



中国婴童产品新污染物管控要求及应对措施

Control requirements and response measures for emerging pollutants
in juvenile products of China



汇报人：霍巨垣

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一、新污染物简介及管控要求

Introduction and control requirements of emerging pollutants

二、婴童产品新污染物现状

Current situation of emerging pollutants in juvenile products

三、国内外新污染物管控要求比较

Comparison of control of emerging pollutants in the domestic and overseas

四、应对措施建议

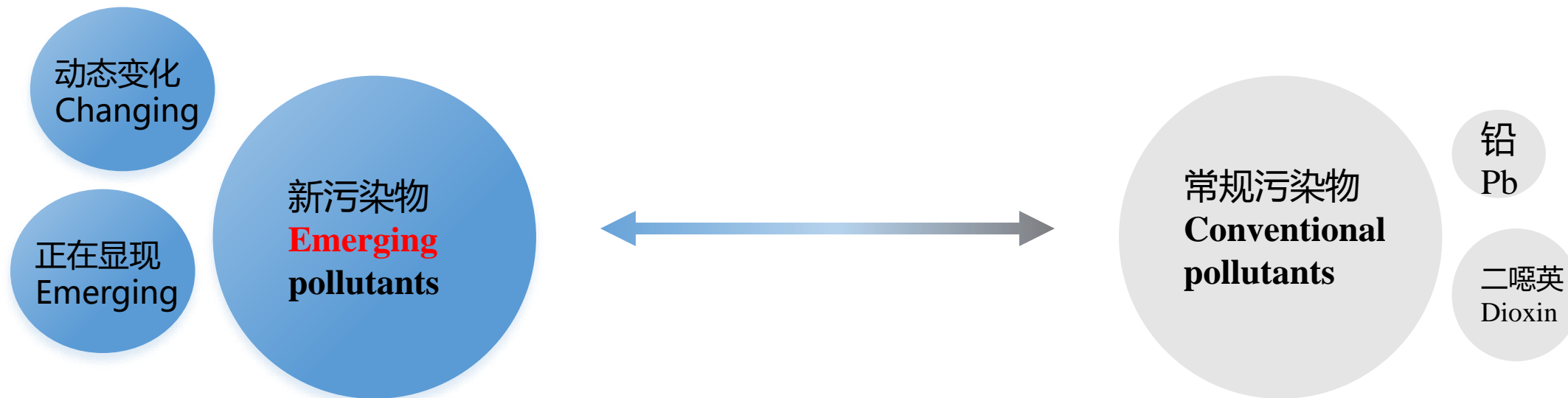
Response measures and suggestions



1.1 新污染物的简介 Introduction to emerging pollutants

新污染物是指排放到环境中的具有**生物毒性**、**环境持久性**、**生物累积性**等特征，对生态环境或者人体健康存在**较大风险**，但**尚未纳入监管或现有管理措施不足**的有毒有害化学物质。

Emerging pollutants refer to toxic and harmful chemicals that are discharged into the environment with characteristics of **biotoxicity**, **environmental persistence**, **bioaccumulation**, etc., and pose a great risk to the ecological environment or human health, but have not been included in the regulation or existing management measures are insufficient.



1.1 新污染物的简介 Introduction to emerging pollutants

01

持久性有机污染物
Persistent organic pollutants
(POPs)

- 高毒性、难以降解
- Toxic, Difficult to degrade
- 最终在生态系统中积累
- Eventually accumulate in the ecosystem
- 长期负面影响
- Long-term negative effects

02

内分泌干扰物
Endocrine disrupter

- 对生物体内分泌系统造成干扰
- Interfering with the endocrine system of organisms

03

抗生素
Antibiotics

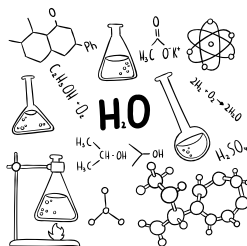
- 抑制或杀灭病原微生物的化学物质
- Drugs commonly used to suppress or kill pathogenic microorganisms
- 蓄积诱导抗药性
- Accumulation induces drug resistance

04

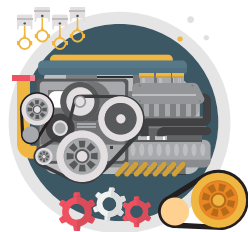
微塑料
Microplastics

- 粒径小于5毫米
- Particle size less than 5 mm
- 原生塑料, 塑料微珠
Primary plastic, Plastic microbeads
- 次生塑料, 破碎而成的塑料微粒
- secondary plastic, Broken plastic particles

