PRODUCT HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARD

SASMAT RETAIL S.L.

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INTRODUCTION

SASMAT RETAIL S.L. (hereinafter, SASMAT RETAIL), on behalf of its firm PDPAOLA, is committed to providing customers with jewelry and packaging articles embodying the highest standards for human health and safety.

The SASMAT RETAIL product health and safety standard (hereinafter, standard) has been developed in conformity with product health and safety laws in the markets where the company sells its products.

The main objective of this standard is to establish the requirements for chemical substances and safety parameters regulated in jewelry and packaging articles in order to guarantee a high protection of the human health and safety of consumers. It includes requirements related to the characteristics of the product to ensure that it does not present risks to the safety of users, especially children.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This standard compulsorily applies to jewelry and packaging articles intended for any user regardless of their age.

Any SASMAT RETAIL product supplier must comply with the requirements of this standard. In addition, the compliance with this standard does not exempt suppliers from complying with any other regulation applicable to products.

COMPLIANCE OF THE STANDARD

Suppliers are required to implement a consistent and competent approach to the management of the restricted substances and parameters. Similarly, suppliers are solely responsible for effective application and compliance of the standard for products supplied to SASMAT RETAIL.

SASMAT RETAIL can verify the compliance with the standard of any article provided by its suppliers, at any stage of production or distribution (e.g., through internal control programs of the company). For this purpose, suppliers shall provide adequate access to any documentation required to conduct a conformity control of the provided jewelry and packaging articles, such as, test reports or safety data sheets (SDS) for all materials, substances and preparations used in the production of a SASMAT RETAIL order.

In case of differences between the test reports provided by the supplier and those carried out by SASMAT RETAIL, the results carried out by SASMAT RETAIL shall prevail.

In the event of a non-compliance with the standard, we reserve the right to:

- Reject any order or product.
- Return any order or product delivered.
- Cancel any scheduled order.
- Hold the supplier responsible for any damage caused.

RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

SASMAT RETAIL hereby asserts its prerogative to reject products that do not comply with any stipulations set out in the relevant legislation, including its modifications and national transpositions. This may include, but is not limited to:

- General Product Safety Regulation (GPSR) 2023/988/EC.
- REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
    - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) subject to Authorisation, published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation.
- Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, California Proposition 65.
- Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) (EU) No 528/2012.

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES AND PARAMETERS LIST

The restricted substances and parameters list (hereinafter, RSPL) includes those chemicals and parameters legally restricted or prohibited in the markets where SASMAT RETAIL sells its products.

The limits for the content of chemical substances in jewelry articles and packaging products have been established considering the strictest limit, among those present in the legislation of the different trading territories where SASMAT RETAIL operates.

For each substance included in the RSPL, the following information is provided:

- CAS number[1].
- Common name of the substance.
- Age of the user.
- The restriction or maximum concentration in the material/components of the final product.
- Potential uses & additional information.
- Recommended test method[2].

For each safety parameter, the requirements and corresponding test methods (where applicable) are provided.

The requirements of this RSPL are mandatory for any supplier in relation to the products supplied to SASMAT RETAIL.

1 Chemical Abstracts Service number, an identification number assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service (a division of the American Chemical Society) to every chemical substance included in its database. Also referred to as CAS Registry Number or CASRN.

2 These test methods are proposed as reference to be employed to check compliance with health and safety requirements.

1 RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST IN JEWELRY ARTICLES AND PACKAGING[3]

1.1 HEAVY METALS AND ITS COMPOUNDS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers · Other: porcelain, ceramic, glass, crystal, etc. · Glue	· Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Metal · Leather

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
7440-36-0	Antimony (Sb)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: 60ppm - Extractable content: 60 ppm	Antimony and derivative compounds can be found in metal parts and materials in which pigments containing these elements can be employed (e.g., paints, plastics). Also found in or used as a catalyst in polymerization of polyester, flame retardants, fixing agents, pigments, and alloys.	· Metal - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Textiles - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Extractable content: 25 ppm · Textiles and leather - Extractable content: 30 ppm		
7440-38-2	Arsenic (As)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: 25 ppm - Extractable content: 25 ppm · Textiles and leather and any other materials - Total content: 25 ppm - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm	Arsenic and its compounds can be used in preservatives, pesticides, and defoliants for cotton, synthetic fibers, paints, inks, trims, and plastics.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material - Total content: EN EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: 100 ppm · Textiles and leather and any other materials - Total content: 100 ppm - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm		
7440-39-3	Barium (Ba)	All ages	Jewelry, any material: · Extractable content: 1000 ppm	Barium and its compounds can be used in pigments for inks.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016

3 The section “Restricted substances list in jewelry articles and packaging” has been adopted from the “Restricted substances list” and “Packaging Restricted Substances List” documents with the consent of the Affirm Group.

