

SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS satisfy the most important industry standards and norms:

Oeko-Tex® Certificate

All jewelry and textile components from our SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS product assortment (all product groups with exception to product group 20: knobs, handles & co.) conform to Class II (direct contact to skin) of the Oeko-Tex standard, an international safety standard for the textile industry with regard to specific health damaging substances.

EN71/3 and ASTM F963-03 Certificate

SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS fulfill the EN71/3 and ASTM F963-03 norms with reference to the allowable solubility of substances defined in aforementioned norms for children's toys.

Platinum Foiling and M-Foiling free of hazardous substances

The foilings used for SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS comply with CPSC 16 CFR 1303 regulations and do not exceed the lead limit for surface coatings.

Nickel Directive 94/27/EC

All standard SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS items fulfill the directive relating to testing processes for products that come in direct, intense contact with the skin and that release an amount of nickel below 0.5 µg/cm²/week, as prescribed by the European Parliament and Directive 94/27/EC from 30 June 1994, relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of defined substances.

⚠ General Warning

Loose crystals may present a small parts hazard to young children, particularly children under three years old. Depending on the size of the crystal and any attached material (such as glue, fabric, etc.), children may choke on, inhale, swallow or insert the crystal into their noses. With crystal-applied magnets, ingestion poses a particular risk of serious intestinal injuries.

The application techniques detailed in the Application Manual do not guarantee that crystals will not become detached after application. For each application, the manufacturer must determine whether the product meets the relevant requirements related to small parts hazards and assess any risk it may pose to small children.

Failure to follow Swarovski's care instructions may result in damage to the crystal, which could pose a risk of injury or other harm.

RoHS compliance

The RoHS Directive which is in effect since July 1, 2006 regulates the use of certain hazardous substances (e.g. lead, cadmium, mercury) in connection with electrical and electronic equipment.

Based on the exemption granted to the glass industry for bound lead in crystal glass, the majority of our crystal assortment* (including effects and Crystal Pearl coatings) may be continued to be used in the area of electric and electronic devices.

REACH

The Registration, Evaluation, and Authorization of Chemicals is a new EU directive that came into force on June 1, 2007. Under this regulation, manufacturers or importers of chemicals must pass on information about chemicals that are contained in the products they provide. This information needs to be provided both to customers and to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). Swarovski fulfils all the requirements of the REACH regulation.

Notice for Application on Packaging

The use of crystal that may contain substances like lead, cadmium or hexavalent chromium, on packaging is subject to legal restrictions in specific countries, including but not limited in regard to the total content of substances based on the proportion between crystal mass to the remaining weight of packaging. Customers are fully responsible for complying with these country-specific provisions and for passing on this information to their customers.

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act H.R.4040 from 2008 (better known as the CPSIA)

The USA's Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act H.R.4040, better known as the CPSIA 2008 (Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act; <http://www.cpsc.gov/about/cpsia/cpsia.html>) was signed on August 14, 2008.

This American law restricts in stages the level of lead and six phenols permitted in children's products for the US market. Under the law, children's products are defined as consumer goods manufactured or intended for children aged 14 or under.

Since August 14, 2009 (one year after the law came into force) lead has been limited to 300 mg/kg (0.03%), and the restriction will be further reduced to 100 mg/kg (0.01%) from August 14, 2011.

For coatings and paints, the CPSIA has prescribed a limit of 90 mg/kg as of August 14, 2009, though this regulation was already well known due to the legislation of individual US states.

For customers who produce products that fall under the CPSIA, Swarovski offers a range of products that conform to the act.

* Colors not to be used: Citrine, Dark Red Coral, Fireopal, Garnet, Hyacinth, Light Siam, Palace Green Opal, Siam, and Sun

Warning for Crystal Tattoos

Crystal Tattoos may be applied on healthy skin only. Do not adhere to eyes or on mucous membranes. Crystal Tattoos are not recommended for young children. Loose crystals may present a small parts hazard to young children, particularly children under three years old. Depending on its size, if a crystal comes away, children may choke on, inhale, swallow or insert it into their noses.

