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Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children’s Jewelry¹

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this consumer safety specification is to establish nationally recognized safety requirements and test methods for children’s jewelry.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification establishes requirements and test methods for specified elements and certain mechanical hazards in children’s jewelry. It also includes recommendations for age labeling and warnings, and guidelines on identifying the primary intended users (children or adults). It does not purport to cover every conceivable hazard of children’s jewelry. It does not cover product performance or quality, except as related to safety. This specification has no requirements for those aspects of children’s jewelry that present an inherent and recognized hazard as part of the function of jewelry, such as small parts. This specification establishes requirements recognizing that not all jewelry is appropriate for all age groups. Jewelry is not recommended for young children 3 and under absent close parental supervision.

1.2 This specification applies only to jewelry, as defined in 3.2.1, which is designed or intended primarily for children 12 years of age and younger, as defined in 3.2.2. Children’s jewelry is a product principally designed and intended as an ornament worn by a child. This includes a product or a component of the product intended to be removed and worn by a child as an item of ornamentation (that is, a shoe charm that can be placed on a bracelet). Adult jewelry, which is defined as jewelry designed and intended for use primarily by those over age 12, is covered by another ASTM standard, Consumer Safety Specification F2999.

1.3 This specification does not apply to the following:

1.3.1 Toy jewelry or any other products that are intended for use by a child when the child plays (that is, a necklace worn by a doll or stuffed animal; novelty jewelry with play value);²

- 1.3.2 Accessories (that is, Handbags, Belts);
- 1.3.3 Apparel (except as described in 3.2.1(p));
- 1.3.4 Footwear (except as described in 3.2.1(p));
- 1.3.5 Any other item whose primary purpose is functional (that is, keys, key chains, or other items not primarily intended to be worn as a personal item of ornamentation).

1.4 This consumer safety specification includes the following sections:

Title	Section
Scope	1
Referenced Documents	2
Definitions	3
Age-Labeling	4
Specifications for Lead in Children’s Jewelry	5
Specifications for Children’s Body-Piercing Jewelry	7
Specifications for Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury and Selenium in Paint and Surface Coatings of Children’s Jewelry	8
Specifications for Cadmium in Substrate Materials of Children’s Jewelry	9
Specification for Nickel in Metal Components of Children’s Jewelry	10
Specifications for Liquid-Filled Children’s Jewelry	11
Mechanical Requirements for Children’s Jewelry	12
Test Methods	13
Annexes	Annex A1 Annex A2 Appendix X1
Rationales	

1.5 The following precautionary statement pertains only to the test methods portion of this specification. *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F15 on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F15.24 on Jewelry.

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² Any product which is predominately used for play value is a toy. Toys are subject to the requirements of Consumer Safety Specification F963-11.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

E1613 Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) Techniques

F963-11 Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety

F2999 Consumer Safety Specification for Adult Jewelry

2.2 CPSC Standards:⁴

CPSC-CH-E1003-09 Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Lead (Pb) in Paint and Other Similar Surface Coatings, April 26, 2009

CPSC-CH-E1002-08 Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Total Lead (Pb) in Non-Metal Children's Products, February 1, 2009

CPSC-CH-E1001-08 Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Total Lead (Pb) in Children's Metal Products (Including Children's Metal Jewelry)

CPSC-CH-E1004-11 Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Cadmium (Cd) Extractability from Children's Metal Jewelry

2.3 European Standards:⁵

CR 12471: 2002 Screening test for nickel release from alloys and coatings in items that come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin

EN 1811: 2011 Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin

EN 12472: 2009 Method for the simulation of wear and corrosion for the detection of nickel release from coated items

2.4 CFR Standard:

16 CFR 1500.4 Human experience with hazardous substances

16 CFR 1500.14 Products requiring special labeling under section 3(b) of the act

16 CFR 1500.48 Technical requirements for determining a sharp point in toys and other articles intended for use by children under 8 years of age

16 CFR 1500.49 Technical requirements for determining a sharp metal or glass edge in toys and other articles intended for use by children under 8 years of age

16 CFR 1500.50-53 Test methods for simulating use and abuse of toys and other articles intended for use by children

16 CFR 1500.91 Determinations regarding lead content for certain materials or products under section 101 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act