7440-43-9	Cadmium (Cd)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: No detection - Extractable: No detection	Cadmium can be found in: · Metallic parts, alloys and metal coatings (as a component to improve hardness or impurity), including welding material. · Plastic materials and coatings due to their compounds may be used as stabilisers. · Paints, prints, glass, ceramics, or synthetic stones, where cadmium compounds could be employed as pigments. · In packaging cadmium compounds are used as pigments (especially in red, orange, yellow and green) and in paints. It can also be used as a stabilizer for PVC.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material, including packaging material - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content: No detection · Textiles and leather and any other materials - Total content: 40 ppm - Extractable content: 0,1 ppm		
		All ages	Packaging, any material: · Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm		
7440-47-3	Chromium (Cr)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Metal - Extractable content: 60 ppm	Chromium and its compounds can be present in metal coatings and metal alloys. Other materials where they can also be present are natural materials (where chromium derived biocides can be used), and paints and plastics where chromium derived pigments can be employed. In particular, chromium compounds can be used as dyeing additives; dyefixing agents; colorfastness aftertreatments; dyes for wool, silk, and polyamide (especially dark shades); and leather tanning.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		All ages	Jewelry: · Textiles and leather - Extractable content: 2 ppm · Metal and any other material - Extractable content: 60 ppm		
18540 29-9	Chromium (VI)	All ages	Jewelry: · Textile - Extractable content: No detection · Metal, leather and any other material - Extractable content: 3 ppm Packaging, any material:: - Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm	Though typically associated with leather tanning, Chromium VI also may be used in pigments, chrome plating of metals, and wood preservatives.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2017 · Metal, textiles and any other material, including packaging material - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
7440-48-4	Cobalt (Co)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 1 ppm	Cobalt and its compounds can be used in alloys, pigments, dyestuff, and the production of plastic buttons.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 4 ppm		
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 25 ppm	Copper and its compounds can be found in alloys and pigments, and in textiles as an antimicrobial agent. Copper is exempt from restriction limits in Metal parts.	· Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 50 ppm		

7439-92-1	Lead (Pb)	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Leather - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm	Lead and its compounds may be associated with plastics, paints, inks, pigments, and surface coatings. It can also be found in metals as a contaminant. Crystal or "lead glass" is exempt from total Lead restrictions.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal - Total content: ASTM F2923:2020 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Textile and non-metal - Total content: CPSC-CH-E1002-08.3 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Packaging - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Leather - Extractable content: 1 ppm		
		All ages	Jewelry: · Metal and stones - Total content[4]: 90 ppm - Extractable content: 90 ppm · Textile - Extractable content: 0,2 ppm · Leather - Total content: 90 ppm Packaging, any material: - Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm		
7439-97-6	Mercury (Hg)	All ages	Jewelry: · Metal - Total content : No detection - Extractable content: No detection · Textile, leather and any other material - Total content: 0,5 ppm - Extractable: 0,02 ppm Packaging, any material: - Sum of total content for Cd, Pb, Hg & Cr VI: 100 ppm	Mercury and its compounds may be used in paints and can be found as a contaminant in alloys and in gold due to its use during the extraction process. Mecury compounds can be present in pesticides and as contaminants in caustic soda (NaOH). They may also be used in paints and as catalysts in the manufacture of PU and vinyl chloride for use in PVC.	· Leather - Total content: EN ISO 17072-2:2019 - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019 · Metal, textiles and any other material, including packaging material - Total content: EN 16711-1:2016 - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016
7440-02-0	Nickel (Ni)	All ages	Jewelry: · Metal - Nickel Release: No detection in any post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body and 0.5 µg/cm2/week for other articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin. · Textile and leather: - Extractable content: 1 ppm	Nickel is widely used as a strengthening, brightening and antioxidizing agent and, therefore, can be found mainly in metallic parts. It can also occur as impurities in pigments and alloys.	· Metal - Release: EN 1811:2023 and EN 12472:2023 · Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019
7782-49-2	Selenium (Se)		Jewelry: · Metal - Extractable content: 500 ppm · Textile and leather - Extractable content: 100 ppm	Selenium and derivative compounds can be found in metal parts and materials in which pigments containing these elements can be employed (e.g., paints, plastics).	· Textile - Extractable content: EN 16711-2:2016 · Leather - Extractable content: EN ISO 17072-1:2019