Warning for magnetic products

Loose crystals may present a small parts hazard to young children, particularly children under three years old. Crystal-applied magnetic products pose a particular risk of serious intestinal injuries if ingested. Manufacturers must ensure that for every application where magnets applied with crystals are employed, the product fulfills the relevant requirements in terms of the danger of small parts, and that the risks posed to small children by such products are properly identified.

Warning for tableware

Application of loose crystals to tableware presents a potential risk of aspiration, choking, swallowing, or tooth damage should crystals become loose. To reduce this risk, crystals should never be applied to any surface likely to come in contact with food or the mouth, and crystals should never be placed on any tableware intended for use by children. Tableware with crystals intended exclusively for decorative use should be marked as such. To avoid dishwasher damage, tableware decorated with crystals should be washed by hand. The application techniques or suggestions in this manual do not guarantee that crystals will not come loose.

For each application, the manufacturer must determine whether the product meets relevant requirements related to small parts hazards or use in food contact items and assess any risk it may pose to users.

The use of crystals (which may contain substances defined as dangerous in local legislation) as well as adhesives on tableware is subject to regulatory restrictions in certain countries. The customer is fully responsible for complying with these country-specific provisions and shall defend, indemnify, and hold Swarovski harmless from any and all third-party claims based on product liability or otherwise relating to uses of Swarovski products and waives all its own claims against Swarovski.

Unsuitable Applications

SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS are intended for use in the fields of fashion, jewelry, accessories, textile products, and for interior décor. Due to their physical properties, SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS are unsuitable for other uses (e.g. gluing onto teeth, using crystals on or near mucous membranes and other unsafe uses). The customer shall defend, indemnify, and hold Swarovski harmless from any and all third party claims based on product liability or otherwise relating to uses of Swarovski products purchased by customer, and waives all its own claims.

Responsibility of user

Any oral, written or test-based advice that Swarovski provides regarding techniques for application of its products are recommendations based on Swarovski's current knowledge and the information provided by its suppliers. Such advice does not discharge customers from carrying out their own tests of techniques they propose to use and their suitability for the intended application. The application, use, and processing of these techniques and products are solely the user's responsibility.

Care instructions

Not following Swarovski care instructions can damage the product and thus lead to damage of textiles or other damage.

Please note that with all standard washing processes (whether carried out by a household washing machine or via dry cleaning) the rotation of the drum places significant mechanical forces on the textiles. The most important factor in ensuring a secure wash is correctly applying the product, without compromising its adhesion. The larger the product employed, and the more products are applied next to each other, the greater the risk of damage. SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS are made out of crystal or contain crystal and must thus be handled with suitable care.

In general, it is recommended that a soft wash bag is used and that the washer drum is filled to protect against damage. To maintain the quality of SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS, the following is also important: before washing, turn items of clothing inside out, select a gentle wash cycle, and use a mild detergent. According to DIN EN ISO 3758, our care instructions list all product groups, meaning each product used by customers must be assessed separately with regard to its washability and suitability for its purpose/the end product. The recommendations given by Swarovski reflect our current level of knowledge. Swarovski uses these recommendations to decide on the suitability of the product for textile applications. Customers are solely responsible for defining the recommended cleaning process for the end product, and must consider the care advice of Swarovski and any other manufacturers in doing so. The type of shape, cut, surface effect, and size, as well as the weight of the application and the quantity of SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS used has a significant impact on the cleaning process to be followed.

To avoid all risks, customers/textile cleaning companies should remove any large crystal stones, buttons and similar that have been stitched on before cleaning, and stitch them back on again afterwards.

Please visit our website for contact information: WWW.SWAROVSKI-ELEMENTS.COM/BUSINESS

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