1.2 新污染物的来源与危害 The source and harm of emerging pollutants



- 化学品的使用
- usage of chemicals
- 塑料生产中使用了13000多种化学物质
- More than 13,000 chemicals are used in plastic production



生产
production



使用
use



排放
emission

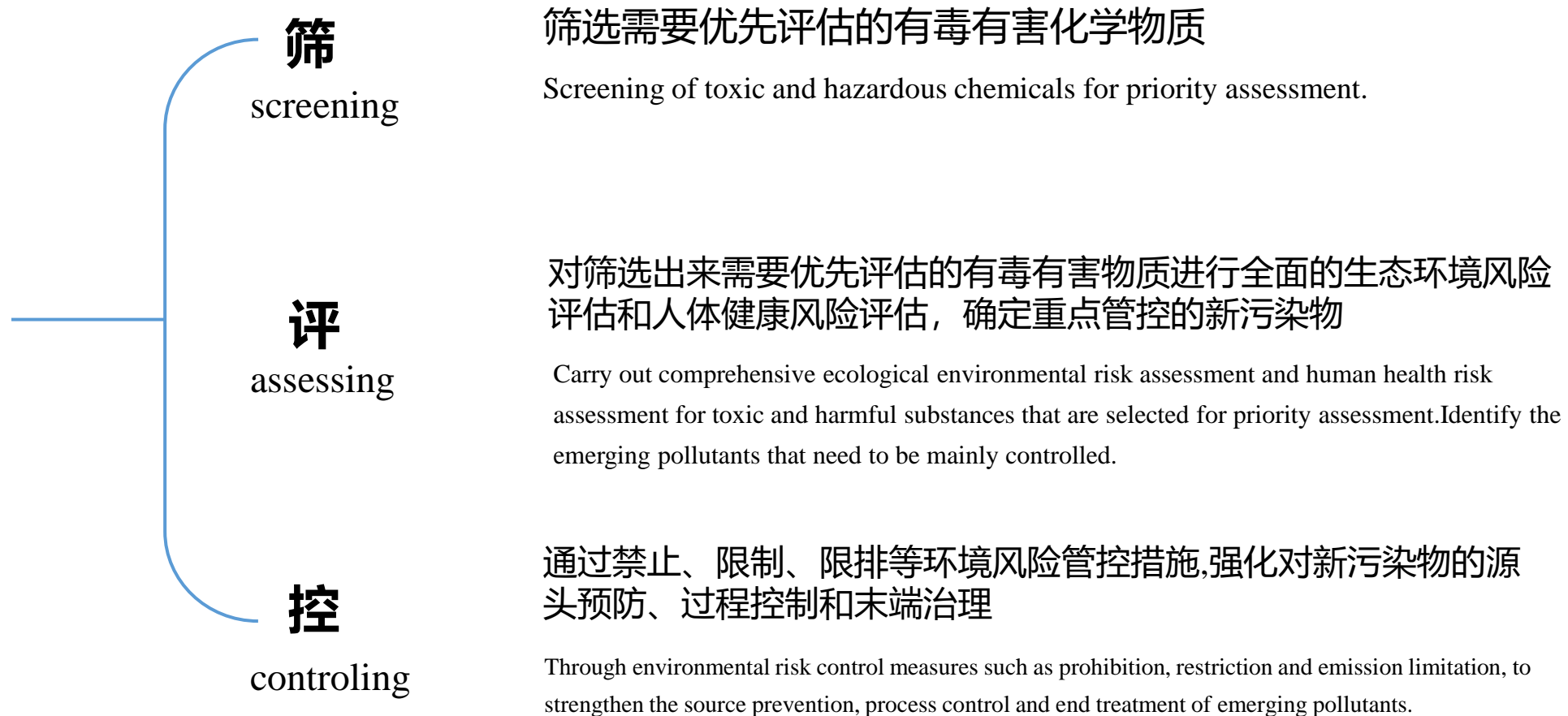


在南极大陆的地表水发现了微塑料和全氟化合物这些新污染物
Emerging pollutants such as microplastics and perfluorinated compounds have been found in the surface waters of the Antarctic continent



科学家在2022年首次在人体血液中发现微塑料
Scientists first discovered microplastics in human blood in 2022

