

警惕！德国再现有害物质：壬基酚-Nonylphenol

几周以来，欧洲一直有关于使用部分工具时有怪味的报道；该工具有可能会损害人们的身体健康。已经完成的对某公司生产的促销工具，成套手锤和角磨机、对另一家著名公司生产的建筑用瓦工铲的检测表明：气味较大；Warentest物资检测基金会发现其中含有可致癌的物质成分。因此基金会对所有促销工具进行了一次全面的检验，结果是：很多带有塑料手柄，或装饰有塑料部件的工具中都发现了致癌物质。

某公司的手锯

该公司的手锯没有异味。但是它带有塑料手柄。生产厂家在包装中注明：手柄的塑料是由两种材料合成的塑料，其中的一种称为“Super Grip”。但是在手柄中也隐藏着壬基酚（Nonylphenol）：每公斤塑料890毫克。壬基酚（NP）是有着激素作用的物质，在自然界中可以积累起来，可导致动物的性别发生变化及严重的环境污染。

壬基酚（NP）和壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚（NPEOs）被认为是会对水生物和土壤中的有机物会产生严重污染的有害物质。这类物质已被欧盟于2005年1月17日通过立法加以禁止，其被允许需存在的最大含量为0.1%。



Alkylphenols (APs) and alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs), NP and NPEO (under the family of AP and APEOs respectively) are auxiliary chemicals used in different industries. They are good emulsifiers and wetting agents and thus have been used widely in different industrial cleaning systems such as textile and leather processing, pulp and paper manufacturing, metal working, and agriculture.

They are also used in domestic cleaning agents and co-formulants in pesticides and biocides.

Since APs & APEOs are non-biodegradable, they cause severe environmental problems when they are released to the environment as discharges or emissions. They are potent endocrine disrupters to the aquatic environment and can cause feminisation in male fish. As a result, the fertility or reproductive capability of the fish is reduced and populations are in danger of decreasing.

SGS can help you to reduce the risks: we have developed several analytical technicals of NP and NPEOs characterizations according to 2003/53/EC. Our high-tech equipments (LC-MS, GC-MS) contribute to the reliability and precision of our results.

如您有任何疑问，欢迎垂询：



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