



Consumer Product Safety Commission Lead and Phthalate Material Requirements/Exemptions

Phthalate Requirements	Phthalate Exemptions	Lead Exemptions
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and related polymers, such as polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) and polyvinyl acetate (PVA). These materials should always be tested.	Unfinished metal.	Precious gemstones (diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald)
Soft or flexible plastics, except polyolefins.	Natural wood, except for coatings and adhesives added to wood.	Natural or cultured pearls
Soft or flexible rubber, except silicone rubber and natural latex.	Textiles made from natural fibers, such as cotton or wool, except for printed decorations, waterproof coatings or other surface treatments, back coatings, and elastic materials (especially sleepwear).	Certain semiprecious gemstones, provided that the mineral or material is not based on lead or lead compounds and is not associated in nature with any mineral that is based on lead or lead compounds
Foam rubber or foam plastic, such as polyurethane (PU).	Textiles made from common synthetic fibers, such as polyester, acrylic, and nylon, except for printed decorations, waterproof coatings or other surface treatments, and elastic materials. However, any textiles containing PVC or related polymers must be tested.	Certain metals and alloys, including surgical steel, precious metals, such as gold (at least 10 karat); sterling silver (at least 925/1000); platinum; palladium; rhodium; osmium; iridium; and ruthenium, but not including non-steel or non-precious metal components of a product, such as solder or base metals in electroplate, clad, or fill applications
Surface coatings, non-slip coatings, finishes, decals, and printed designs.	Polyethylene and polypropylene (polyolefins).	Wood
Elastic materials on apparel, such as sleepwear.	Silicone rubber and natural latex.	Paper and similar materials made from wood or other cellulosic fiber, including, but not limited to, paperboard and linerboard
Adhesives and sealants.	Mineral products such as play sand, glass, and crystal.	Plant-derived and animal-derived materials that have not be adulterated or modified, including, but not limited to, animal glue, beeswax, seeds, nut shells, flowers, bone, sea shell, coral, amber, feathers, fur and untreated leather
Electrical insulation.		CMYK process printing inks. However, inks used in any after-treatments, such as screen prints, decals, transfers, and other prints are not exempt from testing and certification. Laminates, including plastic sheet or film or other coatings, such as foils, that do not become part of the substrate, also would require testing and certification
		<p>Textiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Natural fibers, whether dyed or undyed, including, but not limited to, cotton, silk, wool, hemp, flax, and linen; * Manufactured fibers, whether dyed or undyed, including, but not limited to, rayon, azlon, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, rubber, polyester, olefin, nylon, acrylic, modacrylic, aramid and spandex; * Although most pigments do not contain lead, there may be some lead-based paints and pigments on non-textile materials that may be directly incorporated into textile products or added to the surface of textiles, such as decals, transfers, and screen printing. All such non-textile components must be tested for lead content under section 102 of the CPSIA unless they are made entirely from materials that the Commission has determined would not contain lead in excess of the CPSIA lead limits.

