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1. New Jersey/USA - Approved Banning Products Containing Asbestos (4/1/2019)

新泽西州/美国-批准禁止含有石棉的产品 (4/1/2019)

The State of New Jersey has approved Bill No. A4416 to prohibit the sale, offering for sale or distribution of any product containing asbestos. The new provision shall take effect on 1 November 2019.

美国新泽西州已批准法案A4416, 禁止销售, 提供销售或者分销任何含有石棉的产品。该法案将于2019年11月1日起生效

As defined in the New Jersey Statutes (C.34:5A-34), "asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite, tremolite, and actinolite.

根据新泽西州法规 (C.34:5A-34) 的定义, “石棉”是指温石棉, 青石棉, 铁石棉, 直闪石棉, 透闪石棉和阳起石棉

2. Maine/USA - Proposed Designating PFOS as Priority Chemical for Children Products (4/4/2019)

缅因州/美国-提议将PFOS确定为儿童产品的优先化学物质 (4/4/2019)

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection has drafted Chapter 890 for designating perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) as a priority chemical for certain children's products. Same as regulations for other priority chemicals like formaldehyde and phthalates, comparable reporting requirements are expected in the new rule. Here are the highlights of the draft:

缅因州环境保护部已起草法规第890章, 将全氟辛烷磺酸 (PFOS) 确定为某些儿童产品的优先化学物质。同其它优先化学物质, 如甲醛和邻苯二甲酸盐的法规一样, 新法规中预计会有类似的申报要求。草案的要点如下:

Regulated children's products受管控的儿童产品

Children's products to be regulated by Chapter 890 include:

缅因州法规第890章管控的儿童产品包括:

- Child care articles 儿童护理产品
- Children's clothing 童装
- Children's footwear 童鞋
- Children's sleepwear 儿童睡衣
- Children's toys (excluding helmets, goggles and other personal protective equipment for sports and recreation activities)

儿童玩具 (不包括头盔、护目镜以及其它用于体育和娱乐活动的个人防护设备)

- Cookware, tableware, reusable food and beverage containers 炊具、餐具、可重复使用的食品和饮料容器
- Cosmetics and personal care products 化妆品和个人护理产品
- Craft supplies 手工材料
- Electronic devices 电子设备
- Household furniture and furnishings 家具和家居装饰产品

Exempted products are 豁免的产品包括:

- Used products 二手商品
- Food and beverage packaging, unless those which are intentionally marketed or intended for use by children under three years of age

食品和饮料包装, 除非有意售卖给三岁以下儿童或打算供三岁以下儿童使用

- Motor vehicles, except detachable car seats 除可拆卸的汽车座椅外的运输工具

Reporting requirements申报要求

Manufacturers or distributors of the listed children's products that contain intentionally added amounts of PFOS shall report the following information to the department:

含有有意添加PFOS的所列儿童产品的制造商或分销商应申报以下信息：

- a. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor 制造商或分销商的名称和地址
- b. Name, address and phone number of the contact person for the manufacturer or distributor

制造商或分销商联系人的名字、地址和电话号码

- c. Description of the products containing PFOS, including:

含有PFOS的产品描述信息, 包括:

- Overall size of the products and/or product components containing PFOS; and
含有PFOS的产品和/或产品的零部件的外形尺寸; 以及
- Whether the products or components containing PFOS can be placed in the mouth (i.e. smaller than 5 cm

in one dimension)

含有PFOS的产品或产品零部件是否能放入口中(即其在三维方向任意一维尺寸小于5厘米)

- d. Amount of PFOS in each unit of reported product 申报产品每个单元中PFOS的含量
- e. Function of PFOS in the reported product 申报产品中PFOS的功能
- f. Number of product units sold or distributed in Maine or nationally 产品在缅因州或全国销售的数量
- g. Any other relevant information 其他相关的任何信息

Reporting deadline申报截止日期

The deadline for reporting children's products containing PFOS shall be 180 days after the effective date of this rule, or within 30 days of the sale if the products start to be sold after the 180-day reporting period ends.

含有PFOS的儿童产品的申报截止日期为: 本规则生效日期后180天内; 或在销售后30天内申报, 如果该产品在180天申报期结束后才开始销售。

Waiver of reporting requirements 申报要求的豁免

Manufacturers may request a waiver of the reporting requirements in accordance with Department Rule 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 880(5)(C).