4 In European Union and United Kingdom, the following materials are exempt from this restriction: crystal glass (as defined in Annex I of Council Directive 69/493/EEC), internal components of watch timepieces inaccessible to consumers, non-synthetic or reconstructed precious and semiprecious stones (CN code 7103 as established by Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87), unless they have been treated with Lead or its compounds or mixtures containing these substances and enamels. In USA and Israel, the following materials are exempt from this restriction, if they have neither been treated nor adulterated with the addition of materials that could result in the addition of Lead into the final article: precious gemstones (diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald), semiprecious gemstones and other minerals (excluding any mineral that is based on Lead or Lead compounds including, but not limited to, the following: aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, galena, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, vanadinite, and wulfenite), natural or cultured pearls, wood, paper, printing inks, textiles (excluding after-treatment applications), other plant-derived and animal-derived materials and metals, such as any stainless steel or surgical steel, Gold (at least 10 karat), Silver (at least 925/1000), Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium and Titanium.

1.2 ACIDIC & ALKALINE SUBSTANCES (PH)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
N/A	pH value	All ages	Jewelry: · Textiles - 4.0 – 7.5 · Leather - Chrome-tanned: 3.5 – 5.5 - Other: 3.5 – 7.5	pH value is a characteristic number,ranging from pH 0 to pH 14, which indirectly shows the content of acidic or alkaline substances in a product. pH values less than 7 indicate sources of acidic substances, and values greater than 7 indicate sources of alkaline substances. To avoid irritation or chemical burns to the skin, the pH value of products must be in the range of human skin—approximately pH 5.5.	· Textiles and synthetic coated fabrics: EN ISO 3071:2020 · Leather: EN ISO 4045:2018

1.3 ALKYLPHENOL (AP) & ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (APEOS), INCLUDING ALL ISOMERS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING	
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers · Glue	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard	· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
Various	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers	All ages	Jewelry: · Textile and leather: - Total APs: 10 ppm - Total APs + APEOs: 100 ppm Packaging, any material: - Total APs: 100 ppm - Total APEOs: 100 ppm	APEOs can be used as or found in detergents, scouring agents, spinning oils, wetting agents, softeners, emulsifying/dispersing agents for dyes and prints, impregnating agents, de-gumming for silk production, dyes and pigment preparations, polyester padding and down/feather fillings. APEOS are used as surfactants in the production of plastics, elastomers, paper, and textiles. These chemicals can be found in many processes involving foaming, emulsification, solubilization, or dispersion. APEOs can be used in paper pulping, lubrication oils, and plastic polymer stabilisation. APs are used as intermediaries in the manufacture of APEOs and antioxidants used to protect or stabilise polymers. Biodegradation of APEOs into APs is the main source of APs in the environment. APEOs and formulations containing APEOs are prohibited from use throughout supply chain and manufacturing processes.	· Textiles and Leather - EN ISO 21084:2019 · Polymers and all other materials - 1 g sample/20 mL THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 70°C, analysis according to EN ISO 21084:2019
Various	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers				
Various	Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs)	All ages			· All materials except Leather - EN ISO 18254-1:2016 with determination of APEO using LC/MS or LC/MS/MS · Leather - Sample prep and analysis using EN ISO 18218-1:2015 with quantification according to EN ISO 18254-1:2016
Various	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs)				

1.4 AZO-AMINES & ARYLAMINE SALTS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	All ages	20 ppm each	Azo dyes and pigments are colorants that incorporate one or several azo groups (-N=N-) bound with aromatic compounds. Thousands of azo dyes exist, but only those which degrade to form the listed cleavable amines are restricted. Azo dyes that release these amines are regulated and should no longer be used for dyeing textiles.	· All materials except Leather - EN ISO 14362-1:2017 · Leather - EN ISO 17234-1:20240 · p-Aminoazobenzene: - All materials except leather: EN ISO 14362-3:2017 - Leather: EN ISO 17234-2:2011
92-87-5	Benzidine				
95-69-2	4-Chloro-o-toluidine				
91-59-8	2-Naphthylamine				
97-56-3	o-Aminoazotoluene				
99-55-8	2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene				
106-47-8	p-Chloraniline				
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole				
101-77-9	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane				
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine				
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine				
838-88-0	3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane				
120-71-8	p-Cresidine				
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylen-bis (2-chloraniline)				
101-80-4	4,4'-Oxydiniline				
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodiniline				
95-53-4	o-Toluidine				
95-80-7	2,4-Toluenediamine				
137-17-7	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline				
95-68-1	2,4 Xylidine				

