

Massachusetts' Ban on Leaded Children's Jewelry Final Guidance Document

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health has posted the final version of its guidance document entitled *Demonstrating Compliance with Massachusetts' Ban on Leaded Children's Jewelry*, dated June 2008. This new guidance document is intended to clarify and facilitate industry compliance with the regulation, which applies to jewelry marketed to or intended for use by children under 14 years of age. According to the document, precious metals, including karat gold, sterling silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium, and rhodium are exempt from this regulation. Also exempt are jewelry items and components that are composed entirely of plastic. However, any coated children's jewelry, including plastic jewelry, with a coating \geq 600 ppm of lead as determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry is banned under this regulation.

Under this regulation, each jewelry item must be tested intact for total lead content and accessible lead depending on its size. If the intact item meets the definition of a small part as specified by CPSC, it must be tested for both accessible lead and total lead content, and it must not exceed 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ of accessible lead or 600 ppm total lead content. The new guidance document details the testing methodologies and testing documentation requirements and includes a copy of the required documentation form which must be produced by retailers to demonstrate compliance for each jewelry item. The guidance document also provides information about enforcement and penalties. It can be viewed at: [Guidance Document](#)

The text of the regulation can be viewed at: [Final Regulations on Leaded Jewelry](#)

STR offers analytical expertise in lead content testing. Our hazard prevention program includes comprehensive safety testing, audit, inspection as well as responsible sourcing services. For more information, contact us at inquiry@strus.com.