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YOUR CUSTOM PRINTING & PACKAGING PARTNER FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES



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Details

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2026 年 1 月 1 日開始實施。根據該法案，所有在 2026 年 1 月 1 日或之後出生或成為美國公民的人，都必須在 18 歲之前，在州或聯邦政府指定的認可圖書館或档案馆，將自己的出生記錄或公民身份記錄，捐贈給國家檔案館。這項法案旨在確保美國公民的出生記錄得到妥善保存，並為未來的歷史研究提供寶貴的資料。

本報告係根據本會所屬之「國家安全情報中心」所蒐集之各項情報，經本會進行分析、研判後所提出之綜合性報告。本報告之內容，係根據本會所屬之「國家安全情報中心」所蒐集之各項情報，經本會進行分析、研判後所提出之綜合性報告。本報告之內容，係根據本會所屬之「國家安全情報中心」所蒐集之各項情報，經本會進行分析、研判後所提出之綜合性報告。

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2024 [FDA](#) [PFAS](#) [\[2\]](#). [FDA](#) [35](#) [6](#) [2025](#)^[3], 30 2025

TAPPI T 559^[4]. 1 to 12 TAPPI PE

1. 1. 2019. gada 1. janvārī, ja ir nepieciešams, jānodrošina, lai būtu pieejama informācija par katru no šādiem pasākumiem:
 - 1.1. pasākuma nosaukums;
 - 1.2. pasākuma datums, laiks un vieta;
 - 1.3. pasākuma organizators;
 - 1.4. pasākuma mērķi un uzdevi;
 - 1.5. pasākuma rezultāti.
2. 2. 2019. gada 1. janvārī, ja ir nepieciešams, jānodrošina, lai būtu pieejama informācija par katru no šādiem pasākumiem:
 - 2.1. pasākuma nosaukums;
 - 2.2. pasākuma datums, laiks un vieta;
 - 2.3. pasākuma organizators;
 - 2.4. pasākuma mērķi un uzdevi;
 - 2.5. pasākuma rezultāti.
3. 3. 2019. gada 1. janvārī, ja ir nepieciešams, jānodrošina, lai būtu pieejama informācija par katru no šādiem pasākumiem:
 - 3.1. pasākuma nosaukums;
 - 3.2. pasākuma datums, laiks un vieta;
 - 3.3. pasākuma organizators;
 - 3.4. pasākuma mērķi un uzdevi;
 - 3.5. pasākuma rezultāti.
4. 4. 2019. gada 1. janvārī, ja ir nepieciešams, jānodrošina, lai būtu pieejama informācija par katru no šādiem pasākumiem:
 - 4.1. pasākuma nosaukums;
 - 4.2. pasākuma datums, laiks un vieta;
 - 4.3. pasākuma organizators;
 - 4.4. pasākuma mērķi un uzdevi;
 - 4.5. pasākuma rezultāti.