制造商可根据部门法规06-096 C.M.R. ch. 880(5)(C)的规定要求豁免申报。

Note: 备注:

- “Children’s product” means a consumer product intended for, made for or marketed for use by children under 12 years of age.

“儿童产品”是指供12岁以下儿童使用以及为12岁以下儿童制造或销售的消费品。

- “Child care article” means a children’s product designed or intended by the manufacturer to facilitate sleep or the feeding of children or to help children with sucking or teething.

“儿童护理用品”是指制造商为促进儿童睡眠、喂养、帮助儿童吸吮或出牙而设计或制造的儿童产品。

- “Craft supplies” means any art supply sold for the use of a child under the age of 12 years for the purpose of making something in a carefully skillful way using one’s hands, including but not limited to specialty papers, glue, writing utensils, and colour enhancers.

“手工材料”是指为12岁以下儿童用于手工制作所使用而销售的艺术材料, 包括但不限于特种纸、胶水、书写用具和颜色增强剂。

3. Macau - Approved Prohibition on Asbestos and Asbestos Products (4/12/2019)

澳门 - 批准禁止使用石棉及石棉制品 (4/12/2019)

The Macau Special Administrative Region has published Executive Order No. 48/2019 to prohibit import and transit of asbestos and asbestos products. The Order shall be effective immediately.

澳门特别行政区已公布第48/2019号行政命令，禁止进口和过境石棉及石棉制品。该禁令应立即生效。

Prohibited substances and articles 违禁物质和物品

Substances and articles which are prohibited from import and transit are listed in the table attached to the Order, including:

禁止进口和过境的物质和物品列在订单的附表中，包括：

- a) Asbestos fibres 石棉纤维
 - i) Crocidolite 青石棉
 - ii) Actinolite 阳起石
 - iii) Anthophyllite 直闪石
 - iv) Amosite 长闪石
 - v) Tremolite 透闪石
 - vi) Chrysotile 温石棉
 - vii) Other asbestos fibres 其他石棉纤维
- b) Articles containing any of the above-mentioned asbestos fibres 含有上述任何石棉纤维的物品

Exemption from prohibition 禁用豁免：

The following substances and articles containing asbestos fibres shall be exempted from the prohibition:

下列含有石棉纤维的物质和物品不受禁令限制：

- a) Substances intended for use in laboratory research or as reference standards
用于实验室研究或作为参考标准的物质
- b) Articles containing asbestos fibres in which: 含有石棉纤维的物品，其中：
 - i) Their asbestos-free substitutes do not exist; and 不存在无石棉替代品；以及
 - ii) Their absence causes serious disruption to the public services, causes serious security problems or endangers human lives. 缺少石棉会造成公共服务严重中断，造成严重安全问题或者危及人身安全的。

4. Australia - Approved Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Safety Standard 2018 Incorporate with Amendments (4/15/2019)

澳大利亚-经批准的消费品（自动平衡踏板车）安全标准2018，包括修订版（4/15/2019）

The Australia Government has published Legislative Instrument Compilation on the Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Safety Standard 2018 which consolidated the content of the Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Amendments Safety Standard 2019. The effective date of the Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Safety Standard 2018 shall be extended to 16 July 2021. In the meantime, the Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Amendments Safety Standard 2019 shall be repealed (on 10 April 2019).

澳大利亚政府发布了《2018年消费品（自动平衡踏板车）安全标准》的立法文书汇编，该标准整合了《2019年消费品（自动平衡踏板车）修订安全标准》的内容。消费品（自动平衡踏板车）安全标准2018的生效日期应延长至2021年7月16日。同时，2019年《消费品（自平衡踏板车）安全标准修正案》将于2019年4月10日废止。

The latest compilation of the Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Safety Standards 2018 aimed to extend the deadline of the effective date and the amend the section number of UL 2272 which a self-balancing scooter shall comply with.

