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STC Technical Intelligence

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A | Toys & Children's Products

A.1 ISO 8124-5:2026, Determination of Total Concentration of Certain Elements in Toys, Officially Published

In August 2026, the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO) published a new edition of the international toy standard ISO 8124-5, namely ISO 8124-5:2026 Safety of toys — Part 5: Determination of total concentration of certain elements in toys, replacing the long-standing previous edition, ISO 8124-5:2015.

The main technical changes are as follows:

- Adjust the logic for selecting the digestion solution by material category
  - The selection of the digestion solution has been changed from being based on the final quantification instrument (inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) or inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES)) to being based on the type of test component or sample material.
  - For non-metallic materials, a new digestion solution (a 1:9 mixture of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid) has been introduced to replace reverse aqua regia.
  - For metallic materials, aqua regia is used.
- Add an EDXRF rapid screening method
  - An energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) method has been added in an informative annex for screening the content of eight elements in plastic materials in toys.
- Integrate and optimize clause content
  - Certain additional information contained in Annex A has been integrated into the main text (e.g., Scope, Clause 7.4).

Scope of application of the standard:

- The ISO 8124-5:2026 method can be used to determine whether materials comply with regulations that set limit values for certain elements (e.g., total lead (Pb) limits and total cadmium (Cd) limits).
- The method can also be used to determine whether further migration testing of certain elements in accordance with ISO 8124-3 is required.
- However, it should be noted that ISO 8124-5 does not list boron (B), which is restricted in modelling clay, dough and slime under ISO 8124-3:2020+Amd.1:2023.



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A | Toys & Children's Products

A.2 EU Proposes to Amend the Requirements for Lilial, Bisphenol A (BPA), Phenol and Benzisothiazolinone (BIT) in Toys

On 7 August 2026, the European Commission proposed to amend Annex II to the EU Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC (TSD) as regards lilial, bisphenol A (BPA), phenol and benzisothiazolinone (BIT).

The highlights are as follows:

- The allergenic fragrance lilial (CAS No. 80-54-6) (2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl) propionaldehyde) has been moved from the list of allergenic fragrances that require labelling to the list of banned allergenic fragrances.
- The migration limit of bisphenol A (BPA) (CAS No. 80-05-7) is reduced from 0.04 mg/L to 0.005 mg/L.
- The test methods EN 71-10:2005 and EN 71-11:2005 are removed for bisphenol A (BPA), phenol (CAS No. 108-95-2) and 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) (CAS No. 2634-33-5), since EN 71-10:2005 and EN 71-11:2005 no longer represent the state of the art.
- The proposed amendment is scheduled to apply 12 months after date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU).



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A | Toys & Children's Products

A.3 EU Updates the List of Harmonised Standards for Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC

On 14 September 2026, the European Commission published Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/2032 in the Official Journal of the European Union, amending Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/740 and adding **EN 71-4:2020+A1:2025** *Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities*, **EN 71-15:2025** *Formamide in foam toy materials (content)*, and **EN 71-16:2025** *Certain chlorinated phosphorus flame retardants (TCEP, TCPP, TDCP) in toy materials* to the list of harmonised standards under Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC (TSD).

Effective date:

- EN 71-4:2020+A1:2025 has a transitional period until 14 March 2028. Until that date, the previous standard, EN 71-4:2020, continues to confer a presumption of conformity.
- No transitional period has been set for EN 71-15:2025 and EN 71-16:2025. This means that these standards apply from the date of entry into force of the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU). The OJEU takes effect on the date of publication. Accordingly, these standards have been harmonised and must be applied.

Details:

- EN 71-15:2025 specifies limit values and test methods for formamide in foam toy materials. It applies to toys intended for children under 36 months or toys designed to be placed in the mouth.
- Typical examples include foam toys, soft foam components, toys containing EVA foam, puzzle mats and similar foam products.
- EN 71-16:2025 specifies limit values and test methods for the chlorinated phosphorus flame retardants TCEP, TCPP and TDCP in toy materials. This standard likewise applies to toys intended for children under 36 months or designed to be placed in the mouth.
- These substances may be found in particular in certain plastics, foams or composite materials. However, the standard applies to all materials used in toys intended for children under 36 months or designed to be placed in the mouth.

