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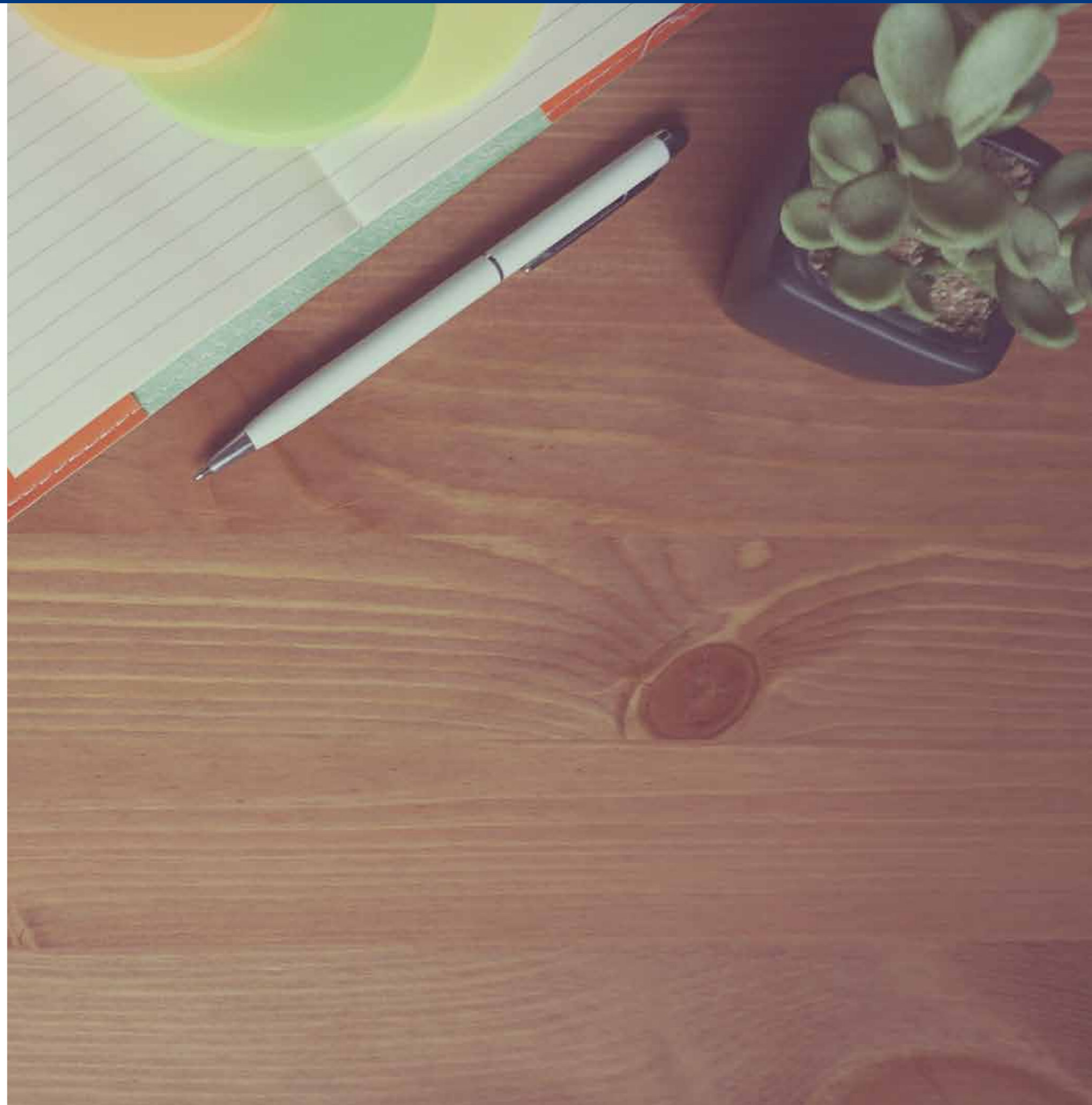
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Regulation & Laws

1、USA - CPSC Approves Formal Enforcement Policy Removing GCC Requirement for Adult Apparel Exempt from Flammability Testing (2016.3.2)

美国-美国消费品安全委员会(CPSC)正式通过一项政策，规定根据易燃织物法(Flammable Fabrics Act)防火测试豁免的成人服装，不再需要提供普通合格证书(GCC) (2016年3月2日)

On 24 Feb 2016, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) approved a formal enforcement policy lifting the requirement for a General Certification of Conformity (GCC) for adult apparel that is exempt from flammability testing per the Flammability Fabrics Act (FFA). It comes into effect on 25 March 2016, which is 30 days from the day the Commission vote.