2018年最新的消费品(自动平衡踏板车)安全标准汇编旨在延长生效日期的最后期限,并修订了自平衡踏板车应遵守的UL 2272的章节号。

Here are the highlights of the latest compilation of the Consumer Goods (Self-balancing Scooters) Safety Standard 2018:

以下是最新汇编的《2018年消费品(自动平衡踏板车)安全标准》的要点:

Self-balancing scooter means a ride-on device that: 自动平衡滑板车是指一种骑乘装置,其:

- has 1 or 2 wheels; and有1或2个轮子;以及
- has no steering grips, seat or handlebars; and没有转向手柄、座椅或把手;以及
- is powered by a lithium-ion battery that is rechargeable via connection to a mains power supply. 由锂离子电池供电,该电池可通过连接到主电源进行充电。

A self-balancing scooter shall comply with the either of following requirements set out in (1) or (2):

自平衡踏板车应符合(1)或(2)中规定的下列要求之一:

1. A self-balancing scooter shall comply with the following requirements: 自平衡踏板车应符合下列要求:

- a. IEC 62133-2:2017; and IEC 62133-2:2017以及
- b. one of the following: 以下之一
 - i. section 11 (heating) of IEC 60335 - 1:2010+AMD1:2013+AMD2:2016, as amended by Annex B to that standard;

根据该标准附件B修订的IEC 60335-1:2010+AMD1:2013+AMD2:2016的第11节(加热);

- ii. section 11 (heating) of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011, as amended by Annex B to that standard;

经该标准附件B修订的AS/NZS 60335.1:2011的第11节(加热);

- iii. section 11 (heating) of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011, as amended by Annex B to that standard and section 11 (heating) of AS/NZS 60335.2.201:2016; and

经该标准附件B修订的AS/NZS 60335.1:2011的第11节(加热)和AS/NZS 60335.2.201:2016第11节(加热);以及

- c. one of the following: 以下之一

- i. section 19 (abnormal operation) of IEC 60335 - 1:2010+AMD1:2013+AMD2:2016, as amended by Annex B to that standard;

根据该标准附件B修订的IEC 60335-1:2010+AMD1:2013+AMD2:2016第19节(异常操作);

- ii. section 19 (abnormal operation) of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011, as amended by Annex B to that standard;

经该标准附件B修订的AS/NZS 60335.1:2011第19节(异常操作);

- iii. section 19 (abnormal operation) of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011, as amended by Annex B to that standard and section 19 (abnormal operation) of AS/NZS 60335.2.201:2016.

经该标准附件B修订的AS/NZS 60335.1:2011第19节(异常操作)和AS/NZS 60335.2.201:2016第19节(异常操作)。

2. A self-balancing scooter shall comply with the following provisions of UL 2272 (Amended in this Compilation): 自平衡踏板车应符合UL 2272(在本汇编中修订)的以下规定:

- a. section 12 (fuses); 第12节(保险丝);
- b. subsections 16.1 to 16.5 (protective circuits and safety analysis); 第16.1至16.5小节(保护电路和安全分析);
- c. section 17 (cells); 第17节(零件);
- d. section 24 (overcharge test); 第24节(过充试验);
- e. section 25 (short circuit test); 第25节(短路测试);
- f. section 27 (temperature test); 第27节(温度试验);
- g. section 28 (imbalanced charging test). 第28节(不平衡充电试验)。

5. Taiwan - Draft Amendments to Prohibit the Use of Mercury (4/15/2019)

台湾-修订了对汞的使用的限制规定

The Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) of Taiwan has proposed the amendments on certain provisions in "Categories and Management of Handling for Toxic Chemical Substances" under the Notice No. 1088000113 regarding the prohibition of using mercury on Mercury. Here are the highlights (proposed amendments are highlighted in blue):

台湾环保部提出了通告1088000113的《有害化学品处理的分类和管理》中关于使用汞的限制相关的几处修订,下面是主要内容(修改部分用蓝色标记):

Prohibitions on mercury对汞的禁令

1. Prohibit to use in the manufacture of insecticides for grains 禁止用于生产农作物的杀虫剂中;
2. Prohibit to use in the manufacture of thermometers 禁止用于生产温度计中;
3. Prohibit to use in industrial catalysts 禁止用于工业催化剂中;
4. Prohibit to use in the manufacture of certain fluorescent lamps from 1 January 2021;
从2021年1月1日起,禁止用于某些类别的荧光灯中;
5. From 1 January 2021 unless otherwise specified prohibit to use in manufacture of items such as batteries, switches and relays, non-electronic measuring devices like barometers, hygrometers, manometers, sphygmomanometers, hydrometers, etc..
如无其他规定,从2021年1月1日起,禁止用于其他产品的生产中,例如电池、开关和继电器,以及其他的非电动测量设备如气压表、湿度计、压力计、血压计、比重计等。