87-62-7	2,6 Xylidine
90-04-0	2-Methoxyaniline (= o-Anisidine)
60-09-3	p-Aminoazobenzene
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidinium chloride
553-00-4	2-Naphthylammoniumacetate
39156-41-7	4-Methoxy-m-phenylene diammonium sulphate
21436-97-5	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline hydrochloride

1.5 BISPHENOLS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	· Fibers - blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
80-05-7	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	All ages	Jewelry: · Textiles and leather: 10 ppm · Items intended to come in contact with the mouth: 1 ppm · Other materials: 1000 ppm each Packaging: · Receipt paper: BPA: 1 ppm · Other packaging materials: 1000 ppm each In preparation for forthcoming restrictions, significantly lower levels of bisphenols should be achievable, e.g., in polyamide, over time or better alternatives should be substituted if possible.	BPA may be used in the production of epoxy resins, polycarbonate plastics, flame retardants, and PVC. BPS may be used as a substitute for BPA for some specific uses, including in thermal receipt paper. BPS and BPF can be found in polyamide dye-fixing agents and in sulfone- and phenol- based leather synthetic tanning agents. BPA and BPS can be found in recycled polymeric and paper materials due to polycarbonate plastic and thermal receipt paper made with bisphenols entering waste streams. BPA, BPS, and BPB are included on the REACH SVHC list. Additional restrictions on the entire class of bisphenols are expected, with a revised restriction proposal forthcoming in the European Union.	· Leather - EN ISO 11936:2023 · All other materials - Extraction: 1 g sample/20 ml THF, sonication for 60 minutes at 60°C, analysis with LC/MS Note for textiles: For precipitation, draw the extract to another container and add methanol or acetonitrile. This keeps the extraction process consistent.
80-09-1	Bisphenol-S (BPS)		Jewelry: · Textiles: 200 ppm each · Leather: 800 ppm each · Other materials: 1000 ppm each Packaging: · Receipt paper: BPA: 1 ppm · Other packaging materials: 1000 ppm each In preparation for forthcoming restrictions, significantly lower levels of bisphenols should be achievable, e.g., in polyamide, over time or better alternatives should be substituted if possible.		
77-40-7	Bisphenol-B (BPB)				
620-92-8	Bisphenol-F (BPF)				

1.6 BROMINATED & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS SUBSTANCES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers · Other: porcelain, ceramic, glass, crystal, synthetic stones. · Glue	· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
84852-53-9	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)	All users	Jewelry: · Metal, textiles & leather: 10 ppm each	Flame retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials and packaging materials during production. Listed here are relevant flame retardants included in the Stockholm Convention. It is not intended to be a complete list. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	· All materials - EN ISO 17881-1:2016 · All materials - EN ISO 17881-2:2016
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE)				
Various	All other Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)				
59536-65-1	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB)				
3296-90-0	2,2-bis(-bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol (BBMP)				
13674-87-8	Tris(1,3-dichloro-isopropyl) phosphate (TDCPP)				
25155-23-1	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)				
126-72-7	Tris(2,3,-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS)				
545-55-1	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA)				
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP)				
5412-25-9	Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (BDBPP)				

32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE)	All users	Jewelry: · Metal, textiles & leather: 10 ppm each Packaging: · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber: Total: 500 ppm	Flame retardant substances, including the entire class of organohalogen flame retardants, should no longer be applied to materials and packaging materials during production. Listed here are relevant flame retardants included in the Stockholm Convention. It is not intended to be a complete list. Other flame retardants not applicable to this industry are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol, which have been implemented in the European Union under the POPs Regulation.	· All materials - EN ISO 17881-1:2016
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)				
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP A)				
40088-47-9	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether				
36483-60-0	Hexabromodiphenyl ether				
68928-80-3	Heptabromodiphenyl ether				
3194-55-6	Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)		Jewelry: · Metal, textiles & leather: 10 ppm Packaging: · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber: Total: 75 ppm		
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)		Any material: 500 ppm	May be used as a flame retardant, an antioxidant for PU materials, or as an alternative plasticizer to orthophthalates. Now included on the REACH SVHC list.	· All materials - EN ISO 17881-2:2016