2016年2月24日，美国消费品安全委员会(CPSC)正式通过一项政策，规定根据易燃织物法(Flammable Fabrics Act)防火测试豁免的成人服装，不再需要提供普通合格证书(GCC)，此强制性规范将于2016年3月25日实施。

Under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, products covered by a mandatory CPSC regulation must have a GCC reflecting their compliance with safety standard. Adult apparel is under regulated by CPSC rule, the flammability standard established under Flammability Fabric Act (FFA). GCC is required to demonstrate that any apparel product complies with those standards.

根据2008年颁布的消费品安全改进法的要求，产品一旦列入强制的CPSC法规范围必须要提供相关普通合格证书确保该产品符合相关的安全标准。成人衣物也属于CPSC法规的范围。阻燃的标准基于织物阻燃法令。由此，需要提供普通合格证书证明成人织物需要符合包含织物阻燃法规的协调标准。

2、Lithuania - Approves New Standard for School Backpacks (2016.3.3)

立陶宛-批准新的学校背包标准 (2016年3月3日)

The Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania has approved the Lithuanian Hygiene Standard HN 41:2016 "School Backpacks. General and Special Health & Safety Requirements" under "Order No V-275 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania of 17 February 2016". It shall enter into force on 1 June 2016 and HN 41:2003 "School-Related Goods" as amended will be replaced. Here are highlights of the new standard:

立陶宛共和国卫生部长批准了立陶宛卫生标准HN 41:2016 “学校背包：通用和特殊健康和安全要求”，其在2016年2月17日的立陶宛共和国卫生部长下发的V-275号决议下。它将于2016年6月1日生效，HN 41:2003 “学校相关产品”及修正版将被替代，以下是新标准的要点：

General Requirements 通用要求

1. Economic entities, producing and supplying school backpacks to the market, shall be responsible for the public health and safety of their products supplied.
2. School backpacks and their parts shall be constructed to prevent injury.
3. All school backpacks, supplied to the market, shall be labelled under the procedure set out in "Order No 170 of the Minister of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 May 2002 regarding the Approval of the Rules for the Labelling of Goods and Setting of Prices".

通用要求：

1. 为市场生产和供应学校书包的经济组织必须承担起他们所供应产品的公共健康和安全的责任。
2. 学校书包产品以及配件必须避免造成伤害。
3. 所有市场上供应的学校书包必须贴有标签，符合“2002年5月15日批准的立陶宛共和国第170条，产品标签法规和价格设定条例”所列的程序。

Specific Requirements 特殊要求

1. Color fastness to rubbing for textile materials (LST EN ISO 105-X12:2002): dry rubbing ≥ grade 4; wet rubbing ≥ grade 3
2. Reflectors, which comply with "Resolution No 674 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 12 May 1995 regarding the production of bikes, children's garments (tops), school bags and wallets with light-reflecting elements", shall be attached to external sides of school backpacks.
3. School backpacks shall have a back-retaining form and hardened housing.
4. Straps and handles shall be contained.
5. Length of straps shall be adjustable.
6. Width of straps: 3.5-4.0 cm for 40-45 cm from the fastening location at the top of backpacks; at least 2.0-2.5 cm for other parts
7. Weight of school backpacks with castors: ≤ 700 g for schoolchildren from primary forms; ≤ 1,000 g for schoolchildren from senior forms

1. 防止材料摩擦色牢度：干摩≥4级；湿摩≥3级
2. 反光材料应该被附着在学校书包外部的外侧。
3. 学校书包必须由背部固定板和硬化的外壳。
4. 必须含有背带和提手。
5. 背带长度必须可以调节。
6. 背带的宽度：背包顶部固定部位的背带在3.5-4.0 cm,其它部位至少2.0-2.5 cm
7. 带脚轮的学校书包的重量：≤ 700 g 小学生使用；≤ 1,000 g 高年级学生使用

3、EU - Approves to amend Annex I to POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 regarding HBCDD (2016.3.4)

欧盟-批准持续性有机污染物法规中关于HBCDD的修订 (2016年3月4日)

The European Commission has published Regulation (EU) 2016/293 to amend Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) regarding hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD). According to the new Regulation, the production, placing on the market and use of HBCDD, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be prohibited from 22 March 2016. However, there are some exemptions highlighted as follows:

欧盟在其官方公报上发布了持久性有机污染物法规 (POPs)的修订法规(EU)2016/293，将六溴环十二烷 (HBCDD) 正式加入附录禁用物质列表，即HBCDD含量超过100mg/kg的物质、混合物或物品将被禁止进入欧盟市场。该法规于3月22日开始生效。然而，以下情况将被豁免：