16 CFR 1500.231 Guidance for hazardous liquid chemicals in children's products

16 CFR 1501.3 Exemptions

16 CFR 1501.4 Size requirements and test procedure

3. Terminology

3.1 Refer to **Annex A1** for Age Determination Guidelines for children and adult jewelry.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *jewelry*—jewelry is a product principally designed and intended as an ornament worn by a person and includes the following:

- a. Anklet
- b. Arm cuff
- c. Bracelet
- d. Brooch
- e. Chain
- f. Crown or tiara
- g. Cuff link
- h. Hair accessory with significant decorative elements⁴
- i. Earrings or ear cuffs
- j. Necklace
- k. Pins (such as tie tacks and trading pins)
- l. Ring
- m. Body piercing jewelry
- n. Jewelry placed in the mouth for display or ornament
- o. Any component of a product listed in a – n.
- p. Any charm, bead, chain, link, pendant or other attachment to shoes or clothing designed to be removed and worn, alone or attached to an item in a – n, as an ornament by a person.
- q. Watch in which a timepiece is a component of an ornament, excluding the timepiece itself if the timepiece can be removed from the ornament.
- r. Jewelry components in craft kits where the final assembled jewelry product is principally designed and intended as an ornament worn by a person. Tools used to make jewelry are not jewelry.

⁴Bobby pins, barrettes, headbands, etc. without a significant decorative element are not hair accessories, but are grooming aids. Combs, brushes and similar items not intended to be worn as an item of personal ornamentation are not hair accessories. Novelty products such as deely boppers are not hair accessories.

3.2.2 *body piercing jewelry*—Any part of jewelry that is manufactured or sold for placement in a new piercing or a mucous membrane, but does not include any part of that jewelry that is not placed within a new piercing or a mucous membrane. Earrings, unless specifically sold for a new piercing, are not body piercing jewelry. Components of children's jewelry that are not in contact with a mucous membrane are not subject to the requirements of body piercing jewelry but are subject to the other applicable requirements of this specification.

3.2.3 *children's jewelry*—Children's jewelry is jewelry designed or intended primarily for use by children 12 years of age or younger. Jewelry shall be considered children's jewelry when:

⁴ Available from U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), 4330 East West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814, <http://www.cpsc.gov>. All subsequent versions of these Standard Operating Procedures approved by the CPSC staff satisfy this standard.

⁵ Available from European Committee for Standardization (CEN), Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000, Brussels, Belgium, <http://www.cen.eu>.

Many national organizations issue their own versions of these test methods; these versions will satisfy the requirements of this standard.

- a. Represented in its packaging, display, promotion or advertising as appropriate for use by a child 12 years of age or younger.
- b. Sold in conjunction with, attached to, or packaged together with other products that are packaged, displayed, or advertised as appropriate for use by children 12 years of age or younger.
- c. Sized for children 12 years of age or younger and not designed or intended primarily for use by consumers 13 and older.
- d. Sold in any of the following:
 - (i) A vending machine.
 - (ii) A retail store, catalogue, or online website, in which a person exclusively offers for sale products that are packaged, displayed, or advertised as appropriate for use primarily by children 12 years of age or younger.
 - (iii) A discrete portion of a retail store, catalogue, or online Internet Web site, in which a person offers for sale products that are packaged, displayed, or advertised as appropriate or intended for use primarily by children 12 years of age or younger.
- e. Labeled in a manner indicating that the product is designed and intended primarily for children 12 years of age or younger (for example, "For children 3+," "For ages 4 – 8.")

3.2.4 *hazardous magnet*—As defined in Consumer Safety Specification F963-11.

3.2.5 *hazardous magnetic component*—As defined in Consumer Safety Specification F963-11, except that chains with a length greater than 6 in. are exempt from the definition of hazardous magnetic components.

3.2.6 *functional sharp point*—Any accessible, potentially hazardous sharp point included in the product that is essential for the intended function of the product.

3.2.7 *button cell battery*—A battery having a diameter greater than its height.

3.2.8 *suction tongue stud*—A small bead with an opening on one side only, which acts to create a vacuum and is intended for use as jewelry on the human tongue, without the need for piercing.

3.2.9 *direct and prolonged skin contact*—direct contact with the skin for 1 h or more a day.

3.2.10 *normal use*—use as designed and intended.