1.7 BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE (BHT)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
		· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
128-37-0	Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	All ages	25 ppm	Used as an additive in plastics as an antioxidant to prevent aging. Can cause phenolic yellowing of textiles.	· All materials: ASTM D4275:2017

1.8 CHLORINATED PARAFFINS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
85535-84-8	Short-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10-C13)	All ages	Total: 20 ppm	Short chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) are a complex mixture of substances, primarily used as lubricants and coolants in metal cutting and metal forming operations. SCCPs and MCCPs may be used as softeners, flame retardants, or fat-liquoring agents in leather production; also as a plasticizer in polymer production.	· Leather - ISO 18219-1:2021 (SCCP) - ISO 18219-2:2021 (MCCP)
85535-85-9	Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-C17)		Total: 1000 ppm		

1.9 CHLOROPHENOLS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
15950-66-0	2,3,4-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)	All ages	0.5 ppm each	Chlorophenols are polychlorinated compounds used as preservatives or pesticides. Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP), and Trichlorophenols (TriCP) are sometimes used to prevent mold and kill insects when growing cotton and when storing/transporting fabrics. PCP, TeCP, and TriCP can also be used as in-can preservatives in print pastes and other chemical mixtures.	· All materials - EN 17134-2:2023
933-78-8	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
933-75-5	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
609-19-8	3,4,5-Trichlorophenol (TriCP)				
4901-51-3	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
935-95-5	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol (TeCP)				
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters				

1.10 CHLORINATED BENZENES & TOLUENES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	All ages	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/ polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures. Important: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.	· All materials - EN 17137:2024
108-41-8	3-Chlorotoluene				
106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene				
32768-54-0	2,3-Dichlorotoluene				
95-73-8	2,4-Dichlorotoluene				
19398-61-9	2,5-Dichlorotoluene				
118-69-4	2,6-Dichlorotoluene				
95-75-0	3,4-Dichlorotoluene				
2077-46-5	2,3,6-Trichlorotoluene				
6639-30-1	2,4,5-Trichlorotoluene				
76057-12-0	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorotoluene				
875-40-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
1006-31-1	2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorotoluene				
877-11-2	Pentachlorotoluene				
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				

87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichloro-benzene	All ages	Total: 1 ppm	Chlorobenzenes and Chlorotoluenes (Chlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons) can be used as carriers in the dyeing process of polyester or wool/ polyester fibers. They can also be used as solvents. Cross-contamination from anti-moth agents and poly shipping bags may cause failures. Important: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) maintains a limit of 1 ppm for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene in textiles.	· All materials - EN 17137:2024
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichloro-benzene				
108-70-3	1,3,5-Trichloro-benzene				
634-66-2	1,2,3,4-Tetra-chlorobenzene				
634-90-2	1,2,3,5-Tetra-chlorobenzene				
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetra-chlorobenzene				
608-93-5	Pentachloro-benzene				
118-74-1	Hexachloro-benzene				
5216-25-1	p-Chloroben-zotrichloride				
98-07-7	Benzotrichlo-ride				
100-44-7	Benzyl Chlo-ride				
95-50-1	1,2-Dichloro-benzene		1 ppm		

1.11 CYCLOSILOXANES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
556-67-2	Octamethylcy-clotetrasiloxa-ne (D4)	All ages	1000 ppm each	May be present in silicone pads and as contaminants in formulations that contain silicone, like silicone softeners and those used for prints. They are SVHCs and will be restricted from use in solvents used for dry cleaning of textiles, leather, and fur in the EU beginning 06 June 2026 with derogations.	· All materials - Ultrasonic extraction with nonchlorinated organic solvent for 30 min at 40°C then GC/MS
541-02-6	Decamethylcy-clopentasiloxa-ne (D5)				
540-97-6	Dodecame-thylcyclohexa-siloxane (D6)				

1.12 DIMETHYLFUMARATE (DMFU)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather	· Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Leather

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
624-49-7	Dimethylfuma-rate (DMFu)	All ages	0.1 ppm	DMFu is an anti-mold agent used in sachets in packaging to prevent the buildup of mold, especially during shipping.	· All materials - ISO 16186:2021

