



## California Jewelry Act takes effect

On September 27, 2019, the Governor of California signed the SB 647 Act. Amend the regulations related to the materials used in the manufacture of jewelry and children's jewelry, namely the California Health and Safety Code (25214.1-25214.4.2), and the amendment has officially entered into force on June 1, 2020.

**1. The revised content mainly includes:**

- (1) Reducing the limit of total lead in some materials in adult jewelry: the limit of lead for electroplated metals, non-electroplated metals, surface coatings and other materials is uniformly reduced to 500 mg/kg;
- (2) The age range of children's jewelry is modified from 6 years old and below to 15 years old;
- (3) Consistent with the limit of total lead in children's jewelry and CPSIA, and increase the requirement of soluble cadmium in children's jewelry coating, soluble cadmium limit is 75 mg/kg;
- (3) The manufacturer or supplier can provide supporting documents containing certain information to prove the compliance of the jewelry.



**2. The specific requirements are as follows:**

Children's jewelry (under 15 years old)	Total lead: coating $\leq 90$ mg/kg; accessible substrate $\leq 100$ mg/kg, the determination of accessible is the same as CPSIA Soluble cadmium (coating): $\leq 75$ mg/kg; Total cadmium (substrate material): $\leq 300$ mg/kg.
For body piercing jewelry that is not children's jewelry	Jewelry should made of one or more of the following materials: (1) Surgical implant stainless steel. (2) Surgical implant grade of titanium. (3) Niobium (Nb). (4) Solid 14 karat or higher white or yellow nickel-free gold. (5) Solid platinum. (6) A dense low-porosity plastic, including, but not limited to, Tygon or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), if the plastic contains no intentionally added lead.
For jewelry that is not children's jewelry	Jewelry should made entirely from one or more than one of the following materials: (1) Stainless or surgical steel. (2) Karat gold. (3) Sterling silver. (4) Platinum, palladium, iridium, ruthenium, rhodium, or osmium. (5) Natural or cultured pearls. (6) Glass, ceramic, or crystal decorative components, including cat's eye, cubic zirconia, including cubic zirconium or CZ, rhinestones, and cloisonné (7) A gemstone that is cut and polished for ornamental purposes, excluding aragonite,



	<p>bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, samarskite, vanadinite, and wulfenite.</p> <p>(8) Elastic, fabric, ribbon, rope, or string that does not contain intentionally added lead.</p> <p>(9) All natural decorative material, including amber, bone, coral, feathers, fur, horn, leather, shell, or wood, that is in its natural state and is not treated in a way that adds lead.</p> <p>(10) Adhesive.</p> <p>(11) Electroplated metal containing less than 0.05 percent (500 parts per million) lead by weight.</p> <p>(12) Unplated metal not otherwise listed containing less than 0.05 percent (500 parts per million) lead by weight.</p> <p>(13) Plastic or rubber, including acrylic, polystyrene, plastic beads and stones, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) containing less than 0.02 percent (200 parts per million) lead by weight.</p> <p>(14) A dye or surface coating containing less than 0.05 percent (500 parts per million) lead by weight.</p> <p>(15) Any other material that contains less than 0.05 percent (500 parts per million) lead by weight.</p>
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**3. Notes on the California Health and Safety Code 25214.1-25214.4.2:**

- (1) This law is a California compulsory law and must be compulsorily met. When the relevant departments require enterprises to provide certification documents, jewelry manufacturers or suppliers must provide within 28 days;
- (2) This law and the CA Prop 65 are regulations of two different systems;
- (3) The SB 647 bill only amends part of the law.

Original link: [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201920200SB647](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB647)

**HCT SOLUTION :**

Because this law and CA Prop 65 are two different system regulations, and the two regulations have different requirements for jewelry. CA Prop 65 focuses on the notification obligation of hazardous substances, and this law restricts use of hazardous substances. Related enterprise products must meet both regulatory requirements to ensure product compliance. HCT has a professional technical team and rich experience in restricted substance management and control, which can develop personalized solutions for customers and help enterprises respond calmly.

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