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- The prohibition shall not apply in case of HBCDD occurring as an unintentional trace contaminant (concentrations $\leq 0.01\%$ by weight) in substances, preparations, articles or as constituents of the flame-retarded parts of articles.
物质、混合物、物品及物品的阻燃部分中六溴环十二烷浓度不超过100mg/kg(以重量计0.01%)。
- Articles that contain HBCDD as a constituent and are already in use before or on 22 March 2016 may continue to be used and further placed on the market.
在2016年3月22日之前已投入使用的，含有HBCDD组分的物品，可继续使用和后续投放市场。
- There are other exemptions specified for:还有一些其他的指定的豁免：
 - the use of HBCDD in the production of expanded polystyrene articles, and the production and placing on the market of HBCDD for such use
允许将HBCDD或其混合物用于生产发泡聚苯乙烯，同时允许生产该类用途的HBCDD并可将其投放市场。
 - the placing on the market and use in buildings of expanded polystyrene articles and extruded polystyrene articles that contain HBCDD as a constituent of such articles
允许将含有HBCDD组分的发泡聚苯乙烯及挤塑聚苯乙烯物品投放市场并用于建筑。

Remark:备注:

- HBCDD is a kind of flame retardant, might be additive in such materials as plastic, textile and paint.
HBCDD是阻燃剂中的一种，可能作为添加剂存在于塑料，纺织品和油漆等材料中。
- HBCDD is also in REACH SvHC list, but the restricted requirement is different.
在欧盟REACH法规SvHC清单中也有HBCDD，但是两者(POPs和SvHC)的限制要求不同。

4、Taiwan - Proposed Amendment on Enforcement Rules of the Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation (2016.3.4)

The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) has issued Notice No. 1041304486 on draft amendment on Enforcement Rules of the Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation, concerning the labeling of food utensils, containers and packaging designated by the competent authorities*. Here are the highlights:

台湾地区-提议修正“食品安全卫生管理法施行细则”(2016年3月4日)

台湾地区卫生福利部(MOHW) 发布部授食字第1041304486号修正食品安全卫生管理法施行细则的公告，修改的细则内容是食品器具，食品容器和包装的标签要求。

- The draft reiterates that product labels shall be printed, stamped, pressed or marked on the package or object of the smallest unit of the products, and shall be visible when available on the market.
- 该草案重申产品标签应该以印刷、打印、压印或贴标于最小贩卖单位的包装或本体上，并且在贩卖流通时可见。

- Three new clauses on manner of product labelling are intended to be added:
 - The product name shall conform to the nature of the product.
 - The net weight and capacity shall be labelled with legal units of measurement or their symbols.
 - The country of origin shall mean the country or region where the products undergo substantial transformation, i.e. manufacturing, processing or preparation. Classification, categorization, sub-packaging, packaging, marking and re-labelling shall not be considered as substantial transformation. If the address of the manufacturer in Chinese can obviously represent the country of origin, the labelling of country of origin can be exempted.

- 三个新的关于产品标签的条款将被增加：
 - 名称需与产品实质相符。
 - 净重和容量应以公制单位或者其通用符号标示。
 - 原产(地)国指的是产品在那里经历实质转型的国家或地区，例如制造，加工或调配制成产品的地方。产品分类、分级、分装、包装、加作记号或重贴标签不认定为实质转型。如果中文的生产厂家地址能明显表明原产地的，原产地标签可以免除。

- * Food utensils, containers and packaging designated by the competent authorities as at 4 March, 2016 are:
- Repeated use plastic water jugs (cups), baby bottles, lunch boxes (including storage boxes), trays, bowls and plates;
 - Single-use plastic food utensils, containers and food packages; and
 - Single-use plastic-laminated or -coated disposable paper tableware, including cups, bowls, trays, plates and lunch boxes
- * 2015年3月4日，主管当局对食品器具，食品容器和包装的定义是指：
- 重复使用的塑料水壶（水杯），奶瓶，饭盒（包括储藏盒），托盘，碗和盘子；
 - 一次性使用的塑料食品器具，食品容器和包装；
 - 一次性使用的塑料层压或塑料涂层的用完即弃的纸餐具，包括杯子，碗，托盘，盘子和饭盒。

5、Brazil - Approves Adjustments to Technical Regulation for Toys (2016.3.10)
巴西-批准玩具技术规范的调整 (2016年3月10日)

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Portaria No.99/2016 to approve the adjustments to the Technical Regulation for toys, it entered into force immediately.