1.13 DYES, FORBIDDEN & DISPERSE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
2475-45-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 1	All ages	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	· All materials - DIN 54231:2022
2475-46-9	C.I. Disperse Blue 3				
3179-90-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 7				
3860-63-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 26				
56524-77-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 35A				
56524-76-6	C.I. Disperse Blue 35B				
12222-97-8	C.I. Disperse Blue 102				
12223-01-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 106				
61951-51-7	C.I. Disperse Blue 124				
23355-64-8	C.I. Disperse Brown 1				
2581-69-3	C.I. Disperse Orange 1				
730-40-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 3				
82-28-0	C.I. Disperse Orange 11				
12223-33-5	C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76/59				
13301-61-6					
51811-42-8					
85136-74-9	C.I. Disperse Orange 149				
2872-52-8	C.I. Disperse Red 1				
2872-48-2	C.I. Disperse Red 11				
3179-89-3	C.I. Disperse Red 17				
61968-47-6	C.I. Disperse Red 151				
119-15-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 1				
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3				

6300-37-4	C.I. Disperse Yellow 7	All ages	30 ppm each	Disperse dyes are a class of water-insoluble dyes that penetrate the fiber system of synthetic or manufactured fibers and are held in place by physical forces without forming chemical bonds. Disperse dyes are used in synthetic fiber (e.g., polyester, acetate, polyamide). Restricted disperse dyes are suspected of causing allergic reactions and are prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles.	· All materials - DIN 54231:2022
6373-73-5	C.I. Disperse Yellow 9				
6250-23-3	C.I. Disperse Yellow 23				
12236-29-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 39				
54824-37-2	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49				
6858-49-7					
54077-16-6	C.I. Disperse Yellow 58				
3761-53-3	C.I. Acid Red 26				
1694-09-3	C.I. Acid Violet 49				
569-61-9	C.I. Basic Red 9				
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4				
2437-29-8					
10309-95-2					
548-62-9	C.I. Basic Violet 3				
632-99-5	C.I. Basic Violet 14				
2580-56-5	C.I. Basic Blue 26				
1937-37-7	C.I. Basic Black 38				
2602-46-2	C.I. Basic Blue 6				
573-58-0	C.I. Direct Red 28				
1607186-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95				
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Solvent Yellow 2)				
6786-83-0	C.I. Solvent Blue 4				
561-41-1	4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4"-(methylamino)trityl alcohol				

1.14 DYES, NAVY BLUE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
118685-33-9	Component 1: C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na	All ages	30 ppm each	Navy blue colorants are regulated and prohibited from use for dyeing of textiles. Index 611-070-00-2	· All materials - DIN 54231:2022
Not allocated	Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na				

1.15 FORMALDEHYDE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers · Glue	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	≤ 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile & leather: 20 ppm	Used in textiles as an anti-creasing and anti-shrinking agent. It is also often used in polymeric resins. Although very rare in Apparel and Footwear, composite wood materials (such as particle board and plywood) must comply with existing California and U.S. Formaldehyde emission requirements (40 CFR 770). Formaldehyde can be found in polymeric resins, binders, and fixing agents for dyes and pigments, including those with fluorescent effects. It is also used as a catalyst in certain printing, adhesives, and heat transfers. Formaldehyde can be used in antimicrobial applications for odor control. Formaldehyde found in packaging can off-gas directly onto product.	· Textiles, Finishings, Dyes, Inks & Coatings - JIS L 1041-2011 A (Japan Law 112) or EN ISO 14184-1:2011 · Leather - EN ISO 17226-2:2019 with EN ISO 17226-1:2021 confirmation method in case of interferences. Alternatively, EN ISO 17226-1:2021 can be used on its own. · Wood - EN 717-3:1996 · Paper - DIN EN 645:1994 & EN 1541:2001
		> 14 years	Jewelry: · Textile & leather: 75 ppm		
		All ages	Packaging, any material: · 150 ppm		

1.16 ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers · Glue	· Coatings, dyes and prints · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
Various	Tributyltin (TBT)	All ages	0.5 ppm each	Class of chemicals combining tin and organics such as butyl and phenyl groups. Organotins are predominantly found in the environment as antifoulants in marine paints, but they can also be used as biocides (e.g., antibacterials), catalysts in plastic and glue production, and heat stabilisers in plastics/rubber. In textiles and apparel packaging, organotins are associated with plastics/rubber, inks, paints, metallic glitter, polyurethane products and heat transfer material.	· All materials - ISO 16179:2025 or EN ISO 22744-1:2020
Various	Triphenyltin (TPhT)				
Various	Dibutyltin (DBT)		Any material: 1 ppm each		
Various	Dioctyltin (DOT)				
Various	Monobutyltin (MBT)				
Various	Monooctyltin (MOT)				
Various	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT)				
Various	Trimethyltin (TMT)				
Various	Trioctyltin (TOT)				
Various	Tripropyltin (TPT)				
Various	Dimethyltin (DMT)		Other Organotins: 1 ppm each		
Various	Diphenyltin (DPhT)				
Various	Dipropyltin (DPT)				
Various	Monomethyltin (MMT)				
Various	Monophenyltin (MPhT)				
1461-25-2	Tetrabutyltin (TeBT)				
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin (TeET)				
3590-84-9	Tetraoctyltin (TeOT)				