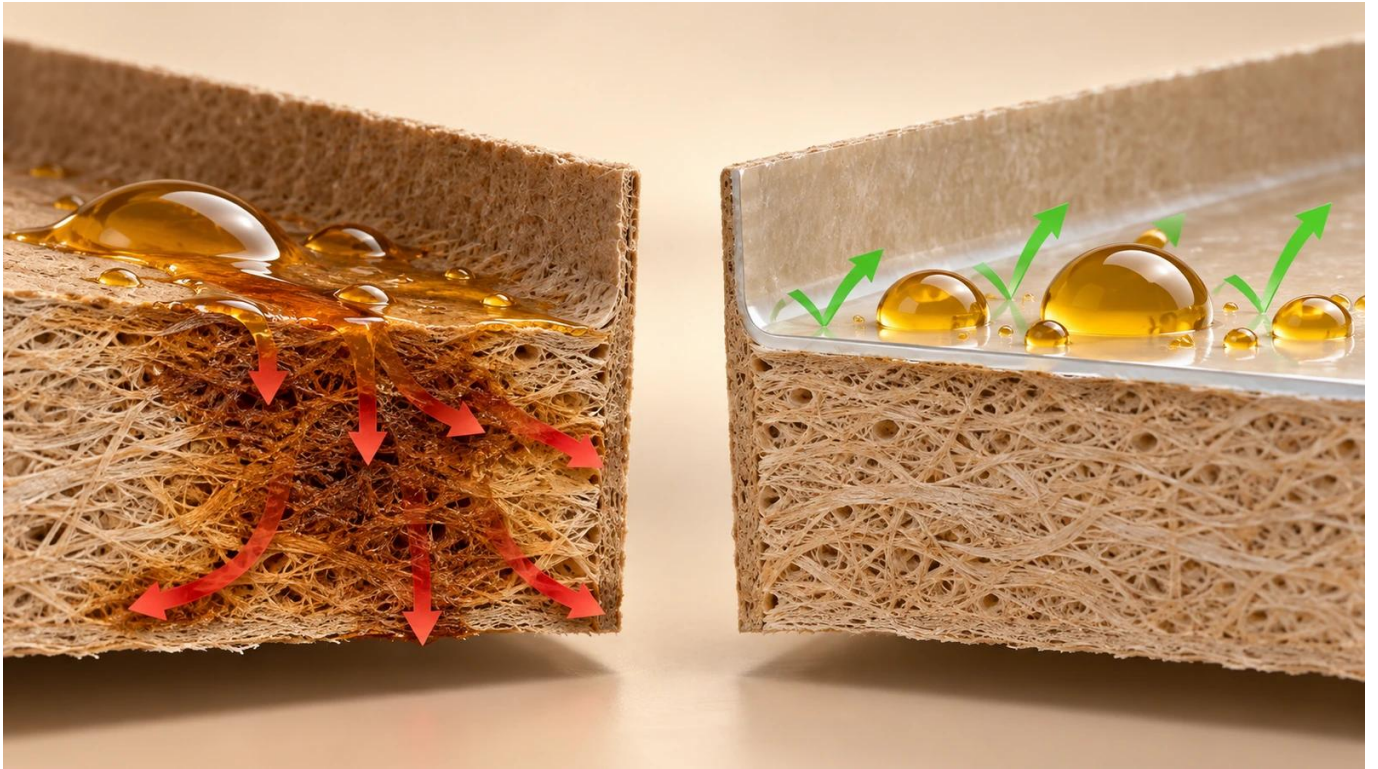


Figure 4: Comparison of liquid resistance between standard and treated cardboard.

“Liquid resistance” refers to the ability of a material to prevent liquids from penetrating its surface. This property is critical for packaging materials used in food and pharmaceutical applications. The standard for liquid resistance is defined by 21 CFR 176.170^[5]. According to 21 CFR 176.180, the liquid resistance test involves applying a liquid to the surface of the material and measuring the amount of liquid that penetrates the material over a period of 24 hours. The test results are expressed in terms of the amount of liquid that penetrates the material, measured in milligrams (mg). The standard requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 0.5 mg per square centimeter (cm²) of surface area.

The liquid resistance test is performed by applying a liquid to the surface of the material and measuring the amount of liquid that penetrates the material over a period of 24 hours. The test results are expressed in terms of the amount of liquid that penetrates the material, measured in milligrams (mg). The standard requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 0.5 mg per square centimeter (cm²) of surface area.

The standard for liquid resistance is defined by AB 1200 [California Assembly Bill 1200](#)^[6]. According to AB 1200, the liquid resistance test involves applying a liquid to the surface of the material and measuring the amount of liquid that penetrates the material over a period of 24 hours. The test results are expressed in terms of the amount of liquid that penetrates the material, measured in milligrams (mg). The standard requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 100 ppm (parts per million) of surface area. The standard also requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 1 mg per square centimeter (cm²) of surface area. The standard also requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 25 mg per square centimeter (cm²) of surface area. The standard also requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 2026 [Packaging Dive](#)^[7]. The standard also requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 2026 [Packaging Dive](#)^[7]. The standard also requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 2026 [Packaging Dive](#)^[7].

Figure 5: Comparison of liquid resistance between standard and treated cardboard.

The standard for liquid resistance is defined by FTC Green Guides [16 CFR 260.7](#)^[8]. According to FTC Green Guides, the liquid resistance test involves applying a liquid to the surface of the material and measuring the amount of liquid that penetrates the material over a period of 24 hours. The test results are expressed in terms of the amount of liquid that penetrates the material, measured in milligrams (mg). The standard requires that the amount of liquid that penetrates the material must not exceed 16 CFR 260.7^[8].

Compost Manufacturing Alliance

ASTM D6868 PE 16 CFR 260.12

SB 54 CalRecycle

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包裝設計與材料選擇

包裝設計與材料選擇是產品保護與品牌形象的關鍵。本文件將探討不同包裝材料的特性、適用場景及選擇標準，以確保產品在運輸過程中的安全與環保。

材料名稱	主要特性	適用場景	環保考量	成本分析
紙箱	輕便、易折疊、可回收	食品、日用品、電子產品	可回收，減少碳排放	成本較低，運輸便利
保鮮膜	防潮、防污、密封性好	食品包裝、醫療用品	部分材料可回收	成本適中，保護效果佳
緩衝材料	防震、防摔、保護力強	易碎品、精密儀器	部分材料可回收	成本較高，但能減少損耗
PE 薄膜	耐水、耐油、強度好	食品包裝、工業包裝	可回收，減少污染	成本適中，耐用性強
PLA 材料	生物降解、環保、堅固	食品容器、環保包裝	完全生物降解，零污染	成本略高，但符合環保趨勢

PFAS 在食物中累积，可能通过食物链进入人体，对健康造成潜在风险。因此，FDA 正在研究如何减少食物中的 PFAS 含量，以保护公众健康。

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