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REGULATIONS & LAWS, RECALL CASES STUDY





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《全球合规快讯》

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PART 1 Toys and Children products 玩具和儿童产品

1 EU - Approved Limits for Aniline in Certain Toys under Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC

欧盟-批准增加玩具安全指令 2009/48/EC 中的苯胺限用

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission has approved Commission Directive (EU) 2021/903 to amend EU Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC as regards specific limit values for aniline in certain toys. Member States shall apply the provisions from 5 December 2022.

2021 年 6 月 4 日，欧盟委员会批准委员会指令(EU) 2021/903，以修订玩具安全指令 2009/48/EC，对某些玩具材料中的苯胺设定限值。成员国将从 2022 年 12 月 5 日起执行这些限值。

The limit values of aniline shall be newly added in Appendix C to Annex II, which specifies the limit values for chemicals used in toys intended for use by children under 36 months or in other toys intended to be placed in the mouth, as follow:

苯胺限值将新增至玩具安全指令附件 II 附录 C 中，其规定了 36 个月以下儿童使用的玩具或其他意图放入口中的玩具中的有害化学物质要求。苯胺的限值具体如下：

Substance 物质	CAS No	Limit value 限值
Aniline 苯胺	62-53-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">30 mg/kg after reductive cleavage in textile toy material and leather toy material 30 mg/kg，对于经还原裂解后玩具的纺织品材料和皮革材料中的苯胺



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 mg/kg as free aniline in finger paints 10 mg/kg, 对于指画颜料中的游离苯胺• 30 mg/kg after reductive cleavage in finger paints 30 mg/kg, 对于经还原裂解后指画颜料中的苯胺
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2 Ukraine - Approved Amendment to Technical Regulation on Safety of Toys

乌克兰 - 批准对玩具安全技术法规的修订

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has issued Resolution No. 282 to approve the amendment to Technical Regulation on safety of toys, which aimed to align with EU Toy Directive. All amendments are approved as proposed and will take into force from 3 October 2021. Here are the highlights:

乌克兰内阁已发布第 282 号决议，批准玩具安全技术法规修正案，旨在与欧盟玩具指令保持一致。所有提议的修正均获得批准，并将于 2021 年 10 月 3 日生效。以下是要点：

- 1) Migration limits of aluminium and chromium VI in Table 3 of Annex II "Special safety requirements" shall be amended as follows (the amendments are in blue colour):

附件二“特殊安全要求”表 3 中铝和六价铬的迁移限值修改如下（更新的限量见蓝色文字）：



Element 元素	mg/kg (in dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material 干燥、易碎、粉末状或柔韧 的玩具材料)	mg/kg (in liquid or sticky toy material 液体或粘性玩具材料)	mg/kg (in scraped-off toy material 可刮削的玩具材料)
Aluminium 铝	2250	560	28130
Chromium (VI) 六价铬	0.02	0.005	0.053

- 2) The limit value for formaldehyde shall be added to Appendix C to Annex II "Special safety requirements" as follows:

附件二“特殊安全要求”的附录 C 中增加如下甲醛限量：

Substance 化合物	CAS No.	Limit value 限量
Formaldehyde 甲醛	50-00-0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration limit: 1.5 mg/l in polymeric toy material 聚合物玩具材料迁移量限值：1.5 mg/l Emission limit: 0.1 ml/m³ in resin-bonded wood toy material 树脂胶合木玩具材料释放量限值：0.1 ml/m³ Content limit: 30 mg/kg in textile toy material 纺织品玩具材料含量限值：30 毫克/千克 Content limit: 30 mg/kg in leather toy material 皮革玩具材料含量限值：30 毫克/千克 Content limit: 30 mg/kg in paper toy material 纸质玩具材料含量限值：30 毫克/千克 Content limit: 10 mg/kg in water-based toy material 水基玩具材料含量限值：10 毫克/千克



3 Thailand mandated new TIS Standard for Rubber Nipple for Baby Bottle

泰国-颁布强制性新的婴儿奶瓶橡胶奶嘴 TIS 标准

Thailand has issued a Ministerial Regulation to mandate TIS 969-2019 Rubber nipple for baby bottle as the new mandatory standard for the product. The Regulation shall come into force by Dec 13, 2021.

泰国发布一项部颁法规，规定 TIS 969-2019 婴儿奶瓶橡胶奶嘴作为该产品的新的强制性标准。该法规将于 2021 年 12 月 13 日生效。

4 Thailand mandated new TIS Standard for Baby Dummy

泰国-颁布强制性新的婴儿安抚奶嘴 TIS 标准

Thailand has issued a Ministerial Regulation to mandate TIS 1025-2019 Baby dummy as the new mandatory standard for the product. The Regulation shall come into force by Dec 13, 2021.