1.17 ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL (OPP)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Leather · Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
90-43-7	Ortho-phenyl-phenol (OPP)	All ages	1000 ppm	OPP is used for its preservative properties in leather or as a carrier in polyester dyeing processes.	· All materials - EN 17134-2:2023

1.18 PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING	
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers · Other: porcelain, ceramic, glass, crystal, synthetic stones · Glue	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber	· Metal · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
Various	All PFAS as measured by total organic fluorine	All ages	50 ppm	Regulations around the world restrict or ban the use of PFAS in materials and packaging materials PFAS may be used in commercial water-, oil-, and stain-repellent agents as well as in breathable membranes that remove moisture, e.g., PTFE.	· EN 14582:2016 or ASTM D7359:2018 or EN 17813:2023
Various	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its salts		25 ppb total		· Textiles and other materials (excluding polymers) - EN 17681-1:2025 · Leather - EN ISO 23702-1:2023 · Polymers (synthetic coated fabrics & polymers, plastics, foams, natural & synthetic rubber) - EN ISO 23702-1:2023 using THF extraction followed by methanol precipitation (1:1). - Significantly higher findings of PFAS analytes are possible with EN 17681-1:2025, especially FTOHs, which does not necessarily mean PFAS were intentionally used. All materials - EN ISO 23702-1:2023 or EN 17681-1:2022 & EN 17681-2:2022
Various	PFOS-related substances		1000 ppb total		
Various	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFOA-related substances		1000 ppb total		
Various	Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFHxS-related substances		1000 ppb total		
Various	C9-C14 Perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) and their salts		25 ppb total		
Various	C9-C14 PFCA-related substances		260 ppb total		
Various	PFHxA and its salts		25 ppb total		
Various	PFHxA-related substances		1000 ppb total		

1.19 PHTHALATES

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Glue	· Coatings, dyes and prints · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
28553-12-0	Di-Iso-nonylphthalate (DINP)	All ages	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compounds commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: · Flexible plastic packaging · Components (e.g., PVC) · Plastisol print pastes · Adhesives · Plastic sleeves · Polymeric coatings	· All materials - CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP)				
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP)				
26761-40-0	Diisodecylphthalate (DIDP)				
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)				
84-74-2	2Dibutylphthalate (DBP)				
84-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (DIBP)				
84-75-3	Di-n-hexylphthalate (DnHP)				
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate (DEP)				
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate (DMP)				
131-18-0	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DPENP)				
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)				
71888-89-6	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich				
117-82-8	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate				
605-50-5	Diisopentyl phthalate (DIPP)				
131-16-8	Dipropyl phthalate (DPRP)				
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate (DIOP)				
68515-50-4	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear				

71850-09-4	Diisohexyl phthalate (DIHxP)	All ages	500 ppm each Total: 1000 ppm	Esters of ortho-phthalic acid (Phthalates) are a class of organic compounds commonly added to plastics to increase flexibility. They are sometimes used to facilitate the moulding of plastic by decreasing its melting temperature. Phthalates can be found in: · Flexible plastic packaging · Components (e.g., PVC) · Plastisol print pastes · Adhesives · Plastic sleeves · Polymeric coatings	· All materials - CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4, analysis by GC/MS
68515-42-4	1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters (DHNUP)				
84777-06-0	1,2-Benzenedi-carboxylic acid Dipentyl ester, branched and linear				
68648-93-1	1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters or mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with ≥ 0.3% of dihexyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters; 1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters				
68515-51-5					
776297-69-9	n-Pentyl-iso-pentylphthala-te (nPIPP)				
26040-51-7	Bis(2-ethyl-hexyl) tetrabro-mophthalate				

1.20 POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHS)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING	
	· Metal · Leather · Synthetic fibers	· Fibers -natural, blended, synthetic- · Coatings, dyes and prints · Natural materials, including paper and cardboard · Polymers, plastics, foams, natural rubber and synthetic rubber	· Metal · Glue · Leather · Synthetic coated fabric

