



This JTV Partner Central Compliance Manual (“Manual”) sets forth the rules and procedures for selling through JTV, using either our consignment or drop ship services (individually or collectively, the “Services”). By utilizing the Services, you agree to be bound by all terms and provisions contained in this Manual.

The guidelines of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) require jewelry and gemstone vendors to fully and accurately describe their products. The FTC rules address, among others, description of metals, content of metals, description of any gemstone products including treatments, and country of origin. This Manual addresses these requirements specifically and in detail.

JTV is committed to full and complete disclosure to its viewers and customers about the gemstones it sells. JTV has established a protocol in an effort to assure, first, that JTV has accurate information about the treatment of gemstones which it sells, and second, that JTV discloses to its customers accurate required gemstone treatment information about the gemstones it sells. In an effort to assure JTV’s compliance with the guidelines of the FTC and other applicable rules and regulations and full and proper disclosure to its customers, JTV has developed required disclosure forms and mandatory information that must be entered for each product listing on the JTV Partner Central platform. These forms and listing requirements address the components of jewelry products and many of the requirements as specified in this Manual. It is your responsibility to perform or cause to be performed testing as necessary and to be able to accurately and completely describe the gemstone including treatment on the disclosure forms. Additionally, this Manual specifies a testing and assurance protocol designed to assure that the gemstones sold are properly and adequately described.

FOR LOOSE GEMSTONES, REQUIRED TESTING WILL NEED TO BE COORDINATED WITH YOUR PARTNER SUCCESS MANAGER.

THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE PRODUCT SHIPPED TO JTV OR THE EQUIVALENT INFORMATION MUST OTHERWISE BE PROVIDED VIA PRODUCT LISTINGS ON THE JTV PARTNER CENTRAL PLATFORM.

JTV may, in its sole discretion, assess chargebacks for non-compliance with the terms of this Manual. Chargebacks may be applied with respect to misdescriptions or failure to make proper and full descriptions and disclosures, as well as for any other reason stated in the Terms of Service which were previously provided to you. Any changes to our chargeback policy will be made available to you through the JTV Partner Central Site or by your Partner Success Manager.

For information or assistance, contact your assigned Partner Success Manager.

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SECTION I

JTV REQUIREMENTS AND PROTOCOLS

JTV REQUIREMENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS FOR ALL LISTINGS

Product Listed on JTV Partner Central	Certifications You are Making to JTV by Listing Products on JTV Partner Central	Required Form	Required Action	Handbook References
All products shipped to JTV	“This product, including all accompanying documentation, and the items represented thereon are in compliance with and subject to the Manual.”	NONE	None	
All gemstone(s) (including jewelry containing gemstone(s)) that have become radioactive through irradiation, including, but not limited to, irradiated diamonds, beryl, rubellite, kunzite, and blue topaz.	“Any gemstones (including products containing gemstones) listed on JTV Partner Central that has become radioactive through irradiation have been treated, imported, and/or initially distributed into the United States in compliance with United States licensing requirements.”	NONE	Submit any subsequent paperwork requested by your Partner Success Manager	JTV’s Protocol on Irradiated Gemstones is on pages 1-4.

Product Listed on JTV Partner Central	Certifications You are Making to JTV by Listing Products on JTV Partner Central	Required Form	Required Action	Handbook References
All diamond products (including jewelry containing diamond(s))	“The diamonds listed on JTV Partner Central have been purchased from legitimate sources not involved in funding conflict and in compliance with United Nations resolutions. The seller hereby guarantees that these diamonds are from areas that are free of conflict, based on the personal knowledge and/or written guarantees provided by the supplier of these diamonds.”	NONE	Submit any subsequent paperwork requested by your Partner Success Manager	Information about the Kimberley Process is on pages 1-5 through 1-6.
All gemstone products (including jewelry containing gemstone(s))		Gemstone Treatment Disclosure forms/Jewelry Product Disclosure & Description Form	Forms must be submitted to your Partner Success Manager or equivalent information provided via the JTV Partner Central platform.	JTV’s gemstone treatment disclosure requirements and corresponding sample forms are on pages 1-7 through 1-13.
All jewelry products including metal, plastic and any other material that may include lead, cadmium, or other regulated substances	“The product listed on JTV Partner Central complies with the metal requirements of all applicable national, federal, state, provincial and territorial laws, rules and regulations and therefore does not contain a level of lead or cadmium that would prohibit the product from being sold or offered for sale pursuant to the California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 through 25214.4.2.”	For Children’s Product including metal, General Certificate of Conformity form (see pages 1-42) For Adult Jewelry Product including metals - NONE	For Children’s Product, General Certificate of Conformity Form must be submitted with listing or shipment.	JTV’s requirements and limits on metals, with detailed test specifications and certificate of conformity are on pages 1-14 through 1-39.