Exemptions 豁免

1. Research, testing and education 科研、测试和教育用品;
2. Metallurgy (process extractant), manufacture of lens coating 冶金、透镜镀膜的生产;
3. Manufacture of amalgam and its compounds, and alloys 汞和汞的化合物以及汞合金的生产;
4. Manufacture of the fluorescent lamps other than those specified in the prohibitions 不在禁令类别中的荧光灯的生产;
5. Manufacture of very high accuracy capacitance and loss measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays in monitoring and control instruments with a maximum mercury content of 20 mg per bridge, switch or relay, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available
高精度电容和损耗测量电桥、在监视及控制设备中每个电桥汞含量不超过20mg的高频率射频开关和继电器、不能由无汞部件替代的开关或继电器的生产;
6. Manufacture of non-electronic measuring devices installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available, such as barometers, hygrometers, manometers, sphygmomanometers, hydrometers
安装在大型设备中或者高精度测量设备中的不能由无汞产品替代的非电动测量设备如气压表、湿度计、压力计、血压计、比重计;
7. Manufacture of experimental reagents 实验试剂的生产;
8. Cleaning of mercury impurities 汞类杂质的清理;
9. Manufacture of button silver oxide batteries with a mercury content of less than 2 % and button zinc air batteries with a mercury content of less than 2 %
汞含量低于2%的氧化银纽扣电池和汞含量低于2%的锌空气纽扣电池;
10. Manufacture of products for calibrating instruments or for use as reference standards
用于校准仪器或者参考标准的产品的生产。

6. Italy - Approved New Substance for Plastic Food Contact Materials (4/17/2019)

意大利 - 批准用于塑料食品接触材料的新物质 (4/17/2019)

The Ministry of Health of Italy has published Decree No. 30 of 2019 to authorise a substance for plastic food contact materials. The Decree shall enter into force on 24 April 2019.

意大利卫生部发布了2019年第30号法令，授权使用塑料食品接触材料。该法令将于2019年4月24日生效。

The newly authorised substance, N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(2-hydroxypropyl)adipamide, can be used as a coating material on metals. It shall be listed in Part A, Section 1, Annex II of Decree of 21 March 1973 on "Hygiene rules for packaging, containers and utensils intended to come into contact with foodstuffs or personal-use products".

新授权的物质N,N,N',N'-四(2-羟丙基)己二胺，可作为金属涂层材料。1973年3月21日关于“预期与食品或个人用产品接触的包装、容器和器具的卫生规则”的法令附件二，A部分第1节应列明。

The usage conditions are as follows 使用条件如下:

Authorised substance 授权的物质	Conditions, limitations and tolerances of use 使用条件、限制和公差
N,N,N',N'-tetrakis (2-hydroxypropyl)-adipamide N,N,N',N'-四(2-羟丙基)己二胺	For the production of polymeric dispersions of functionalised polyolefins with acrylic and/or anhydride groups used as coatings on metals, at a maximum percentage of 6 % in respect to the dry weight of dispersion. 用于生产功能化聚烯烃的聚合分散体，其丙烯酸和/或酸酐基团用作金属涂层，其相对于分散体干重的最大百分比为 6%。 For all types of foodstuffs, under sterilisation and/or pasteurisation contact conditions followed by prolonged storage at room temperature or below. 所有种类的食物，在消毒及/或巴氏杀菌的情况下接触，然后在室温或以下长期贮存

7. Egypt - Executive Regulation of the Consumer Protection Law No.181 of 2018 (4/25/2019)

埃及-2018年第181号消费者保护法实施条例 (4/25/2019)

The Cabinet of Ministers of Egypt has issued Decree No.822 of 2019 publishing new executive regulation of the Consumer Protection Law No.181 of 2018. The executive regulation has been effective. The Consumer Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 67 of 2006 shall be repealed. Here are the highlights:

埃及政府发布了2019年第822号法令，即2018年第181号《消费者保护法》新的执行条例，现已生效。同时作为2006年第67号法令颁布的《消费者保护法》废止。以下是摘要：

General requirements:

- The supplier shall abide by the rules of health and safety and quality standards and guarantee the consumer that its products are in accordance with the Egyptian standards, or in accordance with international standards adopted in Egypt in the absence of Egyptian standards, all depending on the nature of the product.
- The supplier shall clearly inform the consumer of all essential information about the products, in particular the source of the product, its components, characteristics and method of use, if it has a particular method of use, expected results of use, total price and how to pay. The information shall be according to the possible methods, which shall be accessible to the consumer.
- The supplier shall inform the consumer of the total price of the product by writing clearly on the product itself or its packaging, or by placing a sticker of the total price on the product or its packaging, or by placing it clearly on the product supply units, according to the nature of the product.
- The service provider shall clearly state the provided service information, its characteristics and timing, and the overall price to be obtained in the places where they are provided to the consumer.

一般要求:

1. 供应商应遵守健康、安全和质量标准的规定,并向消费者保证其产品符合埃及标准,或在没有埃及标准的情况下符合埃及及认可的国际标准,所有这些都取决于产品的特点。
2. 供应商应明确告知消费者有关产品的所有基本信息,尤其是产品产地、组件、特性和使用方法(如果有特定的使用方法)、预期用途、价格和付款方式。信息应按照消费者可获取的途径提供。
3. 供应商应当根据产品的特点,在产品或者其包装上写明产品的价格,或者在产品或者其包装上贴上产品价格标签,或者在产品供应单上注明产品价格,以此告知消费者。
4. 销售商应当说明其提供的销售信息、特点、时间,以及在向消费者提供服务的地点应当获得的价格。

Labelling requirements:

1. The supplier shall state the following information on the products:
 - a. Name of the product.
 - b. Country of origin.
 - c. Name of the producer, or the importer and his/her trade name, address and trade mark if any.
 - d. Productions date.
 - e. Expiry date of products with a period of validity for consumption.
 - f. Conditions of trading, storage and usage.
 - g. Types, features, dimensions, weights and ingredients.
 - h. Warranty period for the products covered by the guarantee.
 - i. Life span.

In the cases where the use of the product may harm the consumer's health and safety, the supplier shall state on the product that indicates the correct way of using the product, and how to prevent potential harms and how to treat them if harms occur.

2. The supplier shall place on the products the information required by the Egyptian standards or the Consumer Protection Law or this regulation in a manner that makes it easier to read, considering the following:
 - a. The information shall be written in Arabic, and may be written in two or more languages, one of which shall be Arabic.
 - b. The information shall be written in a way that cannot be removed.
 - c. The information shall be on the product itself. If this is not applicable, it shall be printed or written on the label attached to the product or on its packaging in a way that is difficult to remove.
 - d. It shall not state any information that would deceive or mislead the consumer

标签要求:

1. 供应商应声明产品的以下信息:
 - a. 产品名称。
 - b. 原产国。
 - c. 生产商或进口商的名称及其商品名、地址和商标(如有)。
 - d. 生产日期。
 - e. 对于具有使用期限的产品,应提供对应的有效期。
 - f. 运输、储存和使用条件。
 - g. 产品类型、特征、尺寸、重量和成分。
 - h. 产品的保修期。
 - i. 预期寿命。

在某些条件下使用产品可能损害消费者健康和安全性时,供应商应在产品上说明正确使用产品的方法,如何防止潜在的危害,以及在发生危害时的处理方法。

2. 供应商应将埃及标准、消费者保护法或本执行条例要求的信息体现在产品上, 以便于阅读, 并考虑以下内容:

- a. 信息应以阿拉伯语书写, 可以用两种或两种以上的语言书写, 其中一种应为阿拉伯语。
- b. 信息的印刷应牢固。
- c. 信息应体现在产品本身上。如果不适用, 应以牢固的方式将其印刷或打印在产品标签或其包装上。
- d. 信息不得欺骗或误导消费者。

Note:

The new Consumer Protection Law No.181 of 2018 was published on 13 September 2018 and has been effective from 13 December 2018.