1.3 中国新污染物管控思路 China's emerging pollutants control ideas



1.4 重点管控新污染物清单(2023版) List of emerging pollutants under key control (version 2023)



生态环境部规章

来源：生态环境部网站

【字体：大 中 小】 打印

重点管控新污染物清单（2023年版）

（2022年12月29日生态环境部、工业和信息化部、农业农村部、商务部、海关总署、国家市场监督管理总局令第28号公布，自2023年3月1日起施行）

第一条 根据《中华人民共和国环境保护法》《中共中央 国务院关于深入打好污染防治攻坚战的意见》以及国务院办公厅印发的《新污染物治理行动方案》等相关法律法规和规范性文件，制定本清单。

第二条 新污染物主要来源于有毒有害化学物质的生产和使用。

本清单根据有毒有害化学物质的环境风险，结合监管实际，经过技术可行性和经济社会影响评估后确定。

第三条 对列入本清单的新污染物，应当按照国家有关规定采取禁止、限制、限排等环境风险管控措施。

第四条 各级生态环境、工业和信息化、农业农村、商务、市场监督管理等部门以及海关，应当按照职责分工依法加强对新污染物的管控、治理。

第五条 本清单根据实际情况实行动态调整。

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China issued the List of Emerging pollutants under Key Control (2023 version) on December 29, 2022.

1.4 重点管控新污染物清单(2023版) List of emerging pollutants under key control (version 2023)

编号 No.	名称	Name	编号 No.	名称	Name
1	全氟辛基磺酸及其盐类和全氟辛基磺酰氟 (PFOS 类)	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS)	13	抗生素	Antibiotic
2	全氟辛酸及其盐类和相关化合物 (PFOA 类)	Perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts and related compounds (PFOA)	14	六溴环十二烷	Hexabromocyclododecane
3	十溴二苯醚	Decabromodiphenyl ether	15	多氯联苯	Polychlorinated biphenyls
4	短链氯化石蜡	Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	16	氯丹	Chlordane
5	六氯丁二烯	Hexachlorobutadiene	17	灭蚁灵	Mirex
6	五氯苯酚及其盐类和酯类	Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	18	六氯苯	Hexachlorobenzene
7	三氯杀螨醇	Dicofol	19	滴滴涕	DDT
8	全氟己基磺酸及其盐类和其相关化合物 (PFHxS 类)	Perfluorohexyl sulfonic acid, its salts and related compounds (PFHxS)	20	α -六氯环己烷	α -hexachlorocyclohexane
9	得克隆及其顺式异构体和反式异构体, 双(六氯环戊二烯)环辛烷	Dechlorane Plus, DCRP	21	β -六氯环己烷	β -hexachlorocyclohexane
10	二氯甲烷	Dichloromethane	22	林丹	Lindane
11	三氯甲烷	Trichloromethane	23	硫丹原药及其相关异构体	Endosulfan and its related isomers
12	壬基酚	Nonyl phenol			

已淘汰类
class that have been eliminated

1.4 重点管控新污染物 Emerging pollutants under the key control

- **全氟辛基磺酸及其盐类和全氟辛基磺酰氟 (PFOS 类)**

- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS)
- 人体、生物毒性
- Human and biological toxicity
- 禁止生产、加工使用、进出口
- Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited

- **全氟辛酸及其盐类和相关化合物 (PFOA 类)**

- Perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts and related compounds (PFOA)
- I类致癌物
- Carcinogen in class I
- 禁止生产、加工使用、进出口
- Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited

- **全氟己基磺酸及其盐类和其相关化合物 (PFHxS 类)**

- Perfluorohexyl sulfonic acid, its salts and related compounds (PFHxS)
- 遗传毒性、雄性生殖毒性、神经毒性和发育毒性
- Genotoxicity, male reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity and developmental toxicity
- 禁止生产、加工使用(7个豁免用途)
- Prohibited production, processing and use (7 use exemptions)

全氟化合物

Perfluorinated compound

- 高热稳定性、化学稳定性
- High thermal and chemical stability
- 几乎不被降解
- Virtually not degraded
- 持久性有机污染物
- POPs
- 疏水、疏脂
- Hydrophobic, lipophobic



1.4 重点管控新污染物 Emerging pollutants under the key control

- 十溴二苯醚
- Decabromodiphenyl ether

- 双(六氯环戊二烯)环辛烷 (得克隆)
- Dechlorane Plus, DCRP

- 六溴环十二烷
- Hexabromocyclododecane

常用作阻燃剂
Commonly used as a flame
retardant

- 用于塑料和纺织品
- use in plastic and textile
- 禁止生产、加工使用、进出口
- Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited

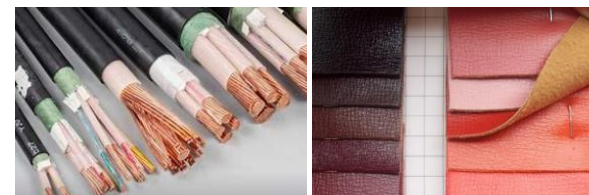


1.4 重点管控新污染物 Emerging pollutants under the key control

- **短链氯化石蜡 (SCCPs)**
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)
- 对肾脏、肝脏和大脑具毒性、诱发癌症
Toxic to the kidney, liver and brain and may causes cancer
- 禁止生产、加工使用、进出口
Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited

- 阻燃剂 Flame retardant
- 增塑剂 Plasticizer

POPs
半挥发性 Semi-volatile



塑料plastic、电缆cable、水管pipe、
人造革Artificial leather、皮革
leather、油漆paint

- **六氯丁二烯 (HCBD)**
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)
- 禁止生产、加工使用、进出口
Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited

- 化工原料 Chemical raw material

POPs

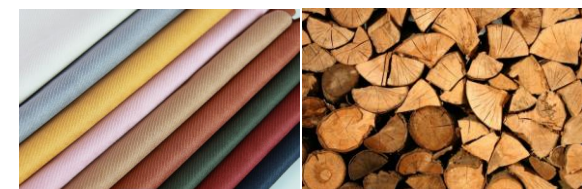


氯丁橡胶 Neoprene rubber

- **五氯苯酚及其盐类和酯类 (PCP)**
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters (PCP)
- I类致癌物
Carcinogen in class I
- 禁止生产、加工使用、进出口
Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited

- 防腐剂 Formaldehyde
- 防霉剂 Mildew preventive

POPs
剧毒化学品 Highly toxic chemical



纺织品textile、皮革leather、纸张
paper、木材wood

1.4 重点管控新污染物 Emerging pollutants under the key control

名称 Name	主要用途 Main use	管控要求 Control requirement
二氯甲烷 Dichloromethane	清洗剂和脱漆剂 Cleaning agent, solvent, paint remover	禁止用于生产脱漆剂, 禁止用作化妆品组分。 Prohibited for the production of paint stripper, prohibited for use as a cosmetic component.
三氯甲烷 Trichloromethane		禁止用于生产脱漆剂 Prohibited for the production of paint stripper
壬基酚 Nonyl phenol	表面活性剂、农药乳化剂、塑料稳定剂 Surfactants, pesticide emulsifier、plastic stabilizer	禁止用于生产农药产品、生产壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚、用作化妆品组分 Prohibited to use in the production of pesticide products, the production of nonylphenol polyoxyethylene ether, and the use of cosmetics components
抗生素 Antibiotic	药物 Medicine	凭处方销售 Sold by prescription.
多氯联苯 Polychlorinated biphenyls	热载体、绝缘油和润滑油 heat carrier ,Insulating oil and lubricating oil	禁止生产、加工使用、进出口。 Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited.
三氯杀螨醇、氯丹、灭蚁灵、六氯苯、滴滴涕 α -六氯环己烷、 β -六氯环己烷、林丹、硫丹原药及其相关异构体 Dicofol, Chlordane, myrmecide, hexachlorobenzene, DDT α -hexachlorocyclohexane, β -hexachlorocyclohexane, lindane, endosulfan and related isomers thereof	农药、杀虫剂 Pesticides, insecticides	禁止生产、加工使用、进出口。 Production, processing, use, import and export are prohibited.

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四、应对措施建议

Response measures and suggestions



2.1.1 从所用材料进行分析：可能会含有某些新污染物

Analysed from the materials used: May contain certain emerging pollutants



玩具 Toy

塑料 plastics 木材 wood



婴儿推车 Baby stroller

纺织品、油漆、塑料
textiles, paints, plastics



儿童滑步车 child's bicycle

人造革、油漆、橡胶
artificial leather, paint, rubber

可能含有新污染物 potential emerging pollutants	短链氯化石蜡 SCCPs	十溴二苯醚 deca-PBDE	得克隆 dicron	六溴环十二烷 hexabromocyclododecane	五氯苯酚 pentachlorophenol	六氯丁二烯 hexachlorobutadiene	PFO S	PFO A	PFHx S
塑料 plastics	√	√	√	√					
橡胶 rubber	√					√			
纺织物 textiles					√		√	√	√
皮革 leather					√		√	√	√
木材 wood					√				
纸张 paper					√				
人造革 artificial leather	√								
油漆 paint	√								

