, Safety of Childrens toys. It Superseded AS/NZS 8124.3:2012 and AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012 Amd 1:2016.

2021 年 2 月 12 日，澳大利亚标准委员会发布玩具安全标准 AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2021 《玩具安全-第 3 部分：特定元素的迁移》。该标准由联合技术委员会 CS-018-儿童玩具安全小组制定。它取代了 AS/NZS 8124.3:2012 和 AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012 Amd 1:2016。

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 8124-3:2020, Safety of toys-Part 3: Migration of certain element.



该标准等同 ISO 8124-3:2020 玩具安全-第 3 部分：特定元素的迁移。

Compared to its previous version AS/NZS 8124.3:2012 and AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012 Amd 1:2016, the main changes are as follows:

对比前一版本 AS/NZS 8124.3:2012 和 AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2012 Amd 1:2016，主要变更内容如下：

- 1) Two detailed dewaxing methods (with Soxhlet extractor or with solvent extractor) have been introduced to replace the original one;

新增了两种除蜡的详细方法（索式抽提法和溶剂萃取法）并取代原方法；

- 2) Methods of element analysis have been given. The analysis can be performed with ICP-OES, ICP-MS, AAS or other suitable techniques. An ICP-OES method for determination of the elements is given as informative content;

指出了元素分析方法。元素分析可以使用 ICP-OES、ICP-MS、AAS 或其他合适方法，并提供了一种 ICP-OES 方法供参考；

- 3) Change the definition of paper and paperboard. Paperboard in the new version includes card or cardboard with a mass per unit area over 400 g/m².

更改了“纸”和“纸板”的定义。根据新标准，单位面积质量超过 400 g/m² 的卡纸或纸板将适用“纸板”定义。



PART 3 Plastic products 塑料制品

5 Germany - Approved Regulation on Prohibition on Single-use Plastic Products and Oxo-degradable Plastic Products (2/10/2021)

德国-批准禁止某些一次性塑料产品和可氧降解的塑料产品的法规

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety has approved a regulation on the prohibition of certain single-use plastic products and oxo-degradable plastic products. It shall enter into force on 3 July 2021.

德国联邦环境、自然保护和核安全部已批准一项禁止某些一次性塑料产品和可氧降解的塑料产品的法规。该法规将于 2021 年 7 月 3 日生效。

After 3 July 2021, products made from oxo-degradable plastic and the following single-use plastic product shall be prohibited:

2021 年 7 月 3 日之后，应禁止使用可氧降解塑料制成品以及以下一次性塑料产品：

- 1) Cotton swab 棉签
- 2) Cutlery 餐具
- 3) Plate 餐盘
- 4) Drinking straw 吸管
- 5) Stirring stick 搅拌棒



- 6) Balloon stick and the relative holding device, excluding for industrial or commercial purposed, which are not for consumers' use

气球棒及相关之夹持装置，用于工业或商业用途的非消费者使用的产品除外

- 7) Food containers made of expanded polystyrene, with or without lid, and the food:

用发泡聚苯乙烯制成的，无论是否有盖食物容器，且其中的食物：

- a. are intended to be consumed immediately;

意图立即食用；

- b. are consumed from the container; and

会在容器中被食用；且

- c. can be consumed without further preparation.

无需进一步加工即可食用。

- 8) Beverage containers made of expended polystyrene, including the closures and lids.

用发泡聚苯乙烯制成的饮料容器，包括瓶盖和盖子。

- 9) Beverage cups made of expended polystyrene, including the closures and lids.

