



## Jewelry Recall Notifications-2023 report 3

Jewelry brings some beauty to human, but it may impact people’s health when containing hazardous substances. To protect public health, EU, UK, US, Canada and other countries have established special warning notification mechanism to prevent or restrict the marketing or use of products posing a serious risk to the health and safety of consumers.

35 notifications information in report 3, third quarter of 2023 on jewelry, are from Germany, Sweden, Estonia, Finland, Poland, UK, US and Canada. Among the notified cases, up to 26 notifications of jewelry are from China among all those notifications. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical content and physical sharp points/sharp edges hazard. The chemical content included excessive levels of lead, cadmium and nickel release.

Risk	Regulation/ Standard	Notifica-tion count	Products
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Lead</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII, CCPSA(SOR/2018-82), CPSIA	11	Earrings, Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, Jewelry kit
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Cadmium</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	12	Earrings, Neckwear, Hand Jewelry, , Jewelry set
Releases an excessive amount of <b>Nickel</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	4	Earrings, Neckwear, Jewelry set
Contains excessive amounts of <b>Lead</b> and contains excessive amounts of <b>Cadmium</b> .	REACH ANNEX XVII	7	Earrings, Brooch, Jewelry set
sharp points/sharp edges hazard	CCPSA	1	Jewelry set

### Recall reason analysis.

1. Among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium content was the largest, as high as 54%, ranking first; the second was the lead, which accounted for 51%; the third was the nickel release, Reached 11%. This indicates that the problem of excessive lead and cadmium content in products is particularly serious. It should be noted that there was also one recall in the quarter due to a sharp points/sharp edges hazard.

2. According to the information in the notification summary table, there are a wide variety of products with excessive lead and cadmium content, which is because jewelry products mostly contain alloy materials, and metal is a high-risk material in the lead and cadmium. REACH regulation require that the lead content of jewelry metal materials should not exceed 500ppm, and the cadmium content should not exceed 100ppm .

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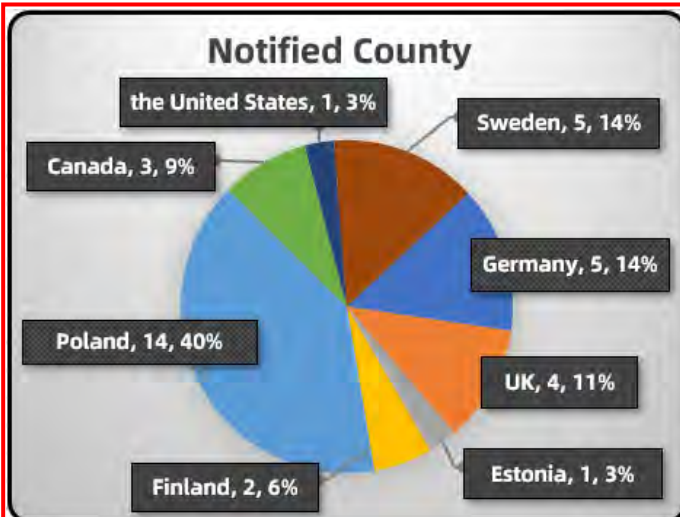
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### Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

1. Most of the lead and cadmium content in the jewelry recall this quarter are alloy jewelry. And the excessive lead and cadmium content of this kind of jewelry is caused by the unqualified alloy smelting process, need more attention needs to be paid to the raw material selection of the product.
2. The metal coating is prone to excessive nickel release due to uneven electroplating technology.

### sharp points/sharp edges reason analysis.

Due to unreasonable design, insufficient structural strength, insufficient material firmness and other reasons, products may be crack to form sharp points/sharp edges after tearing, falling and other abusive behaviors and cause harm to users.



In the third quarter of 2023, 35 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

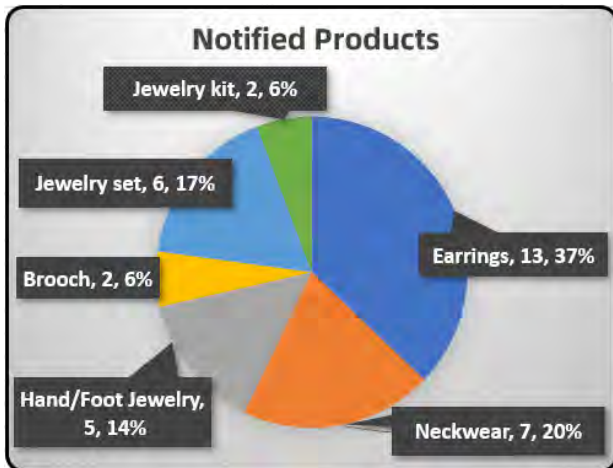
- According to the reporting country .
  - (1) Poland reported 14 products, accounting for 40%, ranking first.
  - (2) Germany and Sweden ranked second with 14% of notifications.
  - (3) The UK ranked third with 11%.
  - (4) For the first time this year, there were two recall alerts in Finland, accounting for 6%.