Product Listed on JTV Partner Central	Certifications You are Making to JTV by Listing Products on JTV Partner Central	Required Form	Required Action	Handbook References
Any product that includes fish, wildlife or plant material		NONE	Under the Terms and Conditions, by listing product the required certification is being made.	U. S. Wildlife laws discussion is on page 1-40.
Any color changing gemstones (including jewelry containing color changing gemstones) enhanced by Azotic process		JTV Protocol regarding Patents on Gemstone Treatment (see page 1-41)		JTV's Protocol regarding Patents on Gemstone Treatment is on page 1-41.

JTV's Policy on USA Patriot Act Compliance (Anti-Money Laundering Program) is included at pages 1-42 through 1-44.

JTV's Employee and Consultant Code of Conduct regarding conflicts of interest with vendors and its effect on vendors is included at pages 1-45 through 1-47; and JTV's Vendor Code of Conduct is included at pages 1-48 through 1-51.

ANY JTV WAIVER OF ANY OF THE REQUIREMENTS IN THIS MANUAL IS ONLY EFFECTIVE IF IT IS (I) IN WRITING, AND (II) SIGNED BY AN AUTHORIZED OFFICER OF JTV.

JTV® PROTOCOL FOR IRRADIATED GEMSTONES

The possession and distribution of gemstones (or jewelry containing gemstones) that have become radioactive through irradiation (“Regulated Irradiated Gemstones”) are regulated in the United States by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (“NRC”). In the sale to or through JTV of Regulated Irradiated Gemstones, JTV requires that its vendors comply with all applicable NRC requirements.

Specifically, if you list gemstones (or jewelry containing gemstones) that have been treated or enhanced with the use of neutron, accelerator, linear, or any other type of irradiation that renders the stones radioactive, you must ensure that the gemstones included in your listing were treated, imported, and/or initially distributed pursuant to a valid NRC license. Listings of such gemstones are deemed to contain the following representation:

Any gemstones (including products containing gemstones) included in this listing that have become radioactive through irradiation have been treated, imported, and/or initially distributed in the United States in compliance with United States licensing requirements.

In connection with NRC enforcement of irradiated gemstone regulations, some irradiation treaters issue documents that certify that certain batches have been treated and/or tested and are being distributed pursuant to a license, while also attaching batch codes and including the name of a treater. JTV prefers that a certificate accompany listings or shipments of irradiated gemstones. If it is not possible to provide the certificate, please note that it is your sole responsibility to conduct the necessary investigation to warrant the above representation and to certify on the invoice that the gemstones in a particular listing have been treated and/or tested and are being distributed in compliance with U.S. law and do not pose a health or safety risk.

If a listing or shipment is made of irradiated products that does not comply with the certification or that fails to disclose full and complete radiation treatment information, JTV reserves the right to remove the listing, return the shipment to you at your expense, along with the assessment of such additional cost and expense as is incurred by JTV, and the right to exercise any additional remedies provided for under the Manual.

JTV may continue to conduct its own radiation testing. If JTV incurs out of tolerance readings with its test equipment, JTV may, in its sole discretion, utilize a third-party testing facility to determine radiation levels. If either JTV’s own radiation testing or third-party testing confirms radiation levels in excess of permitted U.S. levels, such non-compliance will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Such non-compliance could result in removal of listings, return of products, assessment of JTV’s costs, the termination of your business relationship with JTV and/or JTV’s exercise of any additional remedies provided for under the Manual.

KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Conflict diamonds are diamonds that originate from areas controlled by forces or factions opposed to legitimate and internationally recognized governments. Since the issue of conflict diamonds first gained notice within the diamond industry, the flow of conflict diamonds has been dramatically reduced, most significantly by implementation of the Kimberley Process.

The Kimberley Process, launched in 2003, is an international initiative to prevent proceeds from the sale of conflict diamonds from financing civil wars, rebel uprisings, and other forms of unrest which have led to the suffering of many innocent people groups.