备注:

2018年第181号新消费者保护法于2018年9月13日发布, 自2018年12月13日起生效。

8. USA - Final Rule on the Restriction on the Discontinues Uses of Asbestos (40 CFR 721.11095) (4/26/2019)

美国 - 关于停止使用石棉的限制的最终规则 (40 CFR 721.11095) (4/26/2019)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published Final Rule to restrict the discontinued uses of asbestos (40 CFR 721.11095) and it shall be effective on 24 June 2019.

美国环境保护署 (EPA) 已公布最终规则以限制石棉的停产使用 (40 CFR 721.11095), 并将于2019年6月24日生效。

EPA has promulgated a rule to ensure that any discontinued uses of asbestos cannot re-enter the marketplace without EPA review. According to the Final Rule, 40 CFR 721.11095 shall be newly added. The chemical substance identified as asbestos* shall be subject to reporting for the significant new use, which is manufacturing (including importing) or processing for any of the following uses:

EPA颁布了一项规则, 以确保在没有EPA审查的情况下, 任何已停止使用的石棉都无法重新进入市场。 根据最终规则, 新增40 CFR 721.11095。 被确定为石棉*的化学物质应报告其重要新用途, 即用于以下任何用途的制造 (包括进口) 或加工:

1. Adhesives, sealants, roof and non-roof coatings;
2. Arc chutes;
3. Beater-add gaskets;
4. Cement products;
5. Extruded sealant tape and other tape;
6. Filler for acetylene cylinders;
7. Friction materials;
8. High grade electrical paper;
9. Millboard;
10. Missile liner;
11. Packings;
12. Pipeline wrap;
13. Reinforced plastics;
14. Roofing felt;
15. Separators in fuel cells and batteries;
16. Vinyl-asbestos floor tile;
17. Woven products;
18. Other building products; or
19. Any other use of asbestos.

1. 粘合剂, 密封剂, 屋顶和非屋顶涂料;
2. 弧形滑槽;
3. 打浆垫圈;
4. 水泥制品;
5. 挤压密封胶带和其他胶带;
6. 乙炔瓶填料;
7. 摩擦材料;
8. 高档电纸;
9. 层压板;
10. 导弹衬垫;
11. 包装;
12. 管道包裹;
13. 增强塑料;
14. 屋顶毡;
15. 燃料电池和电池的分离器;
16. 乙烯基石棉地砖;
17. 编织产品;
18. 其他建筑产品; 或者
19. 石棉的任何其他用途。

However, the significant new use shall not include the following:

但是, 重要的新用途不应包括以下内容:

1. Diaphragms for use in chlorine and sodium hydroxide production;
 2. Sheet gaskets for use in chemical manufacturing;
 3. Brake blocks in oil drilling equipment;
 4. Aftermarket automotive brakes/ linings;
 5. Other vehicle friction products; or
 6. Other gaskets.
 7. The manufacture (including importation) or processing of the asbestos-containing products identified in 40 CFR 763.165, which shall continue to be prohibited.
1. 用于生产氯和氢氧化钠的隔膜;
 2. 用于化学制造的板垫片;
 3. 石油钻探设备中的制动块;
 4. 售后市场汽车刹车/衬里;
 5. 其他车辆摩擦产品; 或者
 6. 其他垫圈。
 7. 制造 (包括进口) 或加工中确定的含石棉产品 40 CFR 763.165, 该产品应继续被禁止。

In addition, the person who intends to manufacture (including import) or process the asbestos for the significant new use shall comply with the notice requirement and procedures (40 CFR 721.25).

此外, 有意制造 (包括进口) 或处理重要新用途石棉的人应遵守通知要求和程序 (40 CFR 721.25)。

*: Asbestos is defined by 15 U.S.C. 2642(3) as the asbestiform varieties of chrysotile (serpentine), crocidolite (riebeckite), amosite (cummingtonite/grunerite), anthophyllite, tremolite or actinolite.

*: 石棉由 15 U.S.C. 2642(3) 定义为温石棉 (蛇形)、番茄石 (riebeckite类)、铁石棉 (cummingtonite/grunerite)、无底石、透闪石或阳起石的亚硫酸盐品种。

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