泰国发布一项部颁法规，要求将 TIS 1025-2019 婴儿安抚奶嘴作为该产品的新的强制性标准。该法规将于 2021 年 12 月 13 日生效。



5 USA - CPSC Approved Safety Standard for Infant Sleep Products (16 CFR 1236)

美国 - 消费品安全委员会批准婴儿睡眠产品安全标准(16 CFR 1236)

On 23 June 2021, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has published final rule to approve Safety Standard for Infant Sleep Products (16 CFR 1236). It shall enter into force on 23 June 2022. The following are the highlight:

美国消费品安全委员会于 2021 年 6 月 23 日发布最终规则，批准婴儿睡眠产品安全标准（16 CFR 1236）。法规将于 2022 年 6 月 23 日生效。以下为要点：

1) Scope 范围

Infant sleep products, including inclined and flat sleep surfaces, that applies to all products marketed or intended to provide a sleeping accommodation for an infant up to 5 months of age, and that are not already subject to any of the following standards:

婴儿睡眠产品，具有倾斜和平坦的睡眠表面、用于销售给或旨在为 5 个月以下婴儿提供睡眠环境的所有产品，如其不被以下标准所包括:

- 16 CFR part 1218 Safety Standard for Bassinets and Cradles
摇篮和提篮安全标准;
- 16 CFR part 1219 Safety Standard for Full-Size Baby Cribs
全尺寸婴儿床安全标准;



- 16 CFR part 1220 Safety Standard for Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs
非全尺寸婴儿床安全标准;
- 16 CFR part 1221 Safety Standard for Play Yards
游戏围栏安全标准;
- 16 CFR part 1222 Safety Standard for Bedside Sleepers
婴儿边床安全标准.

2) Requirements 要求

Each infant sleep product shall comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F3118-17a, with following modifications:

任何婴儿睡眠产品应符合 ASTM F3118-17a 的所有适用规定，并进行以下修改：

A. The following sections shall be excluded:

ASTM F3118-17a 的以下章节除外：

- a. Sections 5, General Requirements;
第 5 节，一般性要求;
- b. Sections 6.1 to 6.8 and 6.9.2 of Performance Requirements;
第 6.1 至 6.8 节以及 6.9.2，性能要求;
- c. Sections 6.10 through 7.10 of Performance Requirements and Test Methods;
第 6.10 至 7.10 节，性能要求和试验方法;
- d. Section 7.11.1.3 Hinged Weight Gage – Newborn of Maximum Incline
第 7.11.1.3 节，铰接配重模块-最大倾斜度;
- e. Section 7.12 through 9 of Performance Requirements, Marking and Labelling and Instructional Literature.
第 7.12 至 9 节，性能要求、标识和标签以及说明书资料



- B. The term “infant inclined sleep products” shall be replaced by “infant sleeping products”.

“婴儿倾斜睡眠产品”一词将修改为“婴儿睡眠产品”。

- C. Sections 6.9, 7.11.2.1 and 7.11.2.2 shall be modified:

第 6.9、7.11.2.1 和 7.11.2.2 节将被修改：

- a. Section 6.9 shall be replaced by the following:

第 6.9 将替换为以下内容：

“6.9 Maximum Seat Back Angle 最大座椅靠背角度:

6.9.1 Infant Sleep Product -The angle of the seat back/sleep surface intended for sleep along the occupant’s head to toe axis relative to the horizontal shall not exceed 10° when tested in accordance with 7.11.2.

婴儿睡眠产品 — 当根据 7.11.2 测试时，用于睡眠的座椅靠背/睡眠表面沿婴儿头部至脚趾轴线相对于水平面的角度不得超过 10°。

6.9.3 Infant Sleep Products—shall meet, 16 CFR part 1218, Safety Standard for Bassinets and Cradles, including conforming to the definition of a “bassinet/cradle”.

婴儿睡眠产品 — 应符合 16 CFR 第 1218 部分 摇篮和提篮安全标准的要求, 包括符合 “bassinet/cradle” 的定义”。



- b. Section 7.11.2.1 and 7.11.2.2 shall be replaced by the following:
第 7.11.2.1 节和第 7.11.2.2 节应替换为以下内容：

"7.11.2.1 If applicable, place the product in the manufacturer's recommended highest seat back/sleep surface angle position intended for sleep.