巴西国家计量标准局发布协议号99/2016以批准玩具技术规范的调整，立即生效。

The major adjustments are highlighted as follows:
主要调整如下：

- Prohibit the certification and marketing of the toys marked with the name/brand AcquaDots and Bindeez, or others containing the substance 1,4 butanediol.
禁止在巴西认证和销售名为“AcquaDots”和“Bindeez”的玩具，以及其他尚未查明是否含有化学物质1,4-丁二醇的产品。



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6、 Korea - Approves Amendments to Labelling of Food Contact Articles (2016.3.10)

韩国- 批准食品接触容器标签的修订 (2016年3月10日)

The major adjustments are highlighted as follows:

主要调整如下：

1. Prohibit the certification and marketing of the toys marked with the name/brand AcquaDots and Bindeez, or others containing the substance 1,4 butanediol.
禁止在巴西认证和销售名为“AcquaDots”和“Bindeez”的玩具，以及其他尚未查明是否含有化学物质1,4-丁二醇的产品。

The Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) published Notice No. 2015-77 to amend "Labelling Standards for Food" involving labelling of food contact articles and foodstuffs. This notice has been effective. Regarding labelling of food contact articles, containers and packaging made of synthetic resins for microwave use shall be labelled with "전자레인지용" (means: for microwave use). The Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) published Notice No. 2015-77 to amend "Labelling Standards for Food" involving labelling of food contact articles and foodstuffs. This notice has been effective. Regarding labelling of food contact articles, containers and packaging made of synthetic resins for microwave use shall be labelled with "전자레인지용" (means: for microwave use).

韩国食品与药品安全部 (MFDS) 发布第2015-77号公告来修订“食品标签标准”涉及食品接触的物品和食品标签。本通告已经生效。关于食品接触的物品标识，由微波使用的合成树脂容器和包装应标有“전자레인지용”（意为：微波炉使用）。

7、 EU - Draft Commission Regulation on Use of Bisphenol A in Food Contact Coatings and Plastic Food Contact Materials (2016.3.15)

欧盟-委员会颁布了食品接触涂层和塑料材料中双酚A(BPA)的草案法规 (2016年3月15日)

The European Commission has proposed a regulation on the use of bisphenol A (BPA) in food contacting varnishes and coatings, and amending Regulation No 10/2011 for plastic food contact articles and materials (FCM), regarding BPA as an authorised monomer.

欧盟委员会提议了一项法规，该法规有关于食品接触清漆及涂层中BPA的使用，同时修改食品接触塑料容器及材料法规EU10/2011中有关于授权单体BPA的内容。

The main points of the draft regulation are as follows:

该草案法规的要点为：

1. The specific migration limit (SML) of BPA in varnishes and coatings of FCM shall be set at 0.05 mg/kg.
食品接触塑料容器及材料中清漆和涂层里的BPA特殊迁移量被设定为0.05 mg/kg.
2. The SML of BPA in plastic FCM under the "union list of authorised monomers" in Annex I to Regulation No 10/2011 shall be lowered to 0.05 mg/kg.
塑料食品接触材料EU10/2011附件I“联合的授权列表单体”BPA的特殊迁移量必须低于0.05 mg/kg.
3. The rules for compliance testing of the above SMLs shall be referred to Regulation No 10/2011.
上述特殊迁移测试需参考法规EU10/2011中的方法。

8、 Washington DC/USA - Signed Bill for Restricting Two Chlorinated Flame Retardants in Consumer Products (2016.3.21)

美国华盛顿特区签署消费品中两种禁用氯代阻燃剂物质的提案 (2016.3.21)

The Mayor of Washington D.C. has signed the "Carcinogenic Flame Retardant Prohibition Amendment Act of 2016", restricting TDCPP and TCEP in consumer products from 1 January, 2018. Yet, the legislation shall be subject to a 30-day review period by the Congress before enactment.

华盛顿特区市长签署了“2016致癌性阻燃物质的禁止修正案”，其中规定从2018年1月1日起限制含有TDCPP和TCEP的消费品。然而，该修正案在正式颁布实施前，还将经受议会为期30天的复审。

The highlights of the legislation are as follows:

此项法规要点如下：

1. If the bill becomes law, products with TDCPP and TCEP shall not be manufactured, sold, offered for sale or distributed according to the schedule below:
如果该项提案最终成为法律，那么所有含有TDCPP和TCEP产品的生产、销售或分销都将依照如下时间表被禁止：

Restricted flame retardant 受限阻燃物质	Restricted flame retardant 受限阻燃物质	Products covered 产品范围	Effective date 生效日期
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) 三(1,3-二氯-2-丙基)磷酸酯(TDCPP)	≤ 0.1% by mass of product component ≤0.1%产品组分含量	Children's products for persons under 12 years of age 12岁以下儿童产品 b. Residential upholstered furniture 住宅软垫家具	1 January, 2018 2018年1月1日
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) 三(2-氯乙基)磷酸酯(TCEP)		All products (except those listed in point 2) 所有产品(豁免如下第二条中所列出的产品)	1 January, 2019 2019年1月1日