2.1.2 从召回案例进行分析：含有某些新污染物

Analysed from the recall cases in Safety Gate: contain certain emerging pollutants



EN English

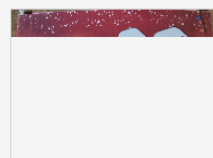
Safety Gate: the EU rapid alert system for dangerous non-food products

- Home
- Alerts
- Contacts
- Legislation and Enforcement
- Product safety online
- International cooperation
- Awareness raising and events

Home > Safety Gate: the EU rapid alert system for dangerous non-food products



Most recent alerts



19/03/2024

Alert number **A12/00753/24**

Product **Lighting chain**

Risks **Electric shock**



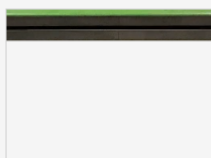
19/03/2024

Alert number **A12/00752/24**

Product **Passenger car**

Brand **Honda**

Risks **Injuries**



19/03/2024

Alert number **A12/00751/24**

Product **Drawbar**

Brand **Trako**

Risks **Injuries**

Published on 12/01/2024 - Report-2024-2

Notifying country **Sweden**

Product category **Childcare articles and children's equipment**

Product **Pencil case**

Name **Pen compartment Pennfack + Tillbehör**

Is the product counterfeit? **Counterfeit**



1 Media files

[View all](#)

Product description **PVC-plastic pencil case with pictures of pokémon characters. Product sold online.**

Country of origin **People's Republic of China**

Risk type **Chemical
Environment**


Risk description **The plastic material of the product has an excessive concentration of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (measured value up to 10.6% by weight) and short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) (measured values: up to 2.2 % by weight). This phthalate may harm the health of children, causing possible damage to their reproductive system. SCCPs persist in the environment, are toxic to aquatic organisms at low concentrations and bioaccumulate in wildlife and humans, posing a risk to human health and the environment.**

Legal provisions (at EU level) and European standards against which **The product does not comply with the REACH Regulation nor with the Regulation on persistent organic pollutants (POPs).**

2.1.2 从召回案例进行分析：含有某些新污染物

Analysed from the recall cases in Safety Gate: contain certain emerging pollutants

Product category	Clothing, textiles and fashion items
Product	Children's sandals
Name	Plastsandal PVC, barn
Barcode	2000625430631





4 Media files

[View all](#)

Product description	Beige PVC sandals with metal buttons for children. Product also sold online.
Packaging description	The product was packed in a transparent plastic bag.
Country of origin	Unknown
Risk type	Chemical Environment
Risk description	The plastic material of the product contains excessive concentrations of dibutyl phthalate (DBP) and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (measured values 17,78% and 4,93% by weight, respectively) and short chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) (measured value up to 0,29%). These phthalates may harm the health by possibly causing damage to the reproductive system. SCCPs persist in the environment, are toxic to aquatic organisms at low concentrations and

Notifying country	Sweden
--------------------------	--------

Product category	Toys
Product	Plastic doll
Name	Docka 22 cm
Brand	Diversity Fashion
Is the product counterfeit?	Counterfeit
Type / number of model	13378S
Barcode	7392870133784

2 Media files

[View all](#)

Product description	A doll designed as Elsa in Frozen, intended for children above three years old.
Country of origin	People's Republic of China
Risk type	Chemical Environment
Risk description	Plastic parts of the doll have excessive concentration of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) and dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (measured value up to 33% and 0.4% by weight, respectively). These phthalates may harm the health of children, possibly causing damage to their reproductive systems. The plastic in the arms has an excessive concentration of short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) (measured value: up to 0.66% by weight). SCCPs persist in the environment, are toxic to aquatic organisms at low concentrations and bioaccumulate in wildlife and humans, posing a risk to human health and the environment.
Legal provisions (at EU level) and European standards against which the product was tested and	The product does not comply with the REACH Regulation nor with the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation.