如果适用，将产品调整至制造商建议的用于睡眠的最高座椅靠背角度位置。

7.11.2.2 Place the hinged weight gage–infant in the product and position the gage with the hinge centered over the seat bight line and the upper plate of the gage on the seat back/sleep surface. Place a digital protractor on the upper torso/head area lengthwise.

将铰接配重模块放入产品中，并将其放置在座椅弯曲线和座椅靠背/睡眠表面上的上板上，使铰链居中。将数字量角器纵向放置在上半身/头部区域。"

Note 注

ASTM F3118-17a Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Inclined Sleep Products
婴儿倾斜睡眠产品标准消费者安全规范。



PART 2 EU REACH 欧盟 REACH

6 EU - Proposed Commission Implementing Decision to Identify Resorcinol as a Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC)

欧盟- 提议将间苯二酚加入 SVHC 高度关注物质清单

In June 2021, the European Commission has proposed Commission Implementing Decision on the identification of resorcinol as a substance of very high concern.

2021 年 6 月，欧盟委员会起草执行决议，提议将间苯二酚 (Resorcinol) 确定为高度关注物质 (SVHC)。

The reason that resorcinol is included in the candidate list is its endocrine disrupting properties, with probable serious effects to human health which give rise to an equivalent level of concern to those of other substances listed in Article 57, points (a) to (e), of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

间苯二酚被提议加入高度关注物质(SVHC)清单（候选物质清单），是因为其具有内分泌干扰性，很可能对人类健康产生严重影响，导致与 REACH 法规（法规(EC) No 1907/2006）第 57 条款第 a 点至第 e 点的物质同等程度的关注。

The substance resorcinol was proposed by France in February 2020, to be identified as an SVHC. However, ECHA's Member State Committee (MSC) did not reach unanimous agreement on identifying resorcinol as an SVHC. In July 2020, MSC's opinion were referred to the European Commission for a decision.



法国曾于 2020 年 2 月提议将间苯二酚确定为高度关注物质(SVHC)。然而，该提议未能在欧洲化学品管理局(ECHA)的成员委员会(MSC)中达成一致意见。2020 年 7 月，成员委员会(MSC)的意见被提交至欧盟委员会以作出进一步决定。

The European Commission has concluded that there is scientific evidence of probable serious effects to human health for resorcinol. In June 2021, the European Commission prepared a draft proposal on the identification as an SVHC. A final decision will be made in its committee procedure.

欧盟委员会得出结论，有科学证据表明间苯二酚很可能对人类健康产生严重影响。因此，在 2021 年 6 月，欧盟委员会起草此执行决议，提议将间苯二酚确定为高度关注物质(SVHC)。欧盟委员会将在其委员会程序中做出最终决定。

The substance proposed by the European Commission to be included in SVHC list (Candidate list):

提议加入高度关注物质(SVHC)清单的物质：

Substance Name 物质名称	EC No	CAS No	Reason for Inclusion 加入清单的原因
Resorcinol 间苯二酚	203-585-2	108-46-3	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57, point (f)) – human health 内分泌干扰性（第 57 条款第 f 点 - 对人类健康）



7 EU- Proposed Commission Regulation to Add Five New Substances in Annex XIV to REACH Regulation

欧盟-提议将 5 项物质加入 REACH 附录 XIV 授权物质清单

In June 2021, the European Commission has proposed Commission Regulation to amend Annex XIV to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Five new substances shall be newly added to Annex XIV, as following:

2021 年 6 月，欧盟委员会提议修订 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006，将 5 种新物质加入 REACH 法规附录 XIV（授权物质清单），具体如下：

Entries 55-59 shall be added in the table in Annex XIV:

在附录 XIV 的表格中，拟加入第 55 至第 59 项物质：

Entry No. 序号	Substance 物质	Intrinsic property(ies) referred to in Article 57 内在特性（参照第 57 条）
55	Tetraethyllead 四乙基铅 EC No: 201-075-4 CAS No: 78-00-2	Toxic for reproduction (category 1A) 生殖毒性（第 1A 类）
56	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol (with \geq 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No 202-959-2)) α,α -二[(二甲氨基)苯基]-4-甲基苯甲醇[含 \geq 0.1%浓度的米希勒酮(EC No 202-027-5)或米希勒碱(EC No 202-959-2)] EC No: 209-218-2	Carcinogenic (category 1B) 致癌性（第 1B 类）