用发泡聚苯乙烯制成的饮料杯，包括瓶盖和盖子。



PART 4 POPs Regulation 持久性有机污染物法规

6 EU - Approved Commission Delegated Regulation Amending Annex I to POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 Regards PFOA (2/3/2021)

欧盟批准修订持久性有机污染物(POPs)法规中关于全氟辛酸的限制项

The European Commission has approved Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/115 to amend Annex I to POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021. It shall enter into force on 22 February 2021. The followings are the highlight:

欧盟委员会批准并发布了授权法规(EU) 2021/115，修订持久性有机污染物(POPs)法规(EU) 2019/1021 附录 I 中有关全氟辛酸(Perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA)，其盐和全氟辛酸相关化合物的限制项。修订将于 2021 年 2 月 22 日生效。以下为修订的主要内容：

- 1) In point 3, "perfluoro" shall be added before carbon chain. Besides, the sentence "This exemption shall be reviewed and assessed by the Commission no later than 5.7.2022" shall be deleted.

在第 3 点中，在“碳链”一词之前增加“全氟”字样。此外，删除“委员会应在不迟于 2022 年 7 月 5 日审查和评估这一豁免”。

- 2) In point 4, the followings shall be deleted:

在第 4 点中，将删去以下：

- A. the limit of ionizing irradiation 400 kilograys;

电离辐射 400 千戈瑞的限制；



B. the sentences "All emissions of PFOA during the manufacture and use of PTFE micropowders shall be avoided and, if not possible, reduced as far as possible. This exemption shall be reviewed and assessed by the Commission no later than 5.7.2022."

删除此句“应避免在 PTFE 超细粉的制造和使用过程中 PFOA 的全部排放，如果不能实现的话，则应尽可能减少排放。委员会应在 2022 年 7 月 5 日前对该豁免进行审查和评估。”

3) Point 10 shall be newly added as following:

将新增以下第 10 点：

"For the purposes of this entry, exemption from the control measures shall apply to concentrations of PFOA and its salts and/or PFOA-related compounds equal to or below 2 mg/kg (0.0002 % by weight) where they are present in medical devices other than invasive devices and implantable devices. This exemption shall be reviewed and assessed by the Commission no later than 22 February 2023."

“基于本条款的目的，对于非侵入性和非可植入性的医疗器械，当其全氟辛酸(PFOA)及其盐类和/或全氟辛酸相关化合物的浓度等于或低于 2 mg/kg (0.0002%)（按重量计）时可被豁免。委员会应不晚于 2023 年 2 月 22 日重新审查和评估此项豁免。”

Note 注:

Annex I: Substances prohibited to be used for manufacturing, placing on the market and use.

附录 I：《禁止用于制造、投放市场和使用的物质》



7 EU - Approved Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/277 Amending Annex I to POPs Regulation Regards PCP (2/24/2021)

欧盟-批准修订持久性有机污染物(POPs)法规中关于五氯苯酚的限制项

On 23 February 2021, the European Commission has approved and published Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/277 to amend Annex I to Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as regards the entry of pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters. It shall enter into force on 15 March 2021.

2021 年 2 月 23 日，欧盟委员会批准发布了授权法规(EU) 2021/277，修订持久性有机污染物(POPs)法规(EU) 2019/1021 附录 I 中有关五氯苯酚(Pentachlorophenol, PCP)及其盐类和酯类的限制项。修订将于 2021 年 3 月 15 日生效。

Regulation scope: substances, mixtures and articles.

此项法规所涉及的产品范围：物质、混合物和物品。

According to the Commission Delegated Regulation, the following specific exemption shall be added:

根据该授权法规，将增加以下豁免：

For the purposes of this entry, the exemption from control measures shall apply to concentrations of pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters equal to or below 5 mg/kg (0.0005 % by weight) where they are present in substances, mixtures or articles.



此限制项中，豁免作为微量污染物而存在于物质、混合物或物品中的，浓度等于或小于 5 mg/kg (0.0005%)（按重量计）的五氯苯酚及其盐类和酯类。

Note 注释:

Annex I: Substances prohibited to be used for manufacturing, placing on the market and use.

附录 I：《禁止用于制造、投放市场和使用的物质》



PART 5 Others 其它

8 EU - Proposed Replacement of Battery Directive 2006/66/EC (2/2/2021)

欧盟-提议电池指令 2006/66/EC 的替代法规

On 10 December 2020, the European Commission published a proposal on a regulation to replace the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC.