4. Age-Labeling

4.1 Jewelry often features decorative motifs such as animals, flowers, insects, initials or names, characters, as well as bright colors, beads and other materials. Because jewelry with these motifs can be designed and intended primarily for adults or can be designed and intended primarily for children, manufacturer age labels, marketing, advertising, distribution, size and retail store placement must be considered in determining whether jewelry is children’s jewelry. In evaluating when jewelry is primarily intended for children 12 years of age or younger, the following factors should be considered:

4.1.1 A statement by the manufacturer about the intended use of the product, including a label on the product if such statement is reasonable;

4.1.2 Whether the product is represented in its packaging, display, promotion or advertising as appropriate for use by the ages specified;

4.1.3 Whether the product is commonly recognized by consumers as being primarily intended for use by a child of the ages specified; and

4.1.4 The CPSC Age Determination Guidelines: Relating Children’s Ages to Toy Characteristics and Play Behavior (Age Determination Guidelines).

4.1.4.1 The Age Determination Guidelines were developed to identify toy characteristics and play behavior. They are of most value in evaluating the appropriate age grading of jewelry once the jewelry is identified as primarily intended for children 12 years of age or younger looking at the other factors. Jewelry is not recommended for children under 3 except under close parental supervision. Annex A1 outlines considerations important to determining when jewelry is children’s jewelry for purposes of determining age suitability.

4.2 It is recommended that children’s jewelry include an age label to provide point-of-sale guidance to consumers about the selection of appropriate jewelry for children of average abilities and interests as to safety-related aspects of children’s jewelry, based on the manufacturer’s design and intent, where such labeling is feasible and appropriate.

4.3 When children’s jewelry is age-labeled, the label should be placed in a location likely to be seen by the purchaser under typical retail conditions. For children’s jewelry that is packaged, it should appear in a location on the package where it is likely to be seen by the purchaser, since the type of package, form and format may differ. Some children’s jewelry is sold with a small price tag (3/4 × 3/8 in. in size) attached. Age labels and any other required warnings could appear on the back of price tags attached to individual items of unpackaged children’s jewelry. Earrings are often sold on earring cards, where the side of the card facing the consumer is covered by the earring itself. The back of the card typically includes pricing and other information. The age label could be placed on the back of the price tag or earring card, or could appear in a retail location, such as a retail shelf card, where it is likely to be seen by the purchaser.

4.4 Many children’s jewelry items are sold in an unpackaged form, displayed on T-Bar or similar displays, or laid out in cases or special display stands. Items may or may not include individual price tags and price information may be available at a bin, container, case or display area. For jewelry that is not packaged, the age label or other warnings may appear on the individual price tag or may be presented in the form of a retail shelf card or display card in a size and form reasonably calculated to be seen by the purchaser. Age labels for children’s jewelry sold in print catalogues or online stores

TABLE 1 Lead Content Limits for Children’s Jewelry

Materials Covered (Except as Excluded per Table 2)	Maximum Total Lead Limits (ppm) in Children’s Jewelry
All substrates	100 ppm ^A
Paint or surface coating	90 ppm

^A This limit will not apply to 1) any material for which the CPSC makes a finding that meeting a 100 ppm limit is not technologically feasible, and 2) any material for which an exemption from such limits has been approved by the CPSC. If the U.S. Congress adopts different standards or schedules for lead content in children’s products, this standard will conform to those limits.

TABLE 2 Materials Excluded from Lead Limits in Children’s Jewelry

Stainless or surgical steel within the designations of Unified Numbering System UNS S13800 – S66286, not including the stainless steel designated as 303 Pb (UNS S30360), provided that no lead or lead-containing metal is intentionally added

Precious metals: gold (at least 10 karat); sterling silver (at least 925/1000); platinum; palladium; rhodium; osmium; iridium; ruthenium; titanium

Natural or cultured pearls

Precious gemstones: diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald

Semiprecious gemstones and other minerals, provided they are not based on lead or lead compounds, excluding aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, samarskite, vanadinite and wulfenite

Wood^A

Paper and similar materials made from wood or other cellulosic fiber, including, but not limited to, paperboard, linerboard and medium, and coatings on such paper that soak into the paper and cannot be scraped off the surface

Textiles (excluding after-treatment applications, including screen prints, transfers, decals or other prints) consisting of:

- 1) Natural fibers (dyed or undyed), including, but not limited to, cotton, kapok, flax, linen, jute, ramie, hemp, kenaf, bamboo, coir, sisal, silk, wool (sheep), alpaca, llama, goat (mohair, cashmere), rabbit (angora), camel, horse, yak, vicuna, qiviut, guanaco or
- 2) Manufactured fibers (dyed or undyed), including, but not limited to, rayon, azlon, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, rubber, polyester, olefin, nylon, acrylic, modacrylic, aramid, spandex

Other plant-derived and animal-derived materials, including, but not limited to, animal glue, bee’s wax, seeds, nut shells, flowers, bone, sea shell, coral, amber, feathers, fur, leather in its natural state not treated in any way to add lead

CMYK printing process inks (excluding spot colors, inks that are not used in the CMYK process, inks that do not become part of the jewelry substrate, and inks used in after-treatment applications, including screen prints, transfers, decals or other prints)

^AProvided it is not treated in any way to add lead.

should be displayed with the item or, if all children’s jewelry available for sale in the area or section of the catalogue or online store is subject to the same age recommendation, the age label may be displayed in a size and form reasonably calculated to be seen by the purchaser and understood to apply to all children’s jewelry in the group.

5. Specification for Lead in Children’s Jewelry

5.1 Accessible components⁶ of children’s jewelry shall meet the lead content limits of **Table 1** unless the component is excluded per **Table 2**. Paint and surface coatings on children’s jewelry shall meet the lead content limits of **Table 1**.

5.2 *References:* Tests for total lead content shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA).

5.2.1 Test Method: CPSC-CH-E1003-09 – Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Lead (Pb) in Paint and Other Similar Surface Coatings

5.2.2 Test Method: CPSC-CH-E1002-08, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Total Lead (Pb) in Non-Metal Children’s Products

⁶ Where components are made of the same material, only one component is subject to any chemical test references in this standard.

5.2.3 Test Method: CPSC-CH-E1001-08, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Total Lead (Pb) in Children’s Metal Products (Including Children’s Metal Jewelry)

6. Exclusions from Lead Content Testing Requirements in Children’s Jewelry

6.1 The materials listed in **Table 2** are excluded from testing for total lead content in any component of children’s jewelry. Any additional exclusions approved by CPSC are automatically incorporated by reference into this list.

7. Specification for Children’s Body-piercing Jewelry

7.1 Children’s body-piercing jewelry shall be made exclusively of the materials listed in **Table 3**.

8. Specification for Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, and Selenium in Paint and Surface Coatings of Children’s Jewelry

8.1 Surface-coating materials applied on or to children’s jewelry shall not contain compounds of antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, or selenium, of which the metal content of the soluble material of these substances is in excess of the levels by weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids, and driers) given in **Table 4**.

TABLE 3 Approved Materials for Children’s Body Piercing Jewelry

Surgical implant stainless steel^A
 Surgical implant grade titanium
 Niobium (Nb)
 Solid 14 karat or higher white or nickel-free gold
 Solid platinum
 A dense, low-porosity plastic, including, but not limited to, Tygon or Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) if the plastic contains no intentionally added lead

^AGrades used must meet the lead exemption criteria in **Table 2**.

TABLE 4 Maximum Soluble Migrated Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury and Selenium from Paint and Surface Coating of Children’s Jewelry

Element	Antimony (Sb)	Arsenic (As)	Barium (Ba)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium (Cr)	Mercury (Hg)	Selenium (Se)
Maximum soluble element (in mg/kg or ppm) in paint or surface coatings of children’s jewelry ^A	60	25	1000	75	60	60	500

^ADue to interlaboratory variability, Consumer Safety Specification F963-11 establishes the following analytical correction factors (in %): Sb, As and Se: 60%; Hg: 50%; Ba, Cd, and Cr: 30%.

The analytical results obtained should be adjusted in accordance with the test method in 13.3 prior to comparing them to the values in Table 4 to determine conformance. The soluble level shall be determined by dissolving the contained solids (dried film including pigments, film solids, and driers) as specified in 13.3. An alternative test method may be used if it meets the requirements of Annex A2.

8.2 Reference—Consumer Safety Specification F963-11. Follow recommended instructions and shield the test material from light.

NOTE 1—It has been shown that the extraction of soluble cadmium can reveal a two-fold to five-fold increase when extraction is conducted in the light rather than the dark. Consumer Safety Specification F963-11, 8.3.4, Note 7.