	CAS No: 561-41-1	
57	<p>Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (RP-HP) (with $\geq 0.1\%$ w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear)</p> <p>1,3,4-噻二唑烷-2,5-二硫酮，甲醛和 4-庚基苯酚的支链和直链(RP-HP)的反应产物[4-庚基苯酚，支链和直链含量 $\geq 0.1\%$ w/w]</p> <p>EC No: - CAS No: -</p>	<p>Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57, point (f) - environment)</p> <p>内分泌干扰性（第 57 款第 f 点-对环境）</p>
58	<p>2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE)</p> <p>硫代甘醇酸异辛酯二正辛基锡(DOTE)</p> <p>EC No: 239-622-4 CAS No: 15571-58-1</p>	<p>Toxic for reproduction (category 1B)</p> <p>生殖毒性（第 1B 类）</p>
59	<p>Reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate and 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4-[[2-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl]thio]-4-octyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE)</p> <p>硫代甘醇酸异辛酯二正辛基锡和甲基锡三（巯基乙酸异辛酯）的反应物（DOTE 和 MOTE 的反应物）</p> <p>EC No: - CAS No: -</p>	<p>Toxic for reproduction (category 1B)</p> <p>生殖毒性（第 1B 类）</p>



The latest application date shall be 18 months after this amending regulation enters into force, while the sunset date shall be 36 months after this amending regulation enters into force.

最迟申请日期拟定为此修订生效的 18 个月后，而日落日期拟定为此修订生效的 36 个月后。

Once the regulation is adopted and enters into force, the placing on the market and the use of those substances in the EU will only be possible, after sunset date, for those operators who have been granted an authorisation, and for those who have submitted an application for authorisation before the latest application date but a decision has not yet been adopted.

一旦此草案法规通过并生效，在日落日期后，只有已获授权的经营者，或经营者在最迟申请日期前提交了授权申请但针对该申请的决定尚未被做出的，才可在欧盟将这些物质投放市场或使用这些物质。

Note: Annex XIV - *List of substances subject to authorization*

备注：附录 XIV - 《须经授权的物质清单》



PART 3 Others 其它

8 EU- Published Guidelines on the Application of Single-Use Plastics Directive (SUPD)

欧盟- 发布一次性塑料指令(SUPD)指导文件

On 31 May 2021, the European Commission has published guidelines on single-use plastic products on the application of Single-Use Plastics Directive (EU) 2019/904 (SUPD).

2021 年 5 月 31 日，欧盟委员会发布了关于执行一次性塑料指令 (EU) 2019/904 (SUPD)的指导文件。

Here are the highlights:

以下为指导文件的要点：

- 1) All oxo-degradable plastic products, single-use or not, will be banned under SUP Directive. And it makes no distinction between oxo-degradable plastic that is biodegradable and oxo-degradable plastic that is not biodegradable;

所有可氧化降解塑料产品，无论是否一次性使用，都将被一次性塑料指令(SUPD)禁止。可生物降解的氧化降解塑料和不可生物降解的氧化降解塑料均受禁止;

- 2) Biodegradable/bio-based plastics are considered to be plastic under the SUP Directive. The use of biodegradable/bio-based plastics does not exempt the single-use product from being under the scope of the SUP Directive;



可生物降解塑料或生物基塑料被认为属于塑料。使用可生物降解塑料或生物基塑料，并不能使受禁止的一次性塑料产品获得指令的豁免；

- 3) Single-use paper-based products with plastic lining or coating, e.g. paper-based plates with plastic lining, is considered to be included under the SUP Directive.

带有塑料衬里或覆膜的一次性纸基产品，例如带有塑料衬里的纸盘子，归属于 SUP 指令的管控范围。

According to the Single-Use Plastics Directive (EU) 2019/904 (SUPD), following products will be prohibited from placing on the market from 3 July 2021:

根据一次性塑料指令(EU) 2019/904 (SUPD)的规定，从 2021 年 7 月 3 日起，以下产品将禁止投放市场：

- 1) Products made from oxo-degradable plastic;
可氧化降解塑料制成的产品；

- 2) Following single-use plastic products:
以下一次性塑料产品：

- A. Cotton bud sticks, except if they fall within the scope of Council Directive 90/385/EEC or Council Directive 93/42/EEC;

棉签，除非其落入指令 90/385/EEC 或指令 93/42/EEC 的范围

- B. Cutlery (forks, knives, spoons, chopsticks);