Reference link: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2026/2032/oj

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A | Toys & Children's Products

A.3 EU Updates the List of Harmonised Standards for Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC

EU toy standards list (September 2026):

No.	Harmonised Standard	Latest Standard	Title
1	EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018	EN 71-1:2026	Mechanical and physicalproperties
2	EN 71-2:2020	EN 71-2:2020+A1:2025	Flammability
3	EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024 (or EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 , applicable until 15 June 2027)	(Same)	Migration of certain elements
4	EN 71-4:2020+A1:2025 (or EN 71-4:2020, applicable until 13 March 2028)	(Same)	Experimental sets forchemistry and relatedactivities
5	EN 71-5:2015	EN 71-5:2025	Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets
6	EN 71-7:2014+A3:2020	EN 71-7:2025	Finger paints - Requirements and test methods
7	EN 71-8:2018	EN 71-8:2026	Activity toys for domestic use
8	EN71-12:2016	(Same)	N-Nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances
9	EN71-13:2021+A2:2024 (or EN 71-13:2021+A1:2022, applicable until 15 June 2027)	(Same)	Olfactory board games,cosmetic kits and gustative games
10	EN71-14:2018	EN 71-14:2025	Trampolines for domestic use
11	EN IEC 62115:2020+A11:2020	(Same) (New edition of EN IEC 62115 in drafting)	Electric toys
12	EN 71-15:2025	(Same)	Formamide in foam toy materials (content)
13	EN 71-16:2025	(Same)	Certain chlorinated phosphorus flame retardants (TCEP, TCPP,TDCP) in toy materials
14	-	EN 71-17:2025	Certain isothiazolinones (MIT, CIT, BIT) in aqueous toy materials
15	-	EN 71-18:2024	Phenol in aqueous (content) and polymeric (migration) toy materials
16	-	EN 71-19:2024	Migration of bisphenol A from toy materials
17	-	EN 71-20:2025	Microbiological safety of toys containing accessible aqueous media
18	-	EN 71-10:2005	Organic chemical compounds - Sample preparation and extraction
19	-	EN 71-11:2005	Organic chemical compounds - Methods of analysis

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B | Consumer Products

B.1 Amazon Adds Children's Jewellery to Direct Validation (DV), with Non-compliant Products to Be Delisted in Batches

According to Amazon's latest announcement of product categories subject to Direct Validation (DV) requirements, children's jewelry has been included in the controlled scope. Meanwhile, Amazon US and Canada have published their compliance policies for children's jewelry: the policy implementation date has been set from 14 September 2026, and non-compliant products will be delisted in batches during the period from 14 September 2026 to 8 February 2027. (Sellers are advised to monitor their account messages promptly; the actual compliance deadline indicated in the account shall prevail.)

What is Amazon TIC DV Direct Validation?

To ensure product safety and compliance, Amazon has introduced the "Direct Validation" mechanism:

- Products in designated categories must undergo direct validation review by Amazon-recognized TIC organisations.
- Testing and validation results are submitted directly to Amazon by the TIC organisation.
- Sellers cannot upload compliance documents themselves.

Services available from STC:

STC is an Amazon-recognized TIC DV validation organisation for the children's jewelry category. It can provide compliance services for wearable decorative items designed for children aged 12 years (144 months) or under on the US marketplace and 15 years (180 months) or under on the Canadian marketplace, including but not limited to anklets, bracelets, earrings, jewelry-making or repair kits, necklaces and watches, helping sellers avoid product delisting.

STC's currently authorised DV (Direct Validation) categories:

TIC Name	Category
The Hong Kong Standards and Testing Centre Limited	Children's Toys
	Clothing Storage Products
	Infant Sleep Products
	Mattresses
	Cashmere Products
	Children's Jewelry

STC Technical Intelligence

B | Consumer Products

B.2 Canada's New Safety Rules for Button / Coin Batteries

Health Canada has added consumer products containing button cells or coin cells, as well as their packaging, to Table 3 under the General Prohibitions of the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA).

Table 3 is the list of product categories formally recognized by Health Canada as posing a danger to human health or safety. The hazard identified in this instance is serious internal injuries resulting from battery ingestion. The scope covers consumer products containing button cells or coin cells, as well as the packaging of button cells or coin cells sold separately.

