

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

CPSC Stands for Safety

China Product Hazard Monthly Summary Bulletin

產品危害 每月小结 簡報

中國

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The China Product Hazard Monthly Summary Bulletin advises Chinese manufacturers of the most commonly occurring hazards posed by products they produce, such as excessive lead levels in children's products, choking hazards caused by children's upper outerwear garments with drawstrings, and others. More information on specific cases listed below is available by clicking on the link or going to: <u>CPSC's Recalls page</u>.

《中國產品危害每月小結簡報》的目的是提示中國廠商注意一些他們生產的產品最常出現的危害,諸如兒童產品含鉛過多,兒童上衣外套帶拉繩引起的窒息等問題。簡報中相關個案的詳細情況,可以點擊 CPSC 的召回頁面,查看公告全文。

<u>21-722</u>	The dining chair's back can detach, posing a fall hazard to consumers.
	餐桌椅 椅背會脫離椅身,對消費者構成跌倒危害。
<u>21-088</u>	The recalled children's multi-purpose helmets were advertised incorrectly and
	marketed for children age 2 years or older. However, they do not comply with
	minimum safety requirements for children younger than 5 and pose a risk of head injury
	to those children.
	被召回的多功能頭盔在廣告和市場推銷中被錯誤地標為兩歲或兩歲以上兒童使用,
	但是它們不符合美國聯邦五歲以下年齡兒童最低安全標準,因而對這些兒童構成
	頭部受傷風險。
<u>21-087</u>	The candle holders can catch fire if they come in contact with the candle's flame,
	posing a fire hazard.
	蠟燭台 如果碰到蠟燭火焰會著火,構成火災危害。
<u>21-086</u>	The portable generators have a wiring error that can result in an electrical shock to
	users.
	便攜式發電機 線路接錯,會導致使用者被電擊。
<u>21-083</u>	Paint on the red and blue magnet of the science kit contains levels of lead that exceed
	the federal lead paint ban. Lead is toxic if ingested by young children and can cause
	adverse health issues. In addition, the product packaging lacks the required warning
	labels for magnets and balloons.

	科學家套件玩具的紅色和藍色磁鐵上的油漆含鉛量超過美國聯邦含鉛油漆禁令。
	鉛若被幼童吞入口中是有毒的,會引起不良健康問題。另外,產品包裝對磁鐵和
	氣球沒有按規定貼有警示標籤。
21-082	The nose piercings and body bars have elevated levels of nickel, posing a risk of skin
	irritation.
	鼻孔穿刺 和 身體穿刺棒 含鎳量高,構成皮膚敏感風險。
<u>21-081</u>	The charging receptacles and/or USB ports installed in the accent tables can have an
	electrical issue, resulting in reverse polarity, which can pose a shock hazard to the user.
	裝在 邊桌 內的 充電器 和/或 USB 接口電路有問題,導致電極相反,對使用者構成
	電擊危害。
<u>21-079</u>	The heating element/wiring on the electric smoker is defective, posing an electric
	shock hazard to consumers.
	電煙熏鍋的加熱器件/線路 有缺陷,對消費者構成電擊危害。
<u>21-078</u>	Metal screws on the computer cases that attach the PCIe riser assembly to the
	chassis can cause a short in the printed circuit board and overheating, posing a fire
	hazard due to the circuit board's design.
	連接 PCIe 提升卡和機殼的電腦罩上的金屬螺絲會引起印刷電路板短路而使得機
21.721	器過熱,從而構成由於電路板設計不當而引起火災危害。
<u>21-721</u>	If the brackets are improperly welded, a sudden drop of weight onto the strap safeties
	can cause the brackets to detach from the weightlifting device , posing an injury hazard. 如果 掛鉤 焊接不當,突然掉到 安全帶 上的重量會使得掛鉤脫離 舉重機 ,構成受傷
	如 术扭到 序按个首,大然得到 女主带 上的里里曾使得扭到脱融 举里機 ,
21-075	A weight plate can fall from the end of the barbell, posing an impact injury hazard.
<u>21-073</u>	配重片 會脫離 槓鈴 的一端,構成因衝擊是受傷危害。
21-074	The cordless kerosene heaters can re-start unexpectedly while in standby mode if the
21-074	room temperature falls below the thermostat set point, posing fire and carbon monoxide
	poisoning hazards.
	無線燃油加熱器在室溫低於溫度計設定的溫度時應處於預備狀態,卻會意外啟
	動,構成火災和一氧化碳中毒危害。
21-073	The electrostatic sprayer's rechargeable lithium-ion battery pack can overheat and
	melt, posing a risk of the product catching fire and/or exploding.
	靜電噴霧器的可充電鋰電池包 會過熱而熔化,構成產品著火和/或爆炸的風險。