



## Jewelry Recall Notification-2025 report 4

Jewelry brings some beauty to human, but it may impact people's health when containing hazardous substances. To protect public health, EU, The UK, The US, Canada, Australia 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.

21 notifications information in report 4, fourth quarter of 2025 on jewelry, are from The UK, France, Sweden, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Germany and Australia. Among the notified cases, up to 14 notifications of jewelry are manufactured in China. Jewelry were notified because of excessive chemical substance content. The chemical substance included lead, cadmium, nickel, phthalates and asbestos. The details are presented in the following table:

Risk	Regulation/ Standard	Notification count	Products
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium.	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	9	Hand Jewelry, Earrings, Neckwear, Brooch
Releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	5	Hand Jewelry, Tongue Bar
Contains excessive amounts of Lead	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	2	Neckwear
Contains excessive amounts of Cadmium and releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	2	Earrings
Contains excessive amounts of Lead and releases an excessive amount of Nickel.	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	1	Neckwear
contains excessive amounts of phthalates.	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	1	Hand Jewelry
contains excessive amounts of asbestos.	Australia's asbestos ban	1	Earrings

### Recall reason analysis.

- According to the proportion of the notifications, among the chemical substances involved in jewelry recalls of this quarter, the amount of cases involving cadmium content was the largest, accounting for 45.8%, ranking first; the second was the nickel release, which accounted for 33.3%; the third was the lead content, which accounted for 12.5%. Recalls due to phthalates content account for 4.2% of the total cases. It should be noted that in this quarter, Australia recalled one case of earrings containing asbestos.
- 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.



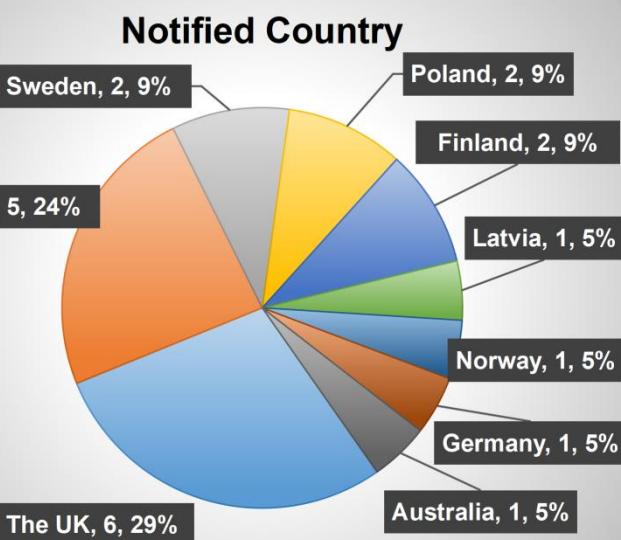


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### Analysis of the causes of excessive chemical substances:

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 plating is prone to excessive nickel release due to uneven electroplating technology.
3. Phthalates play a plasticizing role and widely added to polymer plastic materials, coatings, inks, and adhesives. When the jewelry contains these materials, attention should be paid to whether it meets the requirements of Entry 51 of REACH annex XVII for phthalates (sum of DEHP, DBP, BBP, DIBP less than 1000ppm).
4. Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous mineral, commonly used as a reinforcing material (e.g., in certain clays, insulation materials). It is highly toxic and carcinogenic to humans. Australia prohibits the import and export of fibrous asbestos (including materials containing fibrous asbestos). This recall case involves the detection of asbestos in the clay material of clay earrings.



In the fourth quarter of 2025, 21 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

- According to the reporting country .
- (1) The UK reported 6 products, accounting for 29%, ranking first.
- (2) France reported 5 products, accounting for 24%, ranking second.
- (3) Sweden, Poland and Finland share third place with 9% each.