From 18 September 2026 onwards, products that do not meet the requirements are prohibited from being manufactured, imported, advertised, or sold in Canada. The specific safety standards are as follows:

Category	Standard
Non-toy products	ANSI/UL 4200A-2023
Toys	ASTM F963-23
Reclosable packaging for batteries sold separately	CAN/CSA Z76.1-99 (R2003) ISO 8317:2015
Non-reclosable packaging for batteries sold separately	CSA C22.2 No.60086-4:19 (R2024) IEC/CEI 60086-4:2014 IEC/CEI 60086-5:2021 ISO 28862:2018
Labelling of products and batteries sold separately	ANSI/UL 4200A-2023 ASTM F963-23 CSA C22.2 No.60086-4:19 (R2024) IEC/CEI 60086-4:2014 IEC/CEI 60086-5:2021 ANSI C18.3M Part 2-2024 CSA C22.2 No.62133-1:20 CSA C22.2 No.62133-2:20



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B | Consumer Products

B.3 EU Amends POPs Regulation to Restrict Chlorpyrifos

On 10 September 2026, the European Commission published Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/1423, amending Annex I, Part A to the EU POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 by adding a new restriction entry. The amendment restricts the placing on the EU market of substances, mixtures and articles containing chlorpyrifos (CAS No. 2921-88-2). It will enter into force and apply from 30 September 2026.

Requirement:

The limit for chlorpyrifos in substances, mixtures and articles is 0.01 mg/kg (0.000001%).

Usage:

Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphate insecticide used primarily to control foliar and soil-borne pests. Substantial evidence indicates that human exposure during pregnancy adversely affects neurodevelopment, and no safe exposure level has been identified. In May 2025, the substance was listed in Annex A to the UN Stockholm Convention. The Convention decision calls for the elimination of its production and use globally.

Reference link:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32026R1423&qid=1793694481969



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B | Consumer Products

B.4 Amazon Strengthens Direct Validation (DV) Requirements for Infant Sleep Products

Amazon US and Canada marketplaces have strengthened Direct Validation (DV) compliance requirements for infant sleep products sold on their platforms. The policy has been effective since 14 October 2026, and the delisting date for non-compliant products is 23 February 2027.

Which products are affected by the new requirements?

Infant sleep products are intended to provide a safe sleep space for infants. These products have a flat or nearly flat sleep surface, an incline of no more than 7 degrees, and rigid or mesh sides. They include, but are not limited to:

- Bassinets
- Cradles
- Full-Size Cribs
- Play Yards
- Crib and Play Yard Mattresses
- Bedside Sleepers
- Infant Sleep Products and Accessories

DV (Direct Validation) compliance process:

- Go to **Performance** > **Account Health** > **Policy Compliance**, and click **Food and Product Safety Issues**;
- Find the ASIN requiring action and click **Submit** on the right. The right-hand panel will display two options: Verify your product or Appeal;
- Select **Verify your product**;
- Select a compliance validation TIC (e.g., STC), and then click **Continue**;
- Confirm the primary contact information and click **Confirm and Continue** to submit the TRF. Once completed, the TRF ID can be viewed on the page;
- After receiving the TRF ID, the compliance validation TIC (e.g., STC) will contact sellers to confirm compliance validation materials and arrange subsequent validation.

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B | Consumer Products

B.5 UK Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) List Adds 9 Substances, Bringing Total to 233

On 19 October 2026, the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) published an updated SVHC candidate list for authorisation, adding nine substances. The UK SVHC list currently contains 233 substances.

Between 2021 and 2026, these nine substances had previously been identified by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) as substances of very high concern (SVHCs) in the EU:

No.	Substance Name	EC No.	CAS No.	Reason for Proposal	Examples of Use
1	Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP)	-	-	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) (Article 57(d)) Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) (Article 57(e))	Flame retardants and plasticizers in plastics, sealants, rubber and textiles
2	1,2-Bis(2,4,6-tribromophenoxy)ethane (BTBPE)	253-692-3	37853-59-1	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) (Article 57(e))	-
3	4,4'-Dichlorodiphenyl sulfone (BCPS)	201-247-9	80-07-9	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) (Article 57(e))	Manufacture of chemicals, plastic products and rubber products
4	2-(2'-Hydroxy-3'-tert-butyl-5'-methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole (UV-326)	223-445-4	3896-11-5	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) (Article 57(e))	Coating products, adhesives, sealants, and washing and cleaning products
5	Oligomeric and alkylated reaction products of 2-phenylpropene and phenol (OAPP)	700-960-7 270-966-8	68512-30-1	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) (Article 57(e))	Adhesives, sealants, coating products, fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay, inks, toners and polymers
6	Reaction products of triphenyl thiophosphate and tert-butylphenyl derivatives	421-820-9	192268-65-8	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) (Article 57(d))	-