2. The above restrictions shall not apply to: 上述限制条款不适用于以下情况：

- a. The sale, offer for sale, or distribution of a product by a retailer who purchased or acquired the product before the law becomes effective;
在该法律生效前，销售、代销或分销的含有以上受限阻燃物质的产品
- b. Any activity involving a product that occurs subsequent to the first sale at retail;
由于含有受限阻燃物质产品的第一次销售而伴随生产的一系列后果
- c. Motor vehicles or replacement parts or replacement equipment for motor vehicles;
机动车辆或机动车辆的可更换部件和可更换设备
- d. Commercial or residential building insulation or wiring that otherwise complies with the Construction Codes Supplement, set forth in Title 12 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations;
符合建筑规范补充条款的商业或住宅建筑用绝缘材料或装电线，该补充条款在哥伦比亚市政条例第12条中有说明
- e. Desktop and laptop computers, audio and video equipment, calculators, wireless telephones, game consoles, handheld devices incorporating a screen that are used to access interactive software and their associated peripherals, and cables, adaptors, and other similar connecting devices; or
- f. Storage media, such as compact discs, for interactive software, such as computer games.
台式电脑、笔记本电脑、音频和视频设备、计算机、无线电话、游戏机、装有用于访问交互式软件的屏幕及其相关外围设备的手持设备、电缆、接头和其他类似的连接设备，以及存储介质如光盘，用交互式的软件，如电脑游戏。



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3. Manufacturers may be requested to provide certificates within 45 days, demonstrating the products concerned are compliant with the regulations.
制造商可能会被要求在45天内提供相关资料以证明涉嫌产品符合该法规
4. Under the Human and Environmental Health Protection Act of 2010, manufacturers shall not replace TDCPP, TCEP, and also the previously banned penta-, octa- and deca-bromodiphenyl ether in products by chemicals that are:
根据人类和环境健康保护法2010要求, 制造商不能在产品中使用以下物质替换TDCPP, TCEP, 其中包括之前就被禁止的五溴取代, 八溴取代和十溴取代联苯醚
 - a. Classified as "known to be a human carcinogen" or "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" in the most recent report on carcinogens by the National Toxicology Program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
在美国卫生部和人类服务部的国家毒理学计划最近一次致癌物质的报告中, 被明确列为“已确认能引发人类有致癌的物质”或“有理由确信能引发人类致癌的物质”
 - b. Classified as "carcinogenic to humans" or "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's most recent list of chemicals evaluated for carcinogenic potential; or
在美国环境保护署最近的一系列化学药品中, 被明确列为“对人类有致癌性的物质”或“很有可能引发人类致癌的物质”
 - c. Identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the National Institutes of Health as causing birth defects, hormone disruption, neurotoxicity, or harm to reproduction or development.
由美国环境保护署或国家卫生研究所确定的, 会导致新生儿缺陷, 激素紊乱, 神经毒性, 或对生殖或发育产生危害的物质。

Note: 注释

Residential upholstered furniture: furniture intended for use in a home or other dwelling that includes cushioning material covered by fabric or similar material.
住宅软垫家具: 由表面覆盖纺织品或其类似物的缓冲材料所组成的家具用品, 主要适用于家庭或其他住宅场所。

9、 China - Approves Supervisory and Administrative Measures on Quality of Commodities in Circulation (2016.3.22)

中国-公布了流通领域商品质量监督管理办法 (2016年3月22日)

The State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of China has published the "Measures for Supervision and Administration on the Quality of Commodities in Circulation". The new measures shall be implemented from 1 May 2016.

这个办法明确将所有实体店、网络、电视、电话、邮购、直销等销售方式, 都纳入到流通领域商品质量的监管范围, 国家工商总局将随机抽查经营者, 对商品进行质量监管。

The new measures also specify responsibilities and obligations of the selling agents on quality of products, make a list of the commodities prohibited from selling. It also specifies sellers shall not sell commodities adulterated with impurities or counterfeits, counterfeit commodities which pretend genuine ones, and substandard or unqualified commodities which pretend qualified ones.

这个办法还详细规定了经营者应当承担的商品质量方面的责任和义务, 列举了经营者禁止销售的商品, 还特别规定了经营者不得销售掺假、掺杂、仿冒品、和冒充合格品的次品和物质。

10、 Japan - Approves Amendment on Enforcement Ordinance and Regulations of Household Goods Quality Labelling Law (2016.3.24)

日本-批准修订关于家庭用品质量标签法的实施条例 (2016年3月24日)

In Japan, the Enforcement Ordinance and Regulations of Household Goods Quality Labelling Law have been approved to be revised, effective from 1 April, 2016. As what the Consumer Affairs Agency proposed, the revision focuses on reorganising the lists of products subject to the mandatory labelling requirements.