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
83-32-9	Acenaphtene	All ages	No individual restrictions	PAHs are natural components of crude oil and are common residues from oil refining. PAHs have a characteristic smell similar to that of car tires or asphalt. Oil residues containing PAHs are added to rubber and plastics as a softener or extender and may be found in rubber, plastics, lacquers and coatings.	· All materials - AFPS GS 2019 or - EN 17132:2019 or - ISO 16190:2021
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene				
120-12-7	Anthracene				
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i) perylene				
86-73-7	Fluorene				
206-44-0	Fluoranthene				
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene				
91-20-3	Naphthalene				
85-01-8	Phenanthrene				
129-00-0	Pyrene				
56-55-3	Benzo(a) anthracene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
50-32-8	Benzo(a) pyrene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
205-99-2	Benzo(b) fluoranthene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
192-97-2	Benzo[e] pyrene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
205-82-3	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
218-01-9	Chrysene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene	≤ 14 years	0.5 ppm each		
		> 14 years	1 ppm each		

Total: 10 ppm

1.21 QUINOLINE

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Synthetic fibers	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
91-22-5	Quinoline	All ages	50 ppm	Found as an impurity in polyester and some dyestuffs. Quinoline can be included with disperse dye testing, as the same method is used for both. It is not expected in non-dyed materials.	· All materials - DIN 54231:2022 with methanol extraction at 70° C

1.22 SOLVENTS / RESIDUALS

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Glue	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
68-12-2	Dimethyl-formamide (DMFa)	All ages	500 ppm	Solvent used in plastics, rubber, and polyurethane (PU) coating. Waterbased PU does not contain DMFa and is therefore preferable.	· Textiles - EN 17131:2019 · All other materials - ISO 16189:2021
75-12-7	Formamide		1000 ppm	Byproduct in the production of EVA foams.	
127-19-5	Dimethylaceta-mide (DMAC)			Solvent used in the production of elastane fibers and sometimes as substitute for DMFa.	
872-50-4	N-Me-thyl-2-pyrroli-done (NMP)			Industrial solvent used in production of water-based polyurethanes and other polymeric materials. May also be used as a surface treatment for textiles, resins, and metal-coated plastics, or as a paint stripper.	

1.23 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS)

SCOPE	JEWELRY	PACKAGING
	· Glue	

CAS Nº	Substances	Users	Material/Limits	Potential uses & additional information	Test methods
71-43-2	Benzene		5 ppm	The VOCs represent a broad range of potentially harmful substances that can be semiquantified using the prescribed headspace method. They are associated with solventbased processes such as solvent-based polyurethane coatings, glues/ adhesives, and polymer manufacturing. They should not be used for any kind of facility or spot cleaning.	· For general VOC screening - GC/MS headspace 45 minutes at 120° C
Various	Rest of substances		Total: 500 ppm		

2 RESTRICTED SAFETY PARAMETERS LIST IN JEWELRY ARTICLES

Parameters	Requirements	Test methods
Magnets	The use of magnets in children's jewellery is prohibited	-
Sharp points and edges	Prohibited in children's jewellery <8 years[5]	16 CFR 1500.48 and 16 CFR 1500.49
Breakaway Features and Releases	Children's jewelry intended to be attached around the neck shall release, either by designed breakaway feature, attachment design or physical properties of the material, when subjected to 15 lb of tension in accordance with the breakaway tension test. No hazardous sharp points or edges shall be observed during the breakaway tension test if the children's jewelry < 8 years[6]	Section 13.1 of ASTM F2923-14

3 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the restrictions set out in the RSPL of this standard, another requirement is the following:

Body piercing jewelry shall be made of one or more of the following materials:

(a) Surgical implant stainless steel.

(b) Surgical implant grade of titanium.

(c) Niobium (Nb).

(d) Solid 14 karat or higher white or yellow nickel-free gold.

(e) Solid platinum.

(f) A dense low-porosity plastic, including, but not limited to, Tygon or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), if the plastic contains no intentionally added Lead.

5 If the point has a diameter greater than 1.02 mm shall not be considered a sharp point, and if the point has a diameter less than 1.02 mm, the length of the point shall not exceed 0.5 mm. Any functional sharp point on children's jewelry is exempt.

6 Looped children's jewelry which by reason of construction do not fit around the test fixture, having a circumference less than 9.4 in. shall not be subject to the requirements.

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