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B | Consumer Products

B.5 UK Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) List Adds 9 Substances, Bringing Total to 233

No.	Substance Name	EC No.	CAS No.	Reason for Proposal	Examples of Use
7	O,O,O-Triphenyl thiophosphate (TPPT)	209-909-9	597-82-0	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) (Article 57(d))	Lubricating oils and greases
8	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) and its salts	206-798-9 243-518-4 228-098-2	375-85-9 20109-59-5 21049-36-5 6130-43-4	Reproductive toxicity (Article 57(c)) May cause serious effects on human health giving rise to an equivalent level of concern (Article 57(f) – human health) May cause serious effects on the environment giving rise to an equivalent level of concern (Article 57(f) – environment)	-
9	Bisphenol AF (BPAF) and its salts	216-036-7 278-305-5 468-740-0 479-100-5 425-060-9 443-330-4 469-080-6	1478-61-1 75768-65-9 126049-00-1 577705-90-9 921213-47-0	Reproductive toxicity (Article 57(c))	Process regulators and crosslinking agents

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B | Consumer Products

B.6 New Zealand Publishes the Unsafe Goods (Consumer Sand Products) Notice 2026

New Zealand has published the Unsafe Goods (Consumer Sand Products) Notice 2026, requiring asbestos testing and documentation for certain sand-containing toys and craft products from 1 February 2027. Suppliers must use accredited laboratories and hold recent results confirming no asbestos was detected.

This notice applies to the following products:

- Sand toys and toys containing sand;
- Decorations, crafts or artworks made of sand or containing accessible sand.

Testing requirements:

Each product must be tested for asbestos. The analytical requirements are prescriptive:

- Test Method: Transmission electron microscopy, or a combination of scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive X-ray analysis.
- Test Standard: Either one of the following standards
  - ISO 22262-2：2026 Air quality - Bulk materials - Part 2: Quantitative determination of asbestos by gravimetric and microscopical methods
  - ISO 22262-2：2014 Air quality - Bulk materials - Part 2: Quantitative determination of asbestos by gravimetric and microscopical methods
  - ISO 22262-1：2012 Air quality - Bulk materials - Part 1: Sampling and qualitative determination of asbestos in commercial bulk material
- Test Laboratory: Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by an accreditation body that is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement.
- The method used must fall within the laboratory's accreditation scope.

Documentation requirements:

A test certificate, test report, test result, or equivalent record is required. The record must:

- be dated no more than 12 months before the goods are imported into, or manufactured in, New Zealand;
- clearly identify the product or product variant it covers;
- identify the testing laboratory;
- specify the analytical method used and the standard applied;
- state the date or date range of testing;
- state that no asbestos was detected in the samples tested.

STC Technical Intelligence

C | Food Contact Materials

C.1 China Proposes New Substances for Food Contact Materials and Articles

The China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) has proposed three new substances related to food contact materials and articles.

Expansion of the scope of use of additives for food contact materials and articles:

Name	CAS No.	Scope of Use	Maximum Use Level	Specific Migration Limit (SML) /mg/kg	Maximum Residue Quantity (QM) / mg/kg	Remarks
C.I. Pigment White 4; Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Plastics: Polyphenyl - sulfone (PPSU)	0.5%	5 (calculated as zinc)	-	This substance shall meet the purity requirements for colorants specified in Annex A to GB 9685-2016.

New additives for food contact materials and articles:

Name	CAS No.	Scope of Use	Maximum Use Level	Specific Migration Limit (SML) /mg/kg	Maximum Residue Quantity (QM) / mg/kg	Remarks
Hydrogenated dimerized C18 unsaturatedfatty acids, polymer with hexamethylenediamine	-	Plastics	0.5%	0.05 [calculated as the sum of hydrogenated dimerized C18 unsaturated fatty acids and non-hydrogenated unsaturated fatty acid (C18) dimers]; 2.4 (1,6-hexanediamine)	-	Plastic materials and articles to which this substance has been added shall not be used for the production of food contact materials and articles intended specifically for infants and young children; Use is permitted under Conditions 1–6 in Table 6 of GB 31604.1-2023; for single use only; The above restrictions on use shall be marked in accordance with GB 4806.1.

