



STC Technical Intelligence 技術智匯

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A | Toys & Children's Products

A.1 Updates on U.S. 16 CFR Part 1223 Standard

On 20 April 2026, the CPSC issued a direct final rule amending the mandatory safety standard for infant and cradle swings under 16 CFR Part 1223, updating the referenced standard from ASTM F2088-24 to ASTM F2088-25. The mandatory effective date is 25 July 2026. This regulation applies to all infant and cradle swing products manufactured or imported into the United States on or after this date.

Key Technical Changes Relative to the Previous Standard:

- **Revised Defined Scope of Application:**

Products designed solely for stationary infant sleep use are explicitly excluded from the scope of this standard and must comply with ASTM F2194, the safety standard for infant sleep products.

- **New Mandatory Test:**

Suffocation Hazard Warning Label Visibility Test

- **Comprehensive Mandatory Updates to Suffocation Risk Warning Statements:**

Two new legally required warning statements must be printed on both permanent product labels and user instruction manuals:

- Infants have suffocated when infant swings were used for sleeping.
- Never use blankets or swaddles when using this product

An explicit prohibition against using the swing for infant sleep must be prominently displayed on the front of the product:

SUFFOCATION HAZARD

This product is NOT SAFE FOR SLEEP. NEVER use blankets or swaddles when using this product

- **New mandatory standardized requirements have been added regarding the layout, placement and color contrast of warning labels**



A | Toys & Children's Products

A.2 Australia Permanently Bans Baby Bottle Self-feeding Devices

Permanent Ban The "Consumer Goods (Baby Bottle Self-feeding Devices) Permanent Ban 2026" has been published in the Australian Government's Federal Register of Legislation on 25 May 2026. As a result of the ban, it is illegal to supply or offer to supply "baby bottle selffeeding devices" in Australia. It is also illegal to manufacture, possess, or have control of a banned product. Businesses must not manufacture, advertise or sell baby bottle self-feeding devices. Significant penalties may apply for non-compliance.

Reasons for the Ban:

Baby bottle self-feeding devices pose an unacceptable risk of injury or death to infants as a result of choking, suffocation and aspiration, as babies do not have the ability to regulate the flow of milk or remove the bottle from their mouth themselves.

Products Covered by the Ban:

The banned item: baby bottle selffeeding device is defined in the legislation as a product that:

- is designed to allow a baby to feed from a bottle without another person holding the bottle; and
- is designed to do so:
 - by supporting the position of the bottle; or
 - by means of a straw, tube or similar device (or something attached to a straw, tube or similar device).

However, a product is not a baby bottle selffeeding device if:

- the product has a tube; and
- the baby cannot be fed using the product without the baby being held by another person.

Effective Date:

26 May 2026, which was the day after this legislation is registered.

References:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/F2026L00610/asmade/text>

<https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/permanent-ban-on-baby-bottle-self-feeding-devices-now-in-effect>



B | Textiles & Furniture

B.1 Interpretation of 16 CFR Part 1610 “Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles”

Full enforcement of CPSC eFiling has taken effect from 8 July 2026. All imported adult apparel (including cross-border e-commerce small parcels and low-value shipments exempt from duties under USD 800) must complete electronic filing in advance. Shipments without eFiling records will be automatically detained by customs systems and cannot clear customs. Adult garments shall undergo flammability testing to 16 CFR Part 1610 at a CPSC-qualified laboratory. After passing testing or qualifying for fabric testing exemptions, a complete compliant GCC certificate shall be issued based on the test report. Prior to shipment, importers or freight forwarders shall input seven GCC data points into the ACE system to complete eFiling electronic recordation.

16 CFR Part 1610 Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles

Basic Regulatory Information:

- Legal Basis

The Flammable Fabrics Act (FFA), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1191–1204. This is a mandatory federal regulation administered by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). The latest revised version entered into force on April 22, 2024, and applies mandatorily to all domestically manufactured and imported finished garments in the United States.

- Core Purpose

To establish a unified 45-degree flammability test method and classify textiles into three flammability classes. Class 3 high-hazard flammable fabrics are prohibited from garment manufacturing, importation, and sale within the U.S., eliminating risks of severe burns caused by rapidly ignitable clothing.

- Scope of Application

All everyday adult and children's apparel and apparel fabrics (excluding children's sleepwear, which is governed by 16 CFR Parts 1615 and 1616): T-shirts, dresses, outerwear, trousers, sweaters, hoodies, scarves, head coverings, bathrobes, knitwear, etc.