2.2.1 管控现状：未形成实质管控

Current situation : No substantial control has been formed

- GB 6675-2014 玩具安全系列 Toy safety series
- GB 21027-2020 《学生用品的安全通用要求》
Request in common use of security for student's articles
- GB14748-2006 《儿童推车安全要求》
Safety requirements for wheeled child conveyances
- GB31701-2015 《婴幼儿及儿童纺织产品安全技术规范》
The safety technical code for infants and children textile products
- GB28007-2011 《儿童家具通用技术条件》
Children's furniture - General technical requirements
-

现行国家强制性标准没有新污染物限制要求
No emerging pollutants restrictions in active national mandatory Standards:



中华人民共和国中央人民政府
www.gov.cn

首页 > 国务院公报 > 2022年第16号

字号: 默认 大 超大 | 打印 | 分享 | 收藏

国务院办公厅关于印发
新污染物治理行动方案的通知

国办发〔2022〕15号

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：
《新污染物治理行动方案》已经国务院同意，现印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

国务院办公厅
2022年5月4日

10. 加强产品中重点管控新污染物含量控制。对采取含量控制的重点管控新污染物，将含量控制要求纳入玩具、学生用品等相关产品的强制性国家标准并严格监督落实，减少产品消费过程中造成的新污染物环境排放。将重点管控新污染物限值和禁用要求纳入环境标志产品和绿色产品标准、认证、标识体系。在重要消费品环境标志认证中，对重点管控新污染物进行标识或提示。（工业和信息化部、生态环境部、农业农村部、市场监管总局等按职责分工负责）

2.2.2 管控趋势：限量控制

Trend of control : Limited quantity control

婴童产品中新污染物管控趋势：

Control trend of emerging pollutants in juvenile products:

- 重点管控新污染物含量控制要求纳入玩具、学生用品等儿童产品的强制性国家标准预计会成为重点推动的管控手段。
- The emerging pollutants content control requirements might be included in the mandatory national standards for juvenile's products such as toys and school supplies, which are expected to become the key control means to promote.
- 童鞋强标GB 30585正在修订，增加短链绿化石蜡限量要求。
- GB 30585 is currently being revised, increase the limit requirement for SCCP.
- 根据对婴童产品中新污染物的摸底监测数据，存在可能性较高的新污染物才会纳入强制性国家标准进行限量管理。
- It would be based on the monitoring data of emerging pollutants in juvenile's products, and only emerging pollutants with risks will be included in the mandatory national standards for restriction.



国务院办公厅关于印发 新污染物治理行动方案的通知

国办发〔2022〕15号

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：

《新污染物治理行动方案》已经国务院同意，现印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

国务院办公厅

2022年5月4日

10. 加强产品中重点管控新污染物含量控制。对采取含量控制的重点管控新污染物，将含量控制要求纳入玩具、学生用品等相关产品的强制性国家标准并严格监督落实，减少产品消费过程中造成的新污染物环境排放。将重点管控新污染物限值和禁用要求纳入环境标志产品和绿色产品标准、认证、标识体系。在重要消费品环境标志认证中，对重点管控新污染物进行标识或提示。（工业和信息化部、生态环境部、农业农村部、市场监管总局等按职责分工负责）

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3.1 欧盟相关的法规 Relevant EU regulations

REACH regulation

(1907/2006/EC)

高度关注物质清单 SVHC inventory

- 240种物质
- includes 240 substances
- 产品中含有这些物质的量达到一定量需要向欧洲化学品管理局通报
- The amount of these substances in a product over a certain level are required to make a notification to the European Chemicals Agency

附录17的限制物质清单 17Annex XVII of REACH

- 71种物质 includes 71 substances
- 产品含有清单内物质的量超过允许限量禁止进入欧盟市场
- Products containing substances in the list in excess of the permitted limits are prohibited from entering the EU market

授权清单 Authorization list

- 59种物质
- includes 59 substances
- 产品中含有这些授权物质的量达到一定的量需要向欧洲化学品管理局申请授权才能进入欧洲市场
- Products containing these authorized substances over certain amounts are required to get authorization from the European Chemicals Agency to enter the European market

3.1 欧盟相关的法律法规 Relevant EU regulations

POPs regulation

(EU) 2019/1021

- 欧盟专门限制持久性有机污染物的法规，目前法规限制持久性有机污染物有29种。其中包括PFOS, PFOA, 短链氯化石蜡等重点管控清单里的新污染物。
- There are currently 29 types of persistent organic pollutants restricted by EU regulations. These include PFOS, PFOA, short-chain chlorinated paraffins and other emerging pollutants on the priority control list.