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C | Food Contact Materials

C.1 China Proposes New Substances for Food Contact Materials and Articles

New resins for food contact materials and articles:

Name	CAS No.	Scope of Use	Maximum Use Level	Specific Migration Limit (SML) /mg/kg	Maximum Residue Quantity (QM) /mg/kg	Remarks
Isophthalic acid, polymer with terephthalic acid, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, diethyleneglycol,trimethylolpropane andfatty acids, C18-unsaturated, dimers, non-hydrogenated	3006732-85-7	Coatings and coating layers	30% (calculated on the dry weight of the coating film)	5 (expressed as isophthalic acid) 7.5 (expressed as terephthalic acid) 30 (expressed as ethylene glycol) 0.05 [expressed as the sum of hydrogenated dimerized C18 unsaturated fatty acids and non-hydrogenated unsaturated fatty acid (C18) dimers] 5 (2-methyl-1,3-propanediol) 6 (trimethylol-propane)	-	Coatings and coating layers produced using this substance as a raw material shall not be used for the production of food contact materials and articles intended specifically for infants and young children; Use is permitted under Conditions 1–6 in Table 6 of GB 31604.1-2023; The above restrictions on use shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of GB 4806.1.

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C | Food Contact Materials

C.2 BfR Updates 10 Recommendations, Involving Paper and Paperboard and Other Materials

Recently, the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) issued Communication No. 232, updating 10 recommendations on food contact materials. The update mainly covers paper and paperboard, silicones, polymer dispersions, thermoplastic vulcanizates (TPV), hard paraffins, microcrystalline waxes and natural waxes, acetal resins, fillers, etc.

Effective date: 1 October 2026

Main amendments:

Recommendation No.	Title	Main Amendments
XIV	Polymer dispersions	Addition and revision of certain permitted substances or their restrictive requirements.
XV	Silicones	Deletion and revision of certain permitted substances or their restrictive requirements.
XXI/3	Consumer products made of thermoplastic vulcanizates (TPV)	For the total content requirements for crosslinking agents, the provision “based on thermoplastic content” has been deleted.
XXV	Hard paraffins, microcrystalline waxes and their mixtures with waxes, resins and plastics, and natural waxes	One permitted substance and its restrictive requirements have been added.
XXXIII	Acetal resins	Specify that the use of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid shall comply with the requirements of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).

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C | Food Contact Materials

C.2 BfR Updates 10 Recommendations, Involving Paper and Paperboard and Other Materials

Recommendation No.	Title	Main Amendments
XXXVI	Paper and paperboard for food contact	A new provision has been added to the Foreword: “Testing for migration of substances in extracts of the finished article shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Paper Guideline and based on the intended use of the paper”; A new provision has been added to the Foreword that, for certain genotoxic carcinogens (e.g., reaction/degradation products or impurities), migration into food shall not be detectable, and specific detection limits are specified in this Recommendation for this purpose (e.g., certain aromatic amines or 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol); measurement uncertainty shall not be applied. These detection limits are based on the current state of the art. They will be periodically reviewed and updated and reduced as far as possible, with a target of 0.15 µg/kg; Certain permitted substances or their restrictive requirements have been added and revised; Due to the PFHxA provisions of the EU REACH Regulation and the requirements of the PPWR, 13 PFAS permitted for use in surface treatment and coatings have been deleted; Footnote 4: The former reference to Table 2 of Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 has been clarified as Table 2 in Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 10/2011; Footnote 17: The aqueous extract has been clarified as “cold-water extract”; for all products except kitchen paper towels, the detection limit for non-detectable 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol has been lowered from “2 µg/L” to “1 µg/L”, while the detection limit for kitchen paper towel products remains 2 µg/L; Footnote 30 has been reworded as: “The migration of the cationizing agent 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride or glycidyltrimethylammonium chloride into food shall not be detectable, with a detection limit of 2 µg/kg. The migration of the reaction product 2,3-dihydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-1-propanaminium chloride (CAS 34004-36-9) into food shall not exceed 5 mg/kg. The migration of the reaction product (1E)-3-hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-1-propen-1-aminium chloride (CAS 91725-36-9) into food shall not exceed 0.05 mg/kg”.
XXXVI/1	Cooking paper, hot filter paper and filter layers	A new provision related to genotoxic carcinogens has been added to the Foreword; Addition and revision of certain permitted substances or their restrictive requirements; Footnote 17: Reworded. (Same as footnote 30 of BfR Recommendation XXXVI.)