Statutory Exemptions (Two Categories: Full Product Exemptions & Fabric Testing Exemptions):

- Full Product Exemptions

- Hats that do not cover the neck, face, or shoulders
- Separate gloves with a maximum length of 14 inches, not attached to garments
- Separate footwear (excluding knit socks; not attached to garments)
- Garment interlining liners (only intermediate barrier layers, not outer surface fabrics)

- Fabric Testing Exemptions

Fabrics satisfying any single condition below are exempt from flammability testing:

- Plain fabrics with a fabric weight of $\geq 2.6 \text{ oz/yd}^2$ (approx. 88 g/m^2), regardless of fiber composition
- 100% pure or blended fibers (applies to both plain and napped fabrics, no minimum weight requirement): wool, polyester, nylon, acrylic, modified acrylic, polyolefin

Core Criteria for Flammability Classification:

Separate evaluation standards apply to plain fabrics and napped fabrics (corduroy, fleece, chenille, terry cloth, brushed fleece). The worst classification result between untreated original specimens and refurbished preconditioned specimens shall be deemed the final rating.

B | Textiles & Furniture

B.1 Interpretation of 16 CFR Part 1610 “Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles”

- Class 1: Normal Flammability

Plain fabrics: Average flame spread time ≥ 3.5 seconds

Napped fabrics (either condition met):

- Average burn duration > 7 seconds; OR
- Rapid flash ignition within 0–7 seconds, with the base fabric completely unignited and no melt-through (only surface nap combustion occurs)

- Class 2: Moderate Flammability (Permitted for napped fabrics only; plain fabrics cannot fall into Class 2)

Napped fabrics with an average burn duration of 4.0–7.0 seconds, and at least 2 test specimens exhibiting base fabric burn-through. Garments made from such fabrics are permissible for import but face elevated customs inspection risks and prioritized random sampling by marketplaces.

- Class 3: High-Hazard Flammability (Absolute Legal Ban; Shipments subject to detention, destruction, and fines)

- Plain fabrics: Average burn time < 3.5 seconds
- Napped fabrics: Average burn time < 4.0 seconds, with at least 2 test specimens showing base fabric burn-through

Complete Test Procedure

- Test Specimen Specifications

- Single specimen dimension: 50 mm $\times$ 150 mm (2 in $\times$ 6 in); 10 specimens per test group: 5 untreated original specimens + 5 refurbished preconditioned specimens
- Cutting rule: Pre-testing shall identify the fabric direction with the fastest flame propagation; all specimens shall be cut along this direction. Prior to testing, napped fabrics shall be brushed in a consistent direction to fully erect all surface nap fibers.

- Refurbishment Preconditioning

Mandatory sequential procedure (order cannot be altered; garment care label instructions are disregarded):

- Step 1: Standard dry cleaning $\rightarrow$ Step 2: Standard laundering
- Dry cleaning: Perchloroethylene standard dry cleaning cycle followed by low-temperature drying. Coated fabrics are exempt from dry cleaning and only require laundering. Disposable apparel is fully exempt from all refurbishment preconditioning.
- Laundering: High-temperature washing per AATCC LP1-2021 standard, followed by permanent press drying. Gentle or cold-water cycles stated on garment care labels shall not be used.

- Test Equipment & Conditions

- Apparatus: 45-degree inclined textile flammability tester
- Standard butane flame height: 16 mm
- Ignition procedure: Flame contacts the lower edge of the specimen for 1 second then retracts
- Timing metric: Record the time required for the flame front to reach the 127 mm termination line
- Additional observations for napped fabrics: Whether the base fabric ignites, melts, or sustains burn-through

C | Consumer Products & Cosmetics

C.1 The Updated Chinese RoHS Compliance Management Catalogue Officially Released

On 22 May 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, in conjunction with seven other departments including the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the State Administration for Market Regulation, the General Administration of Customs and the National Health Commission, issued an announcement (Announcement No. 11 of 2026) updating and publishing the *Catalogue of Compliance Management for the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products (2026 Edition)* and its supporting documents, thereby further expanding the range of hazardous substances subject to control in electrical and electronic products and continuing to strengthen regulatory measures.