9. Specification for Cadmium in Certain Substrate Materials of Children’s Jewelry

9.1 Accessible metal or plastic/polymeric components of children’s jewelry shall be screened for total cadmium content. Covered components of children’s jewelry containing 300 ppm or less total cadmium do not need to be tested for migratable cadmium. (See Note 2.) Covered components of children’s jewelry that exceed this 300 ppm total content screening level and which are small parts as defined in 16 CFR 1501.4 shall be tested for soluble cadmium using an acid extraction test. The soluble level shall be determined by using the method and limits specified in 13.4 where the component is a plastic or polymeric material, and by using the method and limits specified in 13.5 where the component is metal. Covered components that are not small parts as defined in 16 CFR 1501.4 shall be tested using a saline extraction test using the method and limits specified in 13.6. An alternative test method may be used in lieu of any of these methods if it meets the requirements of Annex A2.

NOTE 2—This cadmium screening level is based on evaluation of data on total versus migratable materials in metals developed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) (See Staff Report, Cadmium in Metal Jewelry, October, 2010) and on research sponsored by the Fashion Jewelry and Accessories Trade Association (FJATA). The research suggests that plated metal components containing 2000 ppm or less total cadmium are unlikely to result in exposure to more than a fraction of the recommended target level of 200 µg cadmium, but the screening level is based on adoption of additional safety factors for calculation purposes. Data sponsored by Cookson Precious Metals involving jewelry materials or components containing low total cadmium (from 1 ppm to 1580 ppm) all passed EN 71-3: 1994 testing, and modified EN 71-3: 1994 testing at 4, 8 and 24 h (1).⁷

⁷ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

9.2 Exclusions from Cadmium Substrate Requirements in Children’s Jewelry—Only metal or plastic/polymeric components are subject to cadmium substrate testing. All other materials are excluded from screening or testing, or both. Other materials may be added should data or information regarding potential exposure risks to children from cadmium in other materials become available.

10. Specification for Nickel in Metal Components of Children’s Jewelry

10.1 Migration of nickel in any post assemblies of children’s jewelry which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body shall not exceed 0.2 µg/cm²/week (migration limit).

10.2 Migration of nickel in metal components of jewelry intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin⁸ shall not exceed 0.5 µg/cm²/week. Items covered include:

- (1) components of earrings (other than post assemblies),
- (2) necklaces, bracelets, chains, anklets, finger rings,
- (3) wrist-watch cases, watch straps and tighteners

10.3 Where the components used in items listed in 10.2 have a non-nickel coating such coating shall be sufficient to ensure that the rate of nickel release from those parts of such articles coming into direct and prolonged contact with the skin will not exceed 0.5 µg/cm²/week for a period of at least two years of normal use of the article.

10.4 Precious metals listed in Table 2, and stainless or surgical steel grades 304, 316 and 430, are expected to comply with the requirements of 10.1 through 10.3 and do not require further testing for nickel migration.

10.5 Reference: EN 1811: 2011; CR 12741: 2002; EN 12472: 2009.

11. Liquid Filled Jewelry Requirements

11.1 Liquid Screen—Children’s jewelry should not contain any materials listed in 16 CFR §1500.231 or materials which would require special labeling under 16 CFR §1500.14 Permitted liquids in liquid filled children’s jewelry should be screened to eliminate potential hazards in accordance with Consumer Safety Specification F963-11.

12. Mechanical Requirements for Children’s Jewelry

12.1 Magnets—This requirement is intended to address ingestion, inhalation and attachment hazards associated with

⁸ Jewelry designed to be worn on clothing (exclusive of detachable charms or items that could be added to bracelets or other items or pin backs likely to touch the skin), the face of a pendant, or the tongue of a box clasp, are examples of jewelry components not likely to be in prolonged contact with the skin.

children’s jewelry that contain a hazardous magnet. Magnets used in children’s jewelry in applications such as: earrings or brooches to attach across earlobes or through cloth; closures or fasteners in necklaces or bracelets; attaching interchangeable charms on bracelets or necklaces; attaching pendant pairs; or locket closures on necklaces or rings must comply with the following requirements.

12.1.1 Children’s jewelry shall not have an as-received hazardous magnet or an as-received hazardous magnetic component, with the exception of children’s jewelry that complies with 12.1.3.

12.1.2 Children’s jewelry shall not liberate a hazardous magnet or a hazardous magnetic component after being tested in accordance with the magnet use and abuse testing as specified in 13.2.