Poland had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. Germany and Sweden still continued the high regulatory intensity of the last quarter, and jewelry exported to Germany and Sweden need to maintain product compliance verification. In addition, although the number of recalls in the UK, Estonia, Canada, and the United States is relatively small, the steady reporting of several consecutive quarters also reflects that the product compliance requirements in these markets are still relatively strict, and it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of product compliance in these markets.



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Continue:



In the third quarter of 2023, 35 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

• According to product category :

- (1) Earrings were recalled at 13, accounting for 37%, ranking first .
- (2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) recalled at 7, accounting for 20%, ranking second .
- (3) Jewelry set were recalled at 6, accounting for 17%, ranking , ranking third .

(4) Hand/Foot Jewelry recalls accounted for 14%. Jewelry kit and brooch recalls accounted for 6% each.

The main reasons include:

- (1) Product demand or export quantity is different.
- (2) The production materials selected by the industry for different types of products are different.
- (3) Due to structural differences, different types of products have different production processes, etc.

Based on the above, for enterprises related to artificial jewelry products, on the one hand, they need to understand the relevant laws and regulations/standard requirements of the export market countries/regions. On the other hand, they should combine recent recall data and analysis in the supply chain of product selection, processing, and mass production. Strengthen management and control efforts to ensure the safety and environmental protection of exported products.

参考网站:

- <https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls>  
<https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/>  
<https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en/search/site>  
<https://www.gov.uk/product-safety-alerts-reports-recalls?>

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## 饰品召回通报预警—2023年第3期

为了保障消费者的合法权益，欧盟、英国、美国和加拿大等国建立了专门的预警通报机制，对不合格的仿真饰品进行通报。欧盟RAPEX系统、英国OPSS官网、美国CPSC官网以及加拿大Health Canada官网，定期公布在其境内出现的不安全产品的召回信息。此外，美国和加拿大还会对某些产品实施联合召回。

2023年第三季度（第25-36周），关于仿真首饰品的35则召回通报信息，来自德国、瑞典、爱沙尼亚、芬兰、波兰、英国、美国和加拿大。通报案例中中国出口的高达26例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标和物理尖点利边危害，化学物质含量中包括铅含量超标、镉含量超标和镍释放量超标。通报详情汇总如下：

通报原因	违反法规/标准	通报数量	涉及产品
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII, CCPSA (SOR/2018-82), CPSIA	11	耳饰、颈饰、手饰和饰品配件
镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	12	耳饰、颈饰、手饰和饰品套装
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	4	耳饰、颈饰和饰品套装
镉、铅超标	REACH ANNEX XVII	7	耳饰、胸针和饰品套装
尖点利边危害	CCPSA	1	饰品套装

### 召回原因简析：

1.本季度饰品召回涉及的化学物质中镉含量超标的案例最多，占比54%，位居第一；其次为铅含量超标占比51%，位居第二；第三则是镍释放超标达到11%。说明产品中铅镉含量超标的问题尤为严重。需要注意的是，本季度出现了一例尖点利边危害导致的召回。

2.根据通报汇总表的信息，铅镉含量超标的产品种类繁多，这是因为饰品产品中大多含有合金材质，而金属是铅镉的高风险材料，REACH法规要求饰品金属材料铅含量不得超过500ppm，镉含量不得超过100ppm。