In order to reduce the use of heavy metals such as lead and mercury, as well as persistent organic pollutants such as polybrominated biphenyls, at source, and in accordance with the requirements of the departmental regulation *Measures for the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products*, in 2018, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, in consultation with relevant departments, issued the first batch of the management catalogue covering 12 product categories, including televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, computers and mobile phones. With the exception of specific exemptions, all products listed in the catalogue must comply with the relevant standards on the restriction of hazardous substances. By the end of April 2026, nearly 33,000 models across these 12 categories of electrical and electronic products had met the regulatory requirements. In 2025, the relevant standards for the restriction of hazardous substances were upgraded from voluntary to mandatory. In 2026, the newly promulgated 'Ecological and Environmental Code of the People's Republic of China' explicitly incorporated the control requirements for hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products. To better implement the relevant laws, regulations and standards, and to adapt to the new situation characterised by an increasingly diverse range of electrical and electronic products and the rapid development of technologies for reducing and substituting hazardous substances, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, in consultation with relevant departments, has revised the catalogue of products subject to hazardous substance control and the accompanying documents.

Compared with the 2018 Compliance Management Catalogue, the newly revised Catalogue of Products Subject to Hazardous Substance Control adds 23 new product categories to the initial batch of 12.

These primarily include:

- **Household and similar products that are becoming increasingly common in daily life and work.** Examples include microwave ovens, rice cookers, water dispensers, projectors and portable power banks.
- **Products that have emerged alongside the rapid development of information technology and undergo frequent updates.** Examples include smart wristbands and watches, headphones, smart speakers, robot vacuum cleaners, electronic smart locks, servers, and network switching and routing equipment.
- **Products where consumers place a high priority on safety and health attributes.** Examples include: electric toys and reading and writing desk lamps primarily aimed at children and young people; electronic blood pressure monitors and blood glucose meters primarily aimed at middle-aged and elderly people; and hearing aids primarily aimed at people with hearing impairments.

The new product control requirements in the updated Compliance Management Catalogue will come into force on 1 August 2027.

STC has already obtained CNAS and CMA certification for GB/T 39560 series standards and can provide one-stop services for companies from raw material to complete machine testing for China RoHS.

C | Consumer Products & Cosmetics

C.2 California Will Implement Stricter Regulations on Certain Synthetic Musks

California AB 60 (Musk Reduction Act) limits the use of certain synthetic nitro musks in cosmetics and personal care products. Products shall comply with the following prohibitions and concentration limits effective 1 January 2027.

Which ingredients are subject to outright prohibition? (Completely prohibited)

California is banning the following synthetic musks, effective from 1 January 2027:

- Musk ambrette (CAS# 83-66-9),
- Musk tibetene (CAS# 145-39-1)
- Musk moskene (CAS# 116-66-5)
- Musk xylene (CAS# 81-15-2)

Which ingredients are subject to category-specific concentration limits? (Concentrations shall not exceed the specified maximum levels.)

The restricted ingredient is Musk ketone (CAS No. 81-14-1). The maximum permitted concentration varies by product type:

- Fine Fragrance 1.4% maximum
- Eau de toilette: maximum 0.56%
- Oral products: 0% (prohibited)
- All other products. max 0.042 %

Are trace amounts possible? (Only for specific exceptions)

The law may permit technically unavoidable traces, if they are strictly the result of:

- Production processes
- Natural contaminants
- Storage
- Migration from packaging

This is for incidental, technically unavoidable presence, not routine formulation above limits.

For the full regulatory text and any amendments, refer to the full bill text on LegiScan:

<https://legiscan.com/CA/text/AB60/id/3268830>

D | Food Contact Materials

D.1 The Netherlands Tightens Safety Requirements for Food Contact Ceramics

On 4 May 2026, the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport published a significant legislative update in the official gazette. This new decree amends the Dutch Commodities Act Regulation on Packaging and Consumer Products.

The primary purpose of this amendment is to strengthen the safety standards and maximum permissible heavy metal migration limits for ceramic articles intended to come into contact with food.

The amendment updates Paragraph 1 of Chapter VI of Part A in Annex A of the Dutch Regulation, introducing new thresholds and stricter risk-assessment protocols for food-contact materials.