在日本, 对家庭用品质量标签法的执行条例和条例已被批准进行修订, 从2016年4月1日生效。由于消费者事务局的建议, 修订的重点在更新那些受强制性标签要求的产品列表。

Enforcement Ordinance

实施条例

1. Consumer products listed in the Appendix of the Ordinance shall remain to be classified into four categories [Column (a) of the table below]:
本条例附录中所列的消费产品, 分为四类:
 - a. Textile goods
 - b. Plastic manufactured goods
 - c. Electrical appliances
 - d. Miscellaneous manufactured goods
 - a) 纺织品
 - b) 塑料制品
 - c) 电器制品
 - d) 杂货商品
2. Some specific products / materials shall be kept on the list of their respective categories, e.g. sunglasses and umbrella under miscellaneous manufactured goods.
某些特定的产品/材料应列在其各自类别的清单上, 例如: 太阳镜和雨伞须列入杂货商品。
3. The remaining specific products / materials [items listed in Column (c) of the table] shall be transferred to the Regulations and denoted by product groups [Column (b)].
其余的具体产品/材料应按照法规归入相应的产品组别。



Regulation & Laws

11、 France - Proposes Decree for Restrictions of Disposable Plastic Cups, Glasses and Plates (2016.3.24)

The French Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Oceans has proposed a decree on procedures for implementing restrictions on disposable plastic cups, glasses and plates. If approved as proposed, section 20 shall be added to Chapter IV of Book V of the regulatory section of the French Environmental Code, which requires that the minimum bio-based content of disposable cups, glasses and plates for culinary use, made of the plastics, shall be 50% from 1 January 2020, and 60% from 1 January 2025.

法国-提议一次性塑料杯子,眼镜和盘子限制法令 (2016年3月24日)

法国环境、能源和海洋部提出一项法令,对一次性塑料杯,眼镜和盘子实施限制。如果此法令被通过,法国环境法将在第二十二卷第四章第20部分增加这部分内容,要求一次性塑料杯子,眼镜和盘子的生物降解产品从2020年1月1日的50%增至2025年1月1日的60%

12、 China - Postpones the Implementation of GB 5296.1 Instructions for Use of Products (2016.3.30)

The Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China (SAC) has announced that the implementation of GB 5296.1-2012 Instructions for use of products of consumer interest - Part 1: General principles is further postponed until further notice.

中华人民共和国的标准化委员会(SAC)宣布实施推迟执行GB 5296.1-2012消费品使用说明第1部分:总则,具体时间另行通知。

中国 - 推迟执行GB 5296.1 消费品使用说明 (2016年3月30日)

The draft GB standard on general principles of the instructions for use of products has been published. The standard GB 5296.1-1997 shall be replaced by this draft if approved.

这份标准的草案已经发布了,正式实施后将取代现有标准GB 5296.1 -1997。

- The instruction for use shall ensure that:
 - 使用说明应保证如下内容:
 - o name shall clearly identify the product to reflect the its nature
 - o product grade, model or mark for identifying the product
 - o product type and capacity
 - o intended use of the product
 - o providing correct information on safe use and all other related services
 - o 名称应当清楚地识别产品并反映其本质
 - o 产品等级,型号或产品识别标志
 - o 产品类型和容量
 - o 产品的预期用途
 - o 提供正确的安全使用信息和其他相关服务信息

13、 Massachusetts/USA - Proposes Amendments to Labeling Requirements of Certain Plastic Bags (2016.3.31)

The Department of Public Health of Massachusetts has proposed amendments to 105 CMR 630.000: Plastic Bags and Plastic Film. The regulation is proposed to be amended to conform with labelling requirements used in other states so that warning labels appear on one side of certain plastic bags.

美国马萨诸塞州提议某些塑料袋标签要求的修正案 (2016年3月31日)

马萨诸塞州卫生部提议105 CMR 630.000“:塑料袋和塑料膜修正案.这项法规旨在使其符合其它州关于塑料袋上警告标记的要求。

Here are highlights of the current 105 CMR 630.000:

以下是当前105 CMR 630.000的主要要求:

1. Plastic bag or partial plastic bag which is intended for domestic or household use, or for packaging articles intended for domestic or household use, or is designed or decorated so as to encourage its use as a toy, and has the following characteristics:
 - 家庭使用的塑料袋或包装用塑料袋或当做玩具使用的装饰塑料袋如果满足:
 - a. Length and width added together: ≥ 25 inches;
 - 长度和宽度相加 ≥ 25 英寸
 - b. Diameter of opening when shaped into a circle: ≥ 7 inches; and
 - 开口直径 ≥ 7 英寸并且
 - c. Thickness of material: < 1 mil,
 - 厚度 < 1 mil
 - shall have the warning statement, "WARNING: To avoid danger of suffocation, keep this plastic bag away from babies and children. Do not use this bag in cribs, beds, carriages or play pens. This bag is not a toy.", or approved as the equivalent.
 - 应包含以下警告语句: "WARNING: To avoid danger of suffocation, keep this plastic bag away from babies and children. Do not use this bag in cribs, beds, carriages or play pens. This bag is not a toy."
2. Such warning statement shall be imprinted in a prominent place on the plastic bag or shall appear on a label securely attached to the bag in a prominent place, and shall be printed in legible type which shall be contrasted by typography, lay-out or color from the contents of the bag and from other printed matter on the bag, if any.
 - 警告语应位于塑料袋上显而易见的位置,且印刷字体颜色应与产品有明显区分
3. The size of the print of such statement shall be as follows:
 - 其余的具体产品/材料应按照法规归入相应的产品组别。
 - 印刷字体大小应满足:

Total length and width of bag	Size of print
长加宽总和:	字体大小
60 inches or more	At least 24 point
60英寸及以上	至少24 point
40 inches to, but not including 60 inches	At least 18 point
40英寸到60英寸	至少18 point
25 inches to, but not including 40 inches	At least 14 point
25英寸到40英寸	至少14 point
4. The label shall appear on both sides of a bag. In the case of bags whose total length and width is more than 40 inches, the label shall be repeated at 20-inch intervals.
 - 标贴应显示在塑料袋的两个面,如果袋子长加宽总和超过40英寸.标贴应每20英寸间距重复显示。



1. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has published the new standard for Carriages and Strollers: ASTM F833:2015. The effective date by JPMA is on July 1 of 2016.
美国实验材料协会发布童车新版标准ASTM F833-2015，美国青少年产品制造协会规定此标准于2016年7月1日正式生效

The specification establishes safety performance requirements, test method, and labeling requirements to minimize the hazard to children presented by carriages and strollers as identified in the introduction.

本标准规范了童车的安全和性能要求，测试方法，以及标签标识，使童车给儿童的危害最小化

The below is the main changes for your reference: 以下是主要更新：

Revision to allow products used as car seats which convert to stroller using same restraint as car seat to be exempt from stroller restraint system anchor points and crotch strap location requirements;

允许可以转换成童车座椅的汽车儿童座椅免于童车束缚带固定点以及跨带固定点的要求

Revision to address passive containment for trays/grab bars;

关注了托盘和扶手杠带来的卡陷危害

A requirement was added for static load on foot rest, to accompany existing test method;

基于现有的测试方法，增加了脚踏板的静载测试，

Clarified warning requirements for jogging strollers

阐明了慢跑手推车的警告语要求

2. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has published the new standard for Hand held infant carriers: ASTM F2050:2016. The effective date is hold for CFR. The previous version is ASTM F2050-13a
美国实验材料协会发布婴儿手提篮新版标准ASTM F2050-2016。旧版本为ASTM F2050-13a

The specification establishes safety performance requirements, test method, and labeling requirements to minimize the hazard to children presented by carriages and strollers as identified in the introduction.

本标准规范了手提婴儿篮的性能要求，测试方法，和标签要求，旨在提升婴儿和看护者的安全使用

The below is the main changes for your reference: 以下是主要更新：

- o -Added statement in clause 8.3.2.1 to identify that bassinets and cradles are products intended for unsupervised sleep and hence the statement, 'NEVER leave child unattended', does not apply to them.
- o 标准明确了摇篮使用是可以无人监护，但本标准中手提婴儿篮必须标注“不能让婴儿处于无人监护下”，

The new standard will be submitted to the CPSC, who will advise adoption or rejection of the standard upon review. Until then, the CFR follows the original standard reference.
CPSC会进一步决定是否把此标准列入法规效力中，在此之前可采用旧标准

3. USA - CPSC Publishes Final Rule on Safety Standard for Portable Hook-On Chairs (16 CFR 1233)
美国 - 消费品安全委员会公布便携式钩接式座椅安全标准的最终法规-16CFR1233

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has published the final rule on the new federal safety standard (16 CFR 1233) for portable hook-on chairs. As proposed, portable hook-on chairs shall comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F1235-15 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Portable Hook-On Chairs. The final rule shall be effective from 28 September, 2016.

美国消费品安全委员会颁布便携式钩接式座椅最终的联邦安全法规（16 CFR 1233）。根据提案，便携式钩接式座椅必须符合标准消费者安全规范 ASTM F1235的要求。该法规从2016年9月28日开始实施。

The ASTM standard F1235-15 specifies the appropriate ages and weights for children using portable hook-on chairs as “between the ages of six months and three years and who weigh no more than 37 lb (16.8 kg).”