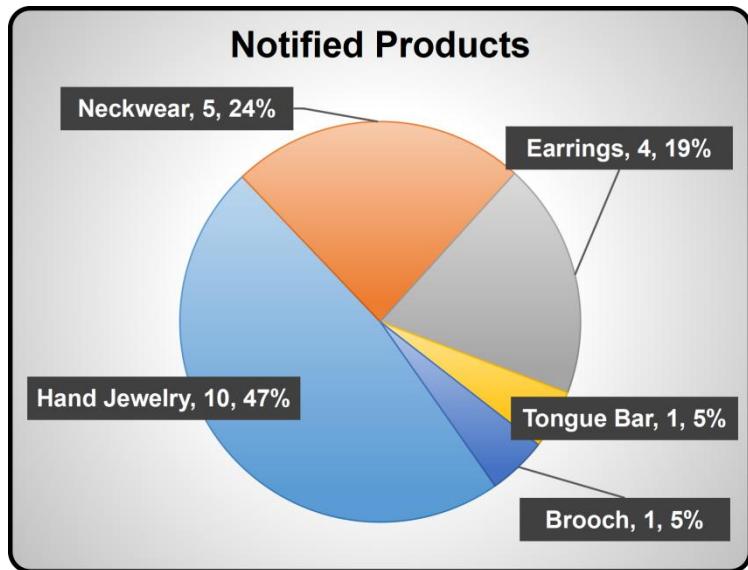
The UK had the highest number of recalls in the quarter, and jewelry exported to that market need to strengthen product compliance verification. In the proportion of notified countries, France , Sweden, Poland and Finland accounted for a total of 51%, the market compliance supervision is relatively strong, and it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of product compliance in these markets. In addition, it should be noted that there are also recalls in Latvia, Norway, Germany and Australia, and jewelry exported to these markets needs to maintain product compliance verification.





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In the fourth quarter of 2025, 21 recall notifications for imitation jewelry products,

• According to product category :

- (1) Hand Jewelry were recalled at 10, accounting for 47%, ranking first.
- (2) Neckwear (necklaces, pendants, etc.) were recalled at 5, accounting for 24%, ranking second.
- (3) Earrings were recalled at 4, accounting for 19%, ranking third.
- (4) Tongue Bar and Brooch recalls accounted for 5% 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.
- (4) When the product worn, the way contacting with human body is different, and the restriction requirements are different, such as the amount of nickel released.

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

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

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

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

<https://www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls>

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## 首饰召回通报预警—2025年第4期

首饰的广泛使用，创造了美的同时也威胁着身体健康。为了保障消费者的合法权益，欧盟、英国、美国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国建立了专门的预警通报机制，欧盟RAPEX系统、英国OPSS官网、美国CPSC官网、加拿大Health Canada官网以及澳大利亚ACCC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。

2025年第四季度（第40-52周），关于仿真首饰品的21则召回通报信息，来自英国、法国、瑞典、波兰、芬兰、拉脱维亚、挪威、德国和澳大利亚。通报案例中中国产的高达14例，涉及的通报原因为化学物质含量超标，化学物质包括铅、镉、镍、邻苯二甲酸酯和石棉。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
镉含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	9	手饰、耳饰、颈饰、胸针
镍释放量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	5	手饰、舌钉
铅含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	2	颈饰
镉、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	2	耳饰
铅、镍释放超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	1	颈饰
邻苯二甲酸酯含量超标	REACH ANNEX XVII; GPSR	1	手饰
石棉含量超标	Australia's asbestos ban	1	耳饰

### 召回原因简析：

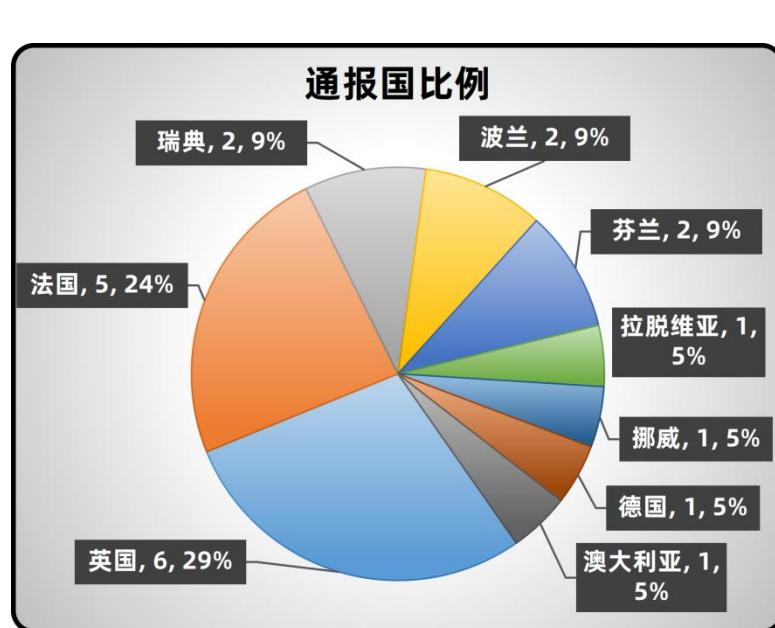
- 按通报原因占比，本季度首饰召回涉及的化学物质中镉含量超标最多，占比45.8%，位居第一；其次为镍释放量超标，占比33.3%，位居第二；铅含量超标占比12.5%，位居第三。邻苯二甲酸酯含量超标案例占比4.2%。需要注意的是，本季度澳大利亚召回了一例含有石棉的耳饰。
- 根据通报汇总表的信息，铅镉含量超标的产品种类繁多，这是因为首饰产品中大多含有合金材质，而金属是铅镉的高风险材料，这凸显了在首饰生产中对合金材料进行严格检测和监管的重要性。