Reductions in Heavy Metal Migration Limits:

The regulation reduces the maximum allowable limits for the specific migration of toxic heavy metals—specifically lead and cadmium—leaching from ceramic kitchenware into foodstuffs. The amount of cadmium and lead shall not exceed the following specific migration limits:

Category of Ceramic Articles	Cadmium	Lead
Category 1: Articles that cannot be filled, or can be filled but have an internal depth of less than 25 mm	4 µg/dm²	6 µg/dm²
Category 2: All other articles that can be filled	20 µg/l	30 µg/l
Category 3: Cooking ware; packaging and storage vessels with a capacity exceeding 3 L	7 µg/l	10 µg/l

Declaration of Compliance:

Ceramic articles demonstrating verification against the updated criteria must be accompanied by documentation under Article 2a of the EU Directive 84/500/EEC.

Enforcement Timeline and Transition Period:

The new regulation officially came into force on 29 May 2026. Ceramic products that meet the older compliance criteria as of 28 May 2026, and are first placed on the market before 1 December 2026, may remain on sale until existing inventories are completely exhausted.



E | Electronic and Electrical Products

E.1 Technical Guidance: New Mandatory Mechanical Requirements for Non-interlock Lid Blenders Exported to the EU under EN IEC 60335-2-14:2023/A11:2023

Regulatory Background

This document is developed based on the harmonised standard under the EU Low Voltage Directive (2014/35/EU), with full standard specifications listed below:

- Full Standard Designation: EN IEC 60335-2-14:2023+A1:2023+A11:2023
- Official Standard Title: Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines
- Publication Date: 22 January 2024
- Mandatory Enforcement Date: 22 November 2026
- Superseded Standard: EN 60335-2-14:2016 (fully withdrawn and no longer valid for EU market access after the enforcement date) New Mechanical Strength Tests

EN IEC 60335-2-14:2023/A11:2023 is classified as a core harmonised standard under the EU LVD framework. Compliance with this standard will grant products the presumption of conformity to the essential safety requirements of the directive. This guidance specifies 3 new binding mechanical safety requirements that all blenders without a lid interlock mechanism must satisfy to be legally placed on the EU market after 22 November 2026.

Mandatory Mechanical Safety Requirements Standard Upgrade

• Lid and Guard Retention (Clause 20.2):

For blenders, the lid shall remain securely closed during operation and the associated guard shall not be unintentionally removed. Compliance is achieved by meeting either one of the following two independent conditions: Comprehensive transition from IEC 62471:2006 to IEC 62471-7

- The lid or guard fully complies with the test protocol defined in Clause 22.12 of the standard: no detachment shall occur when a steady tensile force of 30 N is applied to the lid/guard in any accessible direction for a duration of 10 seconds.
- Opening or removing the lid/guard requires two distinct, sequential independent movements that cannot be performed in a single continuous action. A typical compliant example is a two-step operation: first rotate the lid to disengage the locking lugs, then pull the lid vertically upwards to detach it from the jar. Safety Requirements for Optical Components

• Jar Dimensional Specifications for Non-interlock Models:

English Version: All blender jars that are not fitted with a certified lid interlock system shall strictly adhere to the following dimensional constraints, which are designed to physically prevent user access to the rotating blade assembly during normal and foreseeable misuse scenarios:

- The maximum cross-sectional area of the jar opening, measured precisely at the horizontal plane aligned with the lower edge of the fitted lid, shall not exceed 125 mm. This dimension is verified using a calibrated measuring gauge to prevent insertion of an adult's index finger into the jar cavity.
- The minimum vertical clear distance between the upper rim of the blender jar and the uppermost point of the blade assembly shall be no less than 125 mm. This vertical gap creates a physical barrier that eliminates the risk of accidental contact with sharp blade edges even when users reach into the empty jar.

E | Electronic and Electrical Products

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- **Accidental Operation Prevention (Clause 20.Z101):**

English Version: Blenders that are functionally capable of operating without a lid installed in position shall incorporate dedicated structural features to eliminate unintended actuation. Compliance shall be demonstrated via one of the two following validated design solutions:

- The actuator (start switch) is fully recessed below the adjacent exterior surface of the appliance. During the compliance test, a cylindrical test probe of 40 mm diameter with a hemispherical end, applied to the actuator with a maximum force of 5 N from any accessible angle, shall not trigger the appliance to start running.
- The start-up sequence requires at least two separate, non-consecutive independent operations to initiate the blender, while the stop function can be completed with a single action. It is explicitly clarified that two consecutive touches on the same actuator (such as double-tapping a single push button) do not qualify as two independent operations under this clause.



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