餐具（叉子、刀子、勺子、筷子）；



- C. Plates 盘子；
- D. Straws, except if they fall within the scope of Directive 90/385/EEC or Directive 93/42/EEC;
吸管，除非其落入指令 90/385/EEC 或指令 93/42/EEC 的范围；
- E. Beverage stirrers 饮料搅拌棒；
- F. Sticks to be attached to and to support balloons, except balloons for industrial or other professional uses and applications that are not distributed to consumers, including the mechanisms of such sticks;
附着于和支撑气球的气球棒（包括其紧固件），但用于工业或其他专业用途且不分发给消费者的气球除外；
- G. Food containers made of expanded polystyrene, i.e. receptacles such as boxes, with or without a cover, used to contain food which:
盛装以下食品的发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)制的食品容器，即盒子等容器，带或不带盖子：
- is intended for immediate consumption, either on-the-spot or take-away,
意图用于即食，无论当场食用或外带，
 - is typically consumed from the receptacle, and
通常在该容器中食用，且
 - is ready to be consumed without any further preparation, such as cooking, boiling or heating, including food containers used for fast food or other meal ready for immediate consumption, except beverage containers, plates and packets and wrappers containing food;



无需进一步制作即可食用，例如无需烹饪、煮沸或加热，包括快餐及其它即食食物的食品容器。除饮料容器、盘子、含有食品的包裹和包装外；

- H. Beverage containers made of expanded polystyrene, including their caps and lids;

发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)制成的饮料容器，包括其盖子；

- I. Cups for beverages made of expanded polystyrene, including their covers and lids.

发泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)制成的饮料杯，包括其盖子。

According to the Single-Use Plastics Directive (EU) 2019/904 (SUPD) and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2151, the harmonised marking specifications on following single-use plastic products will apply from 3 July 2021:

根据一次性塑料指令(EU) 2019/904 (SUPD)和欧盟委员会执行法规(EU) 2020/2151，以下一次性塑料产品的协调标识规范将从 2021 年 7 月 3 日起执行：

- 1) Sanitary towels (pads), tampons and tampon applicators;
卫生巾（垫）、卫生棉条和卫生棉条施放器；
- 2) Wet wipes, i.e. pre-wetted personal care and domestic wipes;
湿巾，即预湿的个人护理和家用擦拭巾；
- 3) Tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products;
带过滤嘴的烟草产品、与烟草产品结合使用的过滤嘴；
- 4) Cups for beverages.
饮料杯。



9 Turkey - Approved New CE Mark Regulation

土耳其 - 批准新的 CE 标志法规

The Turkey Government has issued new CE Mark Regulation under Decision No 4021 of Gazette No 34193. It shall already enter into force. The previous CE Mark Regulation (Decision No 2011/2588 of Gazette No 28213) shall be repealed. The followings are the highlight:

土耳其政府发布第 34193 号公报，公布第 4021 号关于新的 CE 标志法规的决议。该法规现已生效。之前的 CE 标志法规（第 28213 号公报的第 2011/2588 号决议）将被废除。以下是要点：

1) CE markCE 标志

- A. The obligations of manufacturer, authorized representative, importer, distributor is mentioned in the Regulation.

法规中规定了制造商、授权代表、进口商和分销商的义务。

- B. Format of CE mark in Turkey is the same as CE mark used in EU, as following:

土耳其 CE 标志的格式与欧盟使用的 CE 标志相同，具体说明如下：

- a. The size of a CE mark shall be at least 5 mm.

CE 标志的尺寸至少不小于 5 毫米。

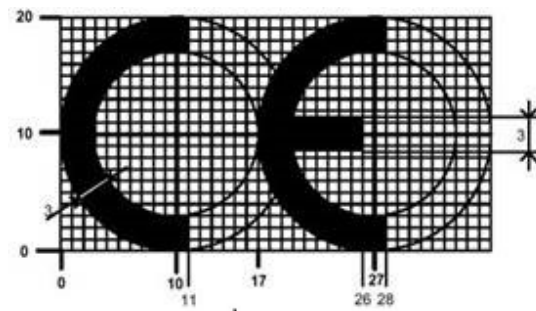
- b. For the products are required to have a CE mark, it shall be marked on product itself.

对于要求有 CE 标志的产品，应在产品本身上进行标识。



- c. The illustration of the CE Mark format is stated in Annex 1, as following:

CE 标志的格式说明见法规中附件 1，如下所示：



- C. The notified body identification registration number (when applicable) shall be present next to the CE mark

指定机构（NB）的识别注册号（如适用）应标注在 CE 标志旁。

2) EU declaration of conformity 欧盟符合性声明

- A. Manufacturer or its authorized representative shall draw up the EU declaration of conformity, if it is required in the relevant Technical Regulation.