## 首饰召回通报预警—2025年第4期

### 化学物质超标的召回原因分析：

1. 本季度首饰召回中铅、镉含量超标的大部分都是合金首饰，而此类首饰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。
3. 邻苯二甲酸酯是一类能起到塑化作用的化学物质，被广泛添加于塑化材料，如塑料、橡胶、涂料、油墨和粘合剂等，当首饰含有上述材料时，应关注其是否符合REACH附录17第51条款邻苯二甲酸酯的要求（DEHP、DBP、BBP、DIBP之和小于1000ppm）。
4. 石棉是一种天然纤维状矿物，常用于增强材料(如某些黏土、绝缘材料)，对人类具有高度毒性且具有致癌性。澳大利亚禁止纤维状石棉（含纤维状石棉的材料）进出口。本次召回案例是黏土耳环中的黏土材料检出石棉。



### 2025年第四季度仿真首饰品的21则召回通报信息中，

#### • 按照通报国：

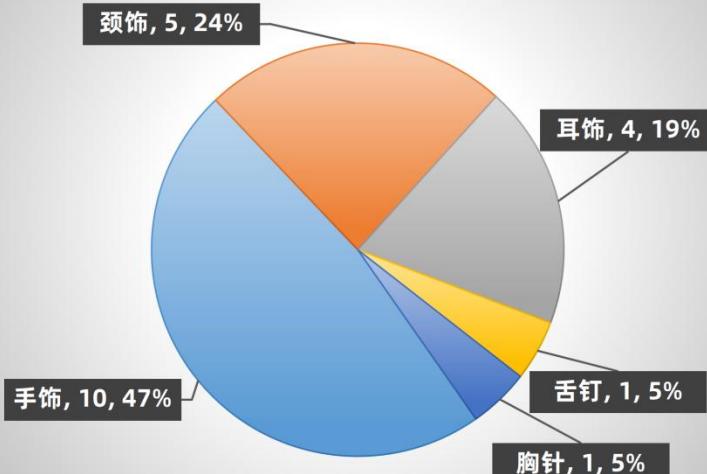
- (1) 英国通报信息共6则，占比29%，位居第一；
- (2) 法国通报信息共5则，占比24%，位居第二；
- (3) 瑞典、波兰和芬兰各占比9%，并列第三；

本季度英国的召回数量位居第一，出口该市场的首饰需要加强合规监管。在通报国比例中，法国、瑞典、波兰和芬兰占比共达51%，市场合规监督力度较大，出口这些市场的首饰需要加强合规性监管。除此之外，需要注意的是，拉脱维亚、挪威、德国和澳大利亚也有召回，出口这些市场的首饰需要保持合规检查。



## 首饰召回通报预警—2025年第4期

## 召回产品类型



2025年第四季度仿真首饰品的21则召回通报信息中，

- 按照产品类别：

- (1) 手饰召回10则，占比47%，排名第一；
- (2) 颈饰占比24%，排名第二；
- (3) 耳饰占比19%，排名第三；
- (4) 舌钉和胸针各占比5%。

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。
- (4) 产品佩戴时与人体接触的方式不同，限制要求不同，如镍释放量。

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

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

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

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

<https://www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls>

备注：以上图片均来自以上参考网站。

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