12.1.3 Children’s jewelry intended for children 8 years of age or older consisting of earrings, brooches, necklaces or bracelets which contain loose as-received hazardous magnets or loose as-received hazardous magnetic components, as well as their instructions, if any, shall include a warning statement which contains the following text or substantially equivalent text which clearly conveys the same warning.

12.1.3.1 *For Earrings:* **WARNING** Contains small magnets. Swallowed or inhaled magnets can attract through and squeeze intestines or other body tissue, causing serious injury or death. Seek immediate medical attention if swallowed or inhaled. Use only on ears. Prolonged wearing can form a hole in body tissue. Change earring position regularly to release pressure. Do not keep on overnight.

12.1.3.2 *For All Other Jewelry:* **WARNING** Contains small magnets. Swallowed or inhaled magnets can attract through and squeeze intestines or other body tissue, causing serious injury or death. Seek immediate medical attention if swallowed or inhaled.

NOTE 3—Manufacturers of children’s jewelry containing strong magnets should be aware that magnetic fields can affect the function of pacemakers or other implanted electronic medical devices. Consideration of additional warnings should be given.

12.1.3.3 An equilateral triangle with an exclamation point shall precede the signal word. The height of the triangle shall be equal to or exceed the height of the letters of the signal word “WARNING” and separated from it by a distance at least equal to the space occupied by the first letter of the signal word. The height of the exclamation point shall be at least half the height of the triangle, and be centered vertically in the triangle. The warning statement in 12.1.3.1 and 12.1.3.2 must appear in a location where it is reasonably likely to be seen by the purchaser at the time of purchase, in accordance with 4.3 or 4.4. Signal words shall appear in all capitals. The cautionary statement shall appear in conspicuous and legible type which is in contrast by typography, layout, or color with other printed matter. Where color is the primary method used to achieve contrast, the color of the cautionary statement shall be in sharp contrast with the color of the background on which such a statement appears.

12.1.3.4 The labels of products that contain more than one item subject to the requirements of 12.1.3 may combine information, if the condensed statement contains all of the

information necessary to describe the potential hazard associated with each product.

12.2 Breakaway features and releases. This section is intended to address the potential hazards associated with children’s jewelry attached around the neck of a child, which may catch on objects in the child’s environment resulting in entanglement or strangulation.

12.2.1 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 described in 13.1.

12.2.1.1 No hazardous magnets or hazardous magnet components shall be released during the tension test unless the product is intended for children 8 and older and the product is labeled in conformance with 12.1.3.

12.2.1.2 No hazardous sharp points or hazardous sharp edges shall be observed during the tension test if the children’s jewelry is intended for children 8 and under.

12.2.2 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 of this section.

12.3 *Sharp Points, Sharp Edges, Use and Abuse*—Children’s jewelry shall be tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1500.48-53 mechanical requirements for children’s products up to 8 years of age and not present any hazard(s).

12.3.1 Any functional sharp point on children’s jewelry is exempt from 16 CFR 1500.48. An example is pin stems for pins or brooches.

12.4 *Small Parts*—Children’s jewelry is subject to the applicable exemptions of 16 CFR 1501.3.

12.5 *Other Recommended Cautionary Labeling*—It is strongly recommended that the manufacturer consider the risk of earring components becoming embedded in the ear over long term wearing. This risk is increased with first time piercing, common with children, due to the healing process and potential for infection. Mechanical design such as larger backings or use of protective washers which increase the surface area can help prevent such incidents. If mechanical means are not implemented a warning notifying the consumer of the risk of embedding from continuous use, and to inspect a piercing regularly for potential embedding of earring components, is suggested.

12.6 *Children’s Jewelry Containing Batteries:*

12.6.1 For all children’s jewelry with batteries, batteries that fit completely within the small parts test cylinder as specified in 16 CFR 1501.4, Fig. 1 shall not be accessible, before or after testing in accordance with 16 CFR 1500.50-53 (as applicable), without the use of a coin, screwdriver, or other common household tool. Testing is performed using the recommended batteries installed.

12.6.2 *Battery-Operated Children’s Jewelry*—For children’s jewelry that use more than one replaceable battery in one circuit, the instructions or the product shall be marked with the following (or equivalent) information.

12.6.2.1 Do not mix old and new batteries.