ASTM F1235适用于使用年龄为6个月~3岁，重量不超过37磅的儿童便携式桌边椅。

Manufacturer shall ensure that all portable hook-on chairs shall comply with the following general, performance, marking and labeling, as well as instructional literature requirements as stated in the standard:

制造商应该确保所有的便携式钩接式座椅符合下面的一般性，性能，标识和标签，以及说明性文字要求：

General requirements 一般性要求

1. Sharp points 尖点利边
2. Small parts 小物件
3. Lead in paint 涂层含铅量
4. Wood parts 木头部件
5. Latching and locking mechanisms 安全锁止装置
6. Scissoring, shearing, and pinching (including during detachment from table support surface) 剪切挤压点
7. Exposed coil springs 弹簧
8. Openings 开口
9. Labeling 标签信息
10. Protective components 保护件

Performance requirements and test methods 性能要求和测试方法

1. Chair drop test 跌落测试
2. Static load test 静态负载测试
3. Seat and seat back disengagement test 座椅及靠背分离测试
4. Chair bounce test 冲击测试
5. Chair pull/push test 推拉测试
6. Restraint system performance requirements and tests 束缚系统性能要求和测试
7. Openings and passive crotch restraint system 开口和胯带束缚系统
8. Scissoring, shearing, and pinching disengagement test 剪切挤压测试

Marking and labeling 标识和标签
Instructional literature 说明性文字



欧盟 Euro Union



欧盟-食品容器 EU-Food Contact Material



美国 United State



加拿大 Canada

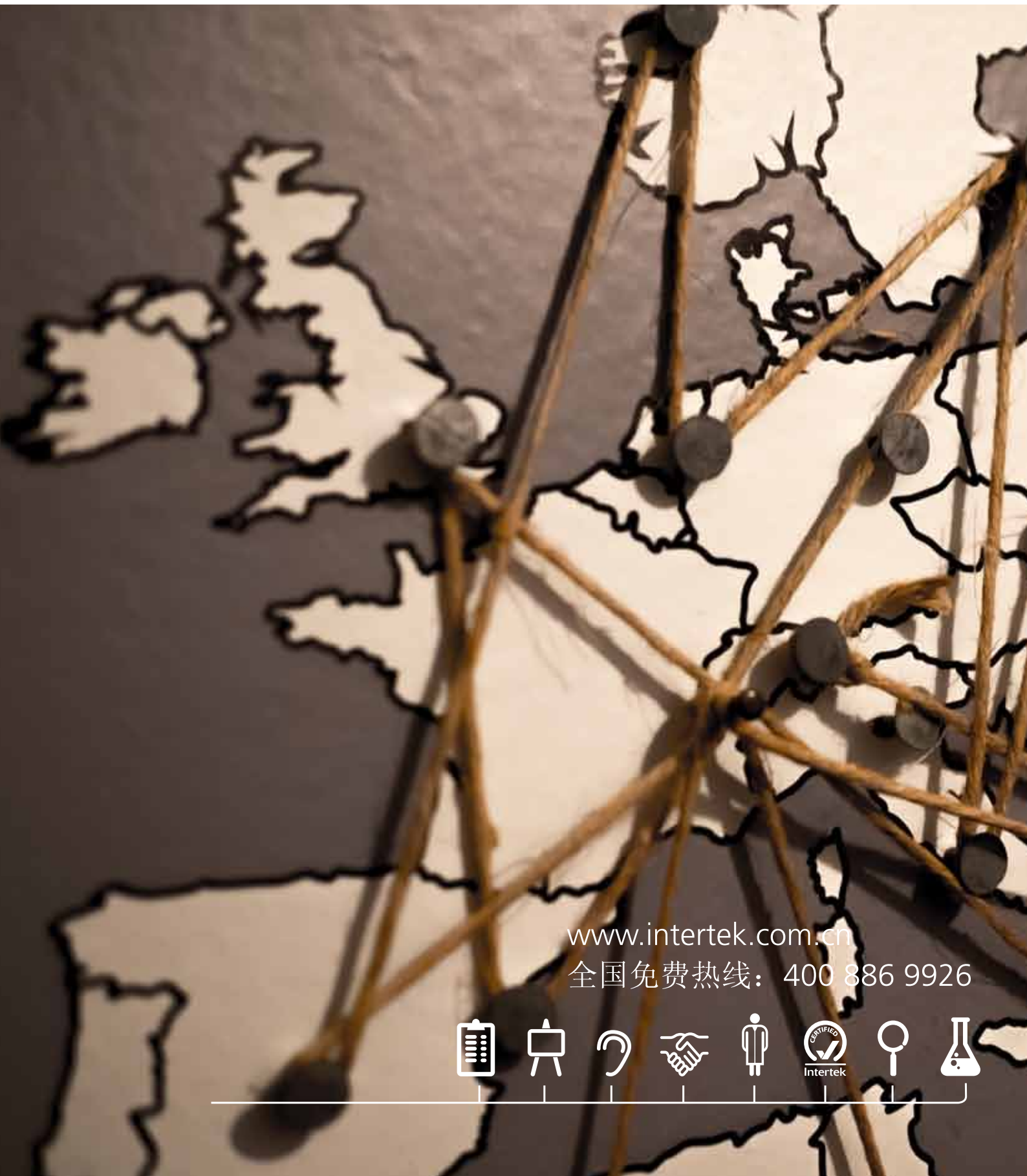


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