2020 年 12 月 10 日，欧盟委员会发布了关于电池指令 2006/66/EC 替代法规的提案。

Scope 范围

A. This Regulation shall apply to all batteries, namely portable batteries, automotive batteries, electric vehicle batteries and industrial batteries, regardless of their shape, volume, weight, design, material composition, use or purpose. It shall also apply to batteries incorporated in or added to other products.

该提议法规适用于所有电池，即便便携式电池、汽车电池、电动汽车电池和工业电池，无论其形状、体积、重量、设计、材料组成、用途或目的。法规也应适用于被包含在或添加到其他产品中的电池。

B. This Regulation shall not apply to batteries in:

法规不适用于用作以下情况的电池：

a. Equipment connected with the protection of Member States' essential security interests, arms, munitions and war material, with the exclusion of products that are not intended for specifically military purposes; and



用于与保护成员国的基本安全利益、武器、军需品和战争物资有关的设备，但不包括并非专门用于军事目的的产品；和

- b. Equipment designed to be sent into space.
设计用于送入太空的设备。

Here are the major requirements applicable to all batteries (or certain types of batteries where specified):

以下是适用于所有电池（或指定类型的某些电池）的主要要求：

1) Restrictions of hazardous substances 有害物质限制

Hazardous substance 有害物质	Type of batteries 电池类型	Limit 限量
Mercury and its compounds 汞及其化合物	Batteries, whether or not incorporated into appliances 所有电池，无论其是否被置入到电器	$\leq 0.0005\%$ by weight (expressed as mercury metal) $\leq 0.0005\%$ （以重量计，以金属汞表示）。
	Batteries used in vehicles to which Directive 2000/53/EC applies 2000/53 / EC 指令管控的车辆中使用的电池	$\leq 0.1\%$ by weight (expressed as mercury metal) in homogeneous material. $\leq 0.1\%$ （均质材料中，以重量计，以金属汞表示）。
Cadmium and its compounds 镉及其化合物	Portable batteries, whether or not incorporated into appliances 便携式电池，无论其是否被置入到电器。	$\leq 0.002\%$ by weight (expressed as cadmium metal) $\leq 0.002\%$ （以重量计，以金属镉表示）。



		<p>The restriction shall not apply to portable batteries intended for use in:</p> <p>以上限制不适用于以下用途的便携式电池：</p> <p>(a) emergency and alarm systems, including emergency lighting;</p> <p>应急和报警系统，也包括应急照明；</p> <p>(b) medical equipment.</p> <p>医疗设备。</p>
	<p>Batteries used in vehicles to which Directive 2000/53/EC applies</p> <p>2000/53 / EC 指令管控的车辆中使用的电池</p>	<p>≤ 0.01 % by weight (expressed as cadmium metal) in homogeneous material.</p> <p>≤ 0.01 % （均质材料中，以重量计，以金属镉表示）。</p> <p>The restriction does not apply to vehicles that benefit from an exemption on the basis of Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC. 以上限制不适用于按照 2000/53 / EC 附件 II 被豁免的车辆中使用的电池。</p>



2) Electrochemical performance and durability requirements

电化学性能和耐用性要求

- A. Portable batteries shall comply with the following electrochemical performance and durability parameters:

便携式电池应符合以下电化学性能和耐用性参数

- a. Battery capacity, electric charge which a battery can deliver under a specific set of conditions

电池容量，电池在特定条件下可传递的电荷

- b. Minimum average duration, minimum average time on discharge when used in specific applications, depending on the type of battery

在特定应用中使用时，最短平均持续时间，最短平均放电时间（取决于电池类型）

- c. Shelf life (delayed discharge performance), the relative decrease of the minimum average duration after a defined period of time and specific conditions

贮藏寿命（延迟的放电性能），在规定的时间和特定条件下，最小平均持续时间的相对减少

- d. Endurance in cycles (for rechargeable batteries), the capacity of the battery after a pre-established number of charge and discharge cycles

循环寿命（对于可充电电池），指预先设定的充放电循环次数后的电池容量

- e. Resistance to leakage, i.e. resistance to unplanned escape of electrolyte, gas or other material

耐泄漏性，即耐电解液、气体或其他材料的意外泄漏



- B. The Commission shall establish the minimum values for the above parameters in a supplementary regulation.