3.2 美国相关的法律法规 Relevant American regulations

联邦层面
Federal level

《美国有毒物质控制法》 (Toxic Substances Control Act, TSCA)

- 该法案建立了一套完整的商用化学品管理制度
- The Act established a comprehensive regulatory regime for commercial chemicals.
- 要求新化学物质提交审核，通过后方能使用
- TSCA requires that new chemicals be submitted for approval before they can be used.
- 现有化学物质使用量超量后则需要定期提交物质暴露、使用等相关信息。
- If the existing chemical substance is used in excess, it is required to submit relevant information such as substance exposure and use on a regular basis.
- 对5种化学物质提出限制要求，包括十溴二苯醚和六氯丁二烯。
- Placing restrictions on five chemicals, including decabromodiphenyl ether and hexachlorobutadiene.

州层面
State level

华盛顿州的儿童安全产品法案70.240RCW (CSPA, Children's Safe Product Act)

- 该法规规定儿童产品中如果含有对儿童高关注化学物质 (Chemical of High Concern to Children, CHCCs)，儿童产品的制造商 (包括生产商、进口商、经销商) 必须要向华盛顿州生态部进行通报。目前有85种CHCCs，其中包含多种重点管控新污染物。
- This regulation requires manufacturers (including producers, importers, distributors) of Children's products to notify the Washington State Department of Ecology if they contain a Chemical of High Concern to Children (CHCCs). There are currently 85 types of CHCCs, which contains a variety of emerging pollutants with a focus on controlling them.

多个州如加州、明尼苏达州、缅因州专门制定了法规限制儿童产品中使用全氟多氟化合物PFAS。

- Several states, including California, Minnesota, and Maine, have enacted regulations to limit the use of PFAS in children's products.

3.3 国内外管控比较 Comparison of domestic and foreign similarities and differences

中国重点管控新污染物 Emerging pollutants China is focusin on	欧盟管控要求 EU control requirements	美国管控要求 US control requirements
十溴二苯醚 Decabromodiphenyl ether	POPs法规: $\leq 500\text{mg/kg}$	TSCA法案: 在产品中禁用 forbidden to use in article
六氯丁二烯 Hexachlorobutadiene	POPs法规: 在产品中禁用 forbidden to use in article	TSCA法案: 在产品中禁用 forbidden to use in article
全氟辛基磺酸及其盐类和全氟辛基磺酰氟 PFOS 类	POPs法规: $\leq 0.1\%$; $< 1\text{ ug/cm}^2$ (纺织品或涂层, for textiles or coatings)	明尼苏达州、缅因州等PFAS法案: 不得在婴童产品中使用 Minnesota, Maine and other PFAS laws: forbidden to use in juvenile products
全氟辛酸及其盐类和相关化合物 PFOA 类	POPs法规: PFOA及其盐 $\leq 0.025\text{ mg/kg}$; PFOA相关化合物 $\leq 1\text{ mg/kg}$ POPs: PFOA and its salts $\leq 0.025\text{ mg/kg}$; PFOA-related compounds $\leq 1\text{ mg/kg}$	明尼苏达州、缅因州等PFAS法案: 不得在婴童产品中使用 Minnesota, Maine and other PFAS laws: forbidden to use in juvenile products
全氟己基磺酸及其盐类和其相关化合物 PFHxS 类	POPs法规: PFHxS及其盐 $\leq 0.025\text{ mg/kg}$; PFHxS相关化合物 $\leq 1\text{ mg/kg}$ POPs: PFHxS and its salts $\leq 0.025\text{ mg/kg}$; PFOA-related compounds $\leq 1\text{ mg/kg}$	明尼苏达州、缅因州等PFAS法案: 不得在婴童产品中使用 Minnesota, Maine and other PFAS laws: forbidden to use in juvenile products
短链氯化石蜡 Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	POPs法规: $< 0.15\%$	华盛顿州CSPA的CHCC: $> 100\text{mg/kg}$ 需要通报 加州65: 产品中含有, 需要警告标识 CHCC for CSPA in Washington State: $> 100\text{mg/kg}$, needs to be reported California 65: If product contains it, warning label was required
六溴环十二烷 Hexabromocyclododecane	POPs法规: $\leq 100\text{mg/kg}$	华盛顿州CSPA的CHCC: $> 100\text{mg/kg}$ 需要通报 CHCC for CSPA in Washington State: $> 100\text{mg/kg}$, needs to be reported
五氯苯酚及其盐类和酯类 Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	POPs法规: $\leq 5\text{mg/kg}$	加州65: 产品中含有, 需要警告标识 California 65: If product contains it, warning label was required
得克隆及其顺式异构体和反式异构体, 双(六氯环戊二烯)环辛烷 DechloranePlus, DCRP	REACH法规的SVHC: $> 0.1\%$ 时需要先下游传递信息, 如果同时进口量大于1吨, 需要先向ECHA通报 欧盟正计划纳入POPs法规 REACH regulations SVHC: $> 0.1\%$ need to firstly transmit the information to downstream, if the import volume is greater than 1 ton, ECHA needs to be notified first. The EU is planning to incorporate DCRP into POPs regulations	未查到明确管控要求 No clear control requirements were found