如果相关技术法规有要求，制造商或其授权代表应拟定相应的欧盟符合性声明。

- B. The EU declaration of conformity shall be in Turkish. The sample of the EU declaration of conformity shall be stated in Annex 2.

欧盟符合性声明应使用土耳其语。 欧盟符合性声明的样本在法规的附件 2 中有说明。



C. Other declaration of conformity that can show the conformity of the relevant Technical Regulation shall also be acceptable.

其他能够表明产品符合相关技术法规的符合性声明也应被接受。

10 Philippines - Further extended the Implementation of Licensing of Household and Urban Hazardous Substances Products

菲律宾 - 进一步延迟家庭和城市有害物质产品许可的实施

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) hereby announces that the transitory period within which to comply with the licensing and registration requirements for covered Household/Urban Hazard Substances (HUHS) products and establishments under FDA Circular No. 2020-025, is further extended until 31 December 2021.

由于 COVID-19 大流行，菲律宾食品和药物管理局 (FDA) 宣布，将第 2020-025 号通知规定的需进行许可和注册的家庭/城市危险物质 (HUHS) 产品和经营者的过渡期进一步延长至 2021 年 12 月 31 日。



11 US Nevada- Signed Bill to ban PFAS and Organohalogenated Chemical on Certain Products

美国内华达州- 签署法案限制某些产品中的 PFAS 和 OFRs

The Nevada Governor has signed Assembly Bill No 97 to prohibit perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Class B firefighting foam and restrict the use of flame-retardant organohalogenated chemical in children's product, upholstered residential furniture, certain textile products and mattress. The following is the highlight:

美国内华达州州长已经签署了 AB97 号法案，禁止在 B 类消防泡沫中使用全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质 PFAS，限制在儿童产品、软垫住宅家具、某些纺织产品和床垫中使用卤素阻燃剂。法案要点如下：

1) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质(PFAS)

Class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS, which are used for testing or for firefighting training, shall be prohibited to be discharged, used or released.

禁止排放、使用或释放用于测试或消防培训目的用的故意添加了 PFAS 的 B 类消防泡沫。

The prohibition shall be effective on 1 January 2022.

该禁令于 2022 年 1 月 1 日生效。



2) Organohalogenated chemical 有机卤化物

A children's product, upholstered residential furniture, residential textile, business textile or mattress containing > 1000 ppm flame-retardant organohalogenated chemical shall be prohibited to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, distribute for sale, distribute for use or use.

禁止制造、销售，提供销售、分销或使用儿童产品、住宅软垫家具、住宅纺织品、商用纺织品或床垫中含有超过 1000ppm 有机卤素阻燃剂。

The prohibition shall be effective on 1 July 2022.

该禁令于 2022 年 7 月 1 日生效。

3) Exemptions 豁免

A. Any flame-retardant organohalogenated chemical that:

任何以下卤素阻燃剂：

a. Is a polymeric substance;

是一种聚合物；

b. Has a determination of safety according to U.S. Code Title 15 § 2604 or § 2605.

根据《美国法典》第 15 篇第 2604 条或第 2605 条已确定了安全性。



B. The previously owned products contain flame-retardant organohalogenated.

含有卤素阻燃剂的已有产品。

C. An electronic component of a children's product, mattress, upholstered residential furniture or residential textile or any associated casing.

儿童产品、床垫、软垫住宅家具或住宅纺织品的电子元件，或电子元件的相关外壳。

D. A children's product, mattress, upholstered residential furniture or residential textile for which there is a federal or national flammability standard.

已有联邦或国家易燃性能标准的儿童产品、床垫、软垫住宅家具或住宅纺织品。

E. Thread or fiber for stitching mattress components together.

将床垫部件缝合在一起的线或纤维。

F. Components of an adult mattress other than foam.

除泡沫外的成人用床垫部件。

Note 注:

Children product is a product primarily designed or intended by a manufacturer to be used by or for a child, who is under 12 years of age. Children products does not include a children's toy that comply with most updated ASTM F963, outdoor sports equipment, a tent, a sleeping bag or other device and electronic products (please read the bill for details).



“儿童产品”是指制造商主要为 12 岁以下儿童设计或意图为其使用的产品。但是儿童产品不包括符合最新版 ASTM F963 的玩具，户外运动设备、帐篷、睡袋或其他设备和电子产品（请参阅法案）。



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