委员会应在补充规定中为上述参数确定最小值。

3) Removability and replaceability 可拆卸性和可替换性

- A. Unless technically not feasible, portable batteries incorporated in appliances shall be readily removable and replaceable by the end-user or by independent operators during the lifetime of the appliance, if the batteries have a shorter lifetime than the appliance, or at the latest at the end of the lifetime of the appliance.

除非在技术上不可行，对于置入设备中的便携式电池，如果其使用寿命短于或等于被置入的设备，则该便携式电池应方便最终用户或独立操作人员方便地拆卸和更换。

- B. Point 1 shall not apply where:

上述的第 1 点不适用于以下情况中的便携式电池：

- a. Continuity of power supply is necessary and a permanent connection between the appliance and the portable battery is required for safety, performance, medical or data integrity reasons; or

出于安全、性能、医疗或数据完整性的原因，必须持续供电，并

且设备与便携式电池间需要永久连接；或

- b. The functioning of the battery is only possible when the battery is integrated into the structure of the appliance.

仅当将电池集成到设备的结构中时，电池才能起作用。



4) Labelling requirements 标签要求

- A. Batteries shall be marked with a label containing the following information
(*harmonised specifications shall be announced in separated provisions*):

电池应标有包含以下信息的标签（*统一的规范应在单独的条款中公布*）：

- a. Manufacturer's name, registered trade name or trademark
制造商名称、注册商标或商标
- b. Battery type, batch or serial number of the battery or other element
allowing its unequivocal identification
电池类型、批次或电池的序列号或其它能明确识别电池的信息
- c. Battery model identifier 电池型号标识符
- d. Date of manufacture 制造日期
- e. Date of placing on the market 上市日期
- f. Chemistry 化学组成
- g. Hazardous substances contained in the battery other than mercury,
cadmium or lead
除汞、镉或铅外，电池中所含的其它有害物质
- h. Critical raw materials contained in the battery
电池中的关键原材料
- i. Capacity (for portable and automotive batteries only)
容量（仅适用于便携式和汽车电池）
- j. Minimum average duration when used in specific applications (for
portable batteries only)
在特定应用中使用时的最小平均持续时间（仅适用于便携式电池）



- B. The labelling of crossed-out wheeled bin symbol and chemical symbols of hazardous metals remain the same as Directive 2006/66/EC.

与指令 2006/66 / EC 相同的分开收集符号（十字划叉的带轮垃圾桶符号）和超限量物质化学符号。

- C. Batteries shall additionally be marked with a QR code containing all the above mandatory information, Declaration of Conformity and end-of-life information of batteries.

电池还应附加二维码，其中包含上述所有强制性信息、合格声明和电池报废信息。

- D. Other than the battery label mentioned in Point 1, manufacturers and importers shall indicate their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the address at which they can be contacted on the battery, packaging or accompanying document as specified in the Regulation.

除第 1 点中提到的电池标签外，制造商和进口商应在电池、包装或法规规定的随附文件上标注其名称、注册商标名称或注册商标以及可以与其联系的地址。

- E. Each battery shall be accompanied by instructions and safety information.