一、新污染物简介及管控要求

Introduction and control requirements of emerging pollutants

二、婴童产品新污染物现状

Current situation of emerging pollutants in juvenile products

三、国内外新污染物管控要求比较

Comparison of control of emerging pollutants at home and abroad

四、应对措施建议

Response measures and suggestions



4.1 婴童产品新污染物管控的挑战与机遇 Challenges and opportunities in the control of emerging pollutants in juvenile products

挑战
Challenges**管控难度大****More difficult to control**

原标准限制管控的常规污染物只有2-3种，新污染物则增加到20多种，并且还会持续增加，动态变化

- The original standard limited the control of conventional pollutants only 2 or 3 kinds, emerging pollutants increased to more than 20 kinds, and will continue to increase, dynamic change.

导致生产成本上升**Resulting in increased production costs**

- 企业可能需要采用更环保、更昂贵的原材料和生产工艺，这会增加生产成本。
- Companies may need to adopt greener and more expensive raw materials and production processes, which will increase production costs.

机遇
Opportunities**从容面对监管 Take regulation in stride**

- 企业提前对产品中新污染物进行管控，面对国内日益加严的新污染物监管力度，才能从容面对
- Enterprises control emerging pollutants in their products in advance, and in the face of increasingly strict supervision of emerging pollutants in China, so that they can calmly face it.

提升品牌形象 Enhance brand image

- 积极响应并落实管控要求的企业，可以借此机会提升品牌形象，展示其对环保和消费者健康的承诺。这将有助于企业在市场上获得更多消费者的信任和认可，有利于获取更高的市场份额
- Companies that actively respond to and implement control requirements can take this opportunity to enhance their brand image and demonstrate their commitment to environmental protection and consumer health. This will help enterprises to gain more consumer trust and recognition in the market, which is conducive to obtaining a higher market share.

4.2 应对措施建议 Response measures and suggestions

及早摸底排查 Early investigation

- 根据产品的使用到材料, 针对材料可能含有的新污染物进行摸底测试
- Depending on the material used in the product, the material may contain emerging pollutants.

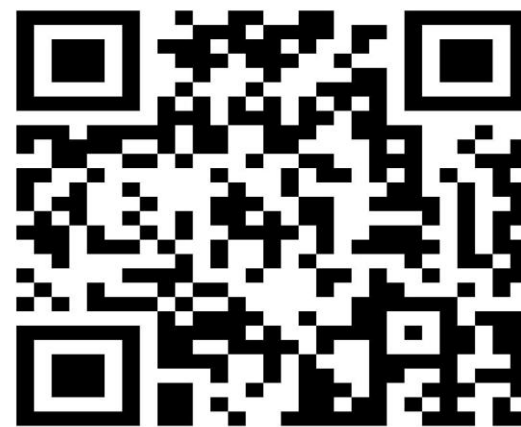
选择环保材料 Choose eco-friendly materials

- 通过摸底, 筛查出产品中含有新污染物的材料, 通过改进配方或工艺, 或选购环保材料替换
- Through mapping, the material containing emerging pollutants in the product is screened out, and the formula or process is improved, or the choice environmentally friendly materials.

持续关注新污染物清单 Keep an eye on emerging pollutants inventories

- 企业应及时关注行业内的动态和政策变化, 了解新污染物的管控要求和趋势, 以便及时调整自身的管理策略。
- Enterprises should pay timely attention to the dynamics and policy changes in the industry, understand the control requirements and trends of emerging pollutants, so as to adjust their management strategies in a timely manner.

感谢聆听



婴童产品新污染物治理调研问卷

SMQ深圳检测院

检测科技 让信任更简单