### 化学物质超标的原因分析：

1.本季度饰品召回中铅、镉含量超标的大部分都是合金饰品，而此类饰品造成铅镉超标是因为合金冶炼工艺不合格造成，需要多关注产品的原材料选用。

2.金属镀层易出现镍释放量超标的情况是因为电镀工艺参差不齐造成的。

### 尖点利边的原因分析：

产品由于设计不合理、结构强度不够、材料坚固度不够等原因，经过撕裂、跌落等滥用行为后产生破裂形成尖点利边，对使用者产生危害。

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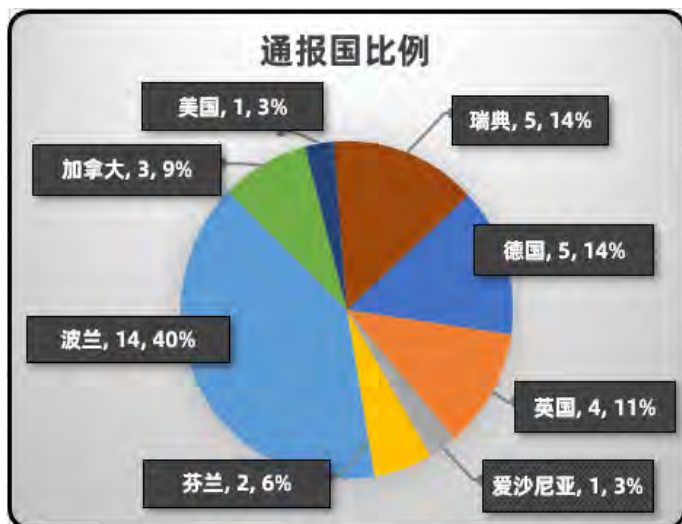
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## 饰品召回通报预警—2023年第3期

续:



2023年第三季度仿真首饰品的35则召回通报信息中,

• 按照通报国:

- (1) 波兰通报产品高达14则, 占比40%, 位居第一;
- (2) 德国和瑞典通报各占比14%, 位居第二;
- (3) 英国通报占比11%, 位居第三;
- (4) 本年度首次出现芬兰的召回预警, 共2则, 占比6%。

本季度波兰的召回数量位居第一, 出口该市场的饰品需要加强合规监管。德国和瑞典依旧延续了上一季度的高监管力度, 出口德国和瑞典的饰品需保持产品的合规性验证。除此之外, 虽然英国、爱沙尼亚、加拿大、美国的召回数量较少, 但是几个季度的连续出现通报也体现了这些市场的产品合规性要求还是比较严格, 需要加强监管出口这些市场的产品合规。

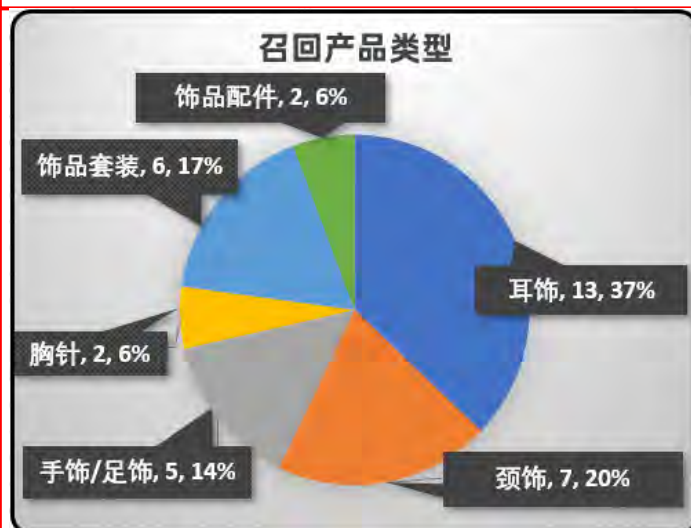
2023年第三季度仿真首饰品的35则召回通报信息中,

• 按照产品类别:

- (1) 耳饰召回为13则, 占比高达37%, 排名第一;
- (2) 颈饰召回为7则, 占比为20%, 排名第二;
- (3) 饰品套装召回为6则, 占比为17%, 排名第三;
- (4) 手饰/足饰召回占比14%, 饰品配件和胸针召回各占比6%。

以上数据表明, 不同类别的仿真首饰品召回比例有所不同, 主要原因包括:

- (1) 产品需求或出口数量不同;
- (2) 行业针对不同类别产品选取的生产材质不同;
- (3) 由于结构差异, 不同类别产品生产工艺不同, 等。



综合以上, 对于仿真首饰品相关企业, 一方面需要了解出口市场国家/地区的相关法规/标准要求, 另外一方面, 应结合近期召回数据及分析, 在产品选材、加工、大货生产等供应链环节加强管控力度, 保证出口产品安全环保。

参考网站:

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls>

<https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate-alerts/>

<https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en/search/site>

<https://www.gov.uk/product-safety-alerts-reports-recalls?>

备注: 以上图片均来自以上参考网站。

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