每个电池应随附说明和安全信息。

5) Conformity assessment requirements 合格评定要求

Conformity assessment of batteries shall be carried out by a notified body, following Part A of Annex VIII of the Regulation. Manufacturers shall fulfil the obligations of the following area:

电池的合格评定应由指定机构按照本法规附件八的 A 部分进行。制造商应履行以下几个方面的义务：



- a. Technical documentation 技术文件
- b. Manufacturing process and its monitoring to ensure compliance of the battery
制造过程及为确保电池合规而对制造过程进行的监控
- c. Labelling of CE Mark followed by the identification number of the notified body
CE 标志的标签，需标注认证机构的标识号
- d. EU Declaration of Conformity according to Annex IX of the Regulation
根据法规附件 IX 的欧盟符合性声明

6) Producer registration and extended producer responsibility

生产者注册和扩展的生产者责任

- A. All producers shall be registered at the competent authority of the Member State where they make available on the market for the first time. "Producer" means any manufacturer, importer or distributor who supplies a battery for the first time for distribution or use, including when incorporated into appliances.

所有生产者应在其首次销售市场所在的成员国主管当局进行注册。“生产者”是指首次提供电池以进行分配或使用的任何制造商、进口商或分销商，包括将电池装入设备。

- B. Producers shall have extended producer responsibility for batteries which are listed below. They may alternatively entrust an authorised producer responsibility organization to carry out the responsibility.

生产者应对电池承担如下所列的更多的生产者责任。他们也可以委托授权的生产者责任组织来履行责任。



- a. Organising separate collection of waste batteries and the subsequent transport, preparation for repurposing and remanufacturing, treatment and recycling of waste batteries

组织废弃电池的单独收集和随后的运输、废弃电池的再利用和再制造的准备、处理和回收

- b. Reporting necessary information for each calendar year

必要信息的年度报告

- c. Promoting the separate collection of waste batteries

促进废弃电池的单独收集

- d. Providing information including end-of-life information about batteries to end users and distributors as required under the Regulation

根据法规向终端用户和分销商提供包括电池报废信息在内的信息

Note 注:

"Portable battery" means any battery that:

"便携式电池"是指符合以下条件的任何电池:

- *Is sealed* 密封的
- *Weighs below 5 kg* 质量小于 5 千克
- *Is not designed for industrial purposes; and*
不是为工业用途设计的; 和
- *Is neither an electric vehicle battery nor an automotive battery.*
既不是电动汽车电池也不是汽车电池。



9 China- Published Voluntary Standard on Hazardous Chemicals in Consumer Products

中国-发布消费品重点化学物质推荐性标准

On 19 November 2020, the Standardization Administration of China has published a voluntary standard GB/T 39498-2020 on restriction of hazardous substances in consumer products, which will be implemented from 1 June 2021. The following are the highlight:

2020 年 11 月 19 日，国家市场监督管理总局和国家标准化管理委员会发布了 GB/T 39498-2020《消费品中重点化学物质使用控制指南》。标准将于 2021 年 6 月 1 日生效。主要内容如下：

The chemical restrictions in the standard are mostly for toys, and there are some for other consumer products like jewellery, electrical appliances, leather goods and skin-contact products.

标准中的化学限制主要针对玩具和其他消费品，如珠宝、电器、皮革制品和接触皮肤的产品。

Examples of the restricted chemicals are:

受限制的化学物质的示例如下：

- Heavy metals 重金属
- VOC (e.g. benzene, toluene, formaldehyde)
挥发性有机化合物（如苯、甲苯、甲醛等）



- Bisphenol A 双酚 A
- Chlorinated solvents 氯化溶剂
- Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) 多溴联苯(PBBs)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) 多溴联苯醚(PBDEs)
- Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates
壬基酚和壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚
- N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances
N-亚硝胺和 N-硝基类物质
- Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13) (SCCP)
短链氯化石蜡(C10-C13)(SCCP)
- Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸酯
- Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) 多环芳香烃 (PAHs)
- Fragrances 芳香剂

The standard also suggests test methods in Appendix A of the standard. It can be viewed online at the official Chinese standard database for free.

该标准还建议在标准附录 A 中所列的测试方法。标准可在国家标准全文公开系统免费查询。



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