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C | Food Contact Materials

C.2 BfR Updates 10 Recommendations, Involving Paper and Paperboard and Other Materials

Recommendation No.	Title	Main Amendments
XXXVI/2	Baking paper and paperboard	A new provision related to genotoxic carcinogens has been added to the Foreword; Deletion and revision of certain permitted substances or their restrictive requirements; Due to the PFHxA provisions of the EU REACH Regulation and the requirements of the PPWR, three PFAS permitted for use in surface treatment agents for food contact surfaces have been deleted; Footnote 11: Reworded. (Same as footnote 30 of BfR Recommendation XXXVI.)
XXXVI/3	Absorbent pads based on cellulose fibers for food packaging	A new provision related to genotoxic carcinogens has been added to the Foreword; Revision of the restrictive requirements for certain permitted substances.
LII	Fillers	Specify that the use of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) shall comply with the requirements of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).



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C | Food Contact Materials

C.3 EU Amends the Food Contact Plastics Regulation, Adding Four Authorised Substances

The European Commission has adopted Commission Regulation (EU) 2026/2412 amending Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food. The amendment adds four substances to the Union list of authorised substances, each subject to specific restrictions, and introduces two new notes on verification of compliance. It enters into force on 18 November 2026.

The newly authorised substances and their corresponding restrictions are as follows:

FCM No.	Substance	Restrictions
1086	Chopped carbon fibres, from carbonised polyacrylonitrile	Only to be used in polyether ether ketone (PEEK) polymer, at up to 40 % w/w; The fibres must be manufactured from polyacrylonitrile, have a carbon content of at least 95 % w/w, and must not be at the nanoscale in any dimension (diameter > 100 nm).
1087	Nano-precipitated calcium carbonate, uncoated	Not to be used in the manufacture of materials and articles intended to come into contact with infant formula.
1088	Poly(2-hydroxypropanoic acid), n-octyl/n-decyl esters	Only to be used as an additive up to 15 % w/w in materials and articles made from polylactic acid (PLA); Do not contain starch (FCM No 564) or other additives with a function similar to starch that could increase migration, and which are intended to be in contact up to 40 °C for up to 10 days with water included in food category 01.01, or with food included in categories 04.01 (fruit, fresh or chilled), 04.04 (vegetables, fresh or chilled) and 08.01 (vinegar), as specified in Table 2 of Annex III.
1090	Mixture of 1,9-nonanediamine (NMDA) and 2-methyl-1,8-octanediamine (MODA)	Only to be used as a co-monomer with terephthalic acid in the manufacture of polyamide materials and articles; Not to be used in materials and articles intended to come into contact with infant formula or human milk; The migration of the fraction with molecular weight below 1 000 Da consisting of NMDA/MODA-related species shall not exceed 5 mg/kg food.

Notes:

- When FCM No. 1087 comes into contact with acidic foods, the overall migration limit may be exceeded.
- When FCM No. 1088 comes into contact with food simulants other than food simulant B, the specific migration limit may be exceeded.
- Food simulant B refers to 3% acetic acid (w/v), which is used to simulate foods with pH < 4.5.

STC Technical Intelligence

D | Food

D.1 Macao Updates Heavy Metal Limits in Food – Administrative Regulation No. 27/2026

The Macao SAR Government has issued Administrative Regulation No. 27/2026, published in the Official Gazette No. 39/2026 on 29 September 2026. This regulation amends Administrative Regulation No. 23/2018 on maximum levels of heavy metal contaminants in food. It will take effect on 1 April 2027.

Key highlights:

- Expanded scope: The regulation now explicitly distinguishes inorganic arsenic from total arsenic, and methyl mercury from total mercury, alongside cadmium, lead, and tin.
- Refined categories: Food groups are broken down into more specific tiers, such as rice types, fungi species, seafood species, dried spices and dairy subcategories.
- Stricter limits: Infant foods, dairy products, salt, fruit juices, fruit, vegetable, drinking water, etc now face tighter thresholds to strengthen consumer protection.
- Differentiated limits: Certain seafood, fungi, cocoa products, etc are managed with tiered limits reflecting natural accumulation differences.
- New coverage: Chocolate in different cocoa solid percentage is now explicitly regulated for cadmium content.



STC Technical Intelligence

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