



# U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

CPSC Stands for Safety

## China Product Hazard Monthly Summary Bulletin

March 2022

## 中国 产品危害 每月小结 简报

2022年三月

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: [CPSC's Recalls page](#).

《中国产品危害每月小结简报》的目的是提示中国厂商注意一些他们生产的产品最常出现的危害，诸如儿童产品含铅过量，儿童上衣外套带拉绳引起的窒息等问题。简报中相关个案的详细情况，可以点击 [CPSC's Recalls page](#)，查看公告全文。

<a href="#">22-737</a>	The <b>lithium-ion battery</b> used in <b>Bluetooth speaker</b> can overheat, posing a fire hazard. 用于 <b>蓝牙音箱</b> 的 <b>锂电池</b> 会过热，构成火灾危害。
<a href="#">22-111</a>	The <b>2-in-1 photoelectric smoke &amp; fire + carbon monoxide alarms</b> can fail to alert consumers to the presence of a hazardous level of carbon monoxide, posing a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning or death. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, poisonous gas. <b>二合一光电烟雾/火警和一氧化碳报警器</b> 在一氧化碳浓度达到危险程度时不能警告消费者，构成一氧化碳中毒或死亡风险。一氧化碳是无色无臭的有毒气体。
<a href="#">22-110</a>	The <b>rattle's legs</b> can break off, posing a choking hazard to young children. <b>摇铃</b> 的脚会断落，对幼儿构成气管堵塞危害。
<a href="#">22-109</a>	The <b>locking mechanism</b> of the <b>metal lockable drug chests</b> can fail, allowing access to the contents inside the chest, posing a risk of poisoning. <b>金属可关锁药箱</b> 的 <b>关锁装置</b> 失灵，使得任何人都可以取得药箱内的物品，构成中毒风险。
<a href="#">22-108</a>	The <b>youth ATVs</b> fail to comply with the requirements of the federal mandatory ATV safety standard. The B125 ATVs exceed the maximum speed limitations for vehicles intended for children age 10 and older. For the Madix 110, the parking brakes do not prevent the movement of the vehicle. In addition, the handlebars on both ATVs pose a laceration hazard should the rider's body or head impact the

	<p>handlebars at a high rate of speed, such as in a crash. ATVs that fail to meet the federal mandatory safety requirements pose a risk of serious injury or death.</p> <p>青少年全地形车（ATVs）不符合美国联邦 ATV 强制性安全标准的要求。B125 型号全地形车（ATVs）超过美国联邦对 10 岁和以上年龄儿童的最高车辆行驶速度的限制。Madix 110 型号全地形车的手刹车不能防止车辆移动。而且，驾车者高速行驶而撞车时，如果身体或头部撞到手把会构成割伤危害。不符合美国联邦安全标准的全地形车构成严重受伤和死亡的风险。</p>
<a href="#">22-107</a>	<p>The <b>children’s bicycle helmets</b> do not comply with the positional stability and retention system requirements of the U.S. CPSC federal safety standard for bicycle helmets. The helmets can fail to protect in the event of a crash, posing a risk of head injury.</p> <p>儿童自行车头盔不符合美国消费品安全委员会自行车头盔安全标准中的位置稳定性和保持系统规定。头盔不能在撞车时保护骑车人，构成头部受伤风险。</p>
<a href="#">22-106</a>	<p>The <b>Bluetooth speaker helmets</b> do not comply with the U.S. CPSC federal safety standard for bicycle helmets, posing a risk of head injury in a fall.</p> <p>带蓝牙音箱的头盔不符合美国消费品安全委员会的联邦自行车头盔安全标准，骑行者若跌倒构成头部受伤风险。</p>
<a href="#">22-734</a>	<p>The <b>portable water immersion heater</b> can overheat, melt, or catch fire, posing shock, electrocution, and fire hazards.</p> <p>手提浸没式加热器会过热，熔化或着火，构成电击，触电和火灾危害。</p>
<a href="#">22-103</a>	<p>The wheels and wheel-attachment hardware of the <b>walk ‘n’ learn wooden activity toddler walkers</b> can detach from the walker in small pieces, posing a choking hazard to young children.</p> <p>边走边学木制幼儿活动学步器的轮子和轮子配件会碎成小片并脱离学步器，对幼儿构成气管堵塞危害。</p>
<a href="#">22-102</a>	<p>There are loose components in the <b>illuminated mirror’s bulb sockets</b>, which can lead to overcurrent and overheating, posing fire and shock hazards.</p> <p>发光镜子的灯泡插座内部件松动，会导致过电流和过热，构成火灾和电击危害。</p>
<a href="#">22-101</a>	<p><b>Magnetic balls</b> pose an ingestion hazard. When two or more high-powered magnets are swallowed, either intentionally by younger children or accidentally by older children, the ingested magnets can attract to each other, or to another metal object, and become lodged in the digestive system. This can result in perforations, twisting, and/or blockage of the intestines, infection, blood poisoning, and death.</p> <p>磁球构成吞入危害。当两个或两个以上的强力磁铁被幼儿有意或稍年长儿童无意吞入口中时，被吞入的磁铁会互相吸引，或者与其它金属物相碰时，导致它们滞留在体内消化系统里。这会引发肠穿孔，肠扭曲和/或肠阻塞，从而导致发炎，血液中毒甚至死亡。</p>
<a href="#">22-095</a>	<p>The maracas of the <b>music sets</b> can break or become unscrewed and release the metal beads inside, posing choking and suffocation hazards to young children.</p> <p>音乐组合的沙槌会断裂或螺丝松动，从而释放出乐器内的金属小珠子，对幼儿构成气管堵塞和窒息危害。</p>
<a href="#">22-094</a>	<p>The <b>flashlights</b> can be turned on inadvertently and overheat while stored in the holster or in a consumer’s pocket, posing a burn hazard to consumers.</p> <p>手电筒放在护套或消费者的衣服口袋里时会意外打开从而过热，对消费者构成烧伤危害。</p>
<a href="#">22-090</a>	<p><b>Surface paint</b> on the brown bell found in “Day 10” of the <b>advent calendar</b> contains levels of lead that exceed the federal lead paint ban, posing a risk of lead</p>

poisoning. Excessive levels of lead can be toxic or cause other health problems to young children if the paint is ingested.

圣诞日历“第十天”的棕色铃铛上的涂层油漆含铅超过美国联邦含铅油漆禁令的规定，构成铅中毒风险。含铅过量是有毒的，如果油漆被幼儿吞入口中会引起其他健康问题。