The countries that participate in the Kimberley Process agree to trade rough diamonds only with those other countries which have adopted the process. The Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 and Executive Order 13312 were used to legally commit the U.S. to the Kimberley Process, and established a framework for how the process is implemented.

The Kimberley Process requires the following:

- That every rough diamond imported or exported be accompanied by a Kimberley Process certificate, sealed in a tamper resistant container. Rough diamond parcels lacking a certificate are prohibited from entering or exiting the country.
- That rough diamonds be imported from or exported to only those other countries which participate in the Kimberley Process.
- That all rough diamond imports must be registered with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and that all rough diamond exports must be filed in the Automated Export System prior to departure, regardless of value.
- That rough diamond importers and exporters must retain records of all Kimberly Process certificates for at least five years. In addition, an annual report must be filed declaring all import and export activity for the year.

Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is the process designed to certify the origin of rough diamonds from sources which are free of conflict funded by diamond production.

The World Diamond Council created a System of Warranties for diamonds that has been endorsed by all KPCS participants. Under this system, all buyers and sellers of both rough and polished diamonds must make the following affirmative statement on all invoices:

“The diamonds herein invoiced have been purchased from legitimate sources not involved in funding conflict and in compliance with United Nations resolutions. The seller hereby guarantees that these diamonds are conflict free, based on personal knowledge and/or written guarantees provided by the supplier of these diamonds.”

It is considered a violation of the KPCS to issue a warranty declaration on a sales invoice unless it can be corroborated by warranty invoices received for purchases. Each company trading in diamonds must also keep records of the warranty invoices received and the warranty invoices

issued when buying or selling diamonds. This flow of warranties in and out must be audited and reconciled on an annual basis by the company's auditors.

***BY LISTING DIAMOND PRODUCTS ON JTV PARTNER CENTRAL, YOU ARE DEEMED
TO MAKE THE ABOVE CERTIFICATION
FOR ALL DIAMOND PRODUCTS
(INCLUDING JEWELRY CONTAINING DIAMONDS)
SOLD TO OR THROUGH JTV AND MUST POSSESS AND BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE
JTV A WRITTEN INVOICE CONTAINING THE CERTIFICATION AND RELATED
CORROBORATION SET FORTH ABOVE.***

JEWELRY AND GEMSTONE TREATMENT DISCLOSURE AND VERIFICATION

The guidelines of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) require vendors to disclose the treatment of any gemstone, including loose gemstones and gemstones included in jewelry, where the treatment is (i) not permanent, (ii) creates special care requirements for the gemstone, or (iii) has a significant effect on the stone’s value. This rule applies to JTV vendors’ sales to JTV and in turn to JTV’s sales to its customers. “Gemstone” or “stone” for purposes of this disclosure rule include all precious stones, semi-precious stones, man-made stones, simulated stones, and organic substances (e.g., cultured pearl, amber, mother of pearl, coral, etc.) sold to or through JTV either as loose stones or stones incorporated in jewelry.

JTV is committed to full and complete disclosure to its viewers and customers about the gemstones it sells. JTV has established a protocol in an effort to assure, first, that JTV has accurate information about the treatment of gemstones which it sells, and second, that JTV discloses to its customers accurate required gemstone treatment information about the gemstones it sells. JTV requires gemstone treatment disclosures from its vendors selling gemstones and jewelry product including gemstones and cultured pearls to or through JTV. In an effort to assure JTV’s compliance with the guidelines of the FTC and other applicable rules and regulations and full and proper disclosure to its customers, JTV has developed disclosure forms required of all its vendors. Copies of such forms follow.

In addition to completion of the required forms, the following guidelines also apply:

1. With respect to gemstones commonly sold in the trade, if there is any question about treatment or the treatment certification, you will send representative samples of the gemstone to JTV to be tested by JTV. The relevant JTV buyer, in consultation with a staff gemologist and the Compliance Manager, will make the determination regarding any required testing.
2. With respect to new species and varieties of gemstones being introduced to the trade, you will send at least two representative samples of the gemstones to be tested by JTV. Administering this requirement is the responsibility of the relevant JTV buyer in consultation with a staff gemologist and the Compliance Manager.
3. If JTV concludes that there are unresolved questions concerning the source, treatment, or method of treatment of any gemstone listed on JTV Partner Central, you may be requested to provide the following:
 - Mine verification and cutter verification of treatment certification.
 - Advanced material testing.
 - Mine to market analysis.

The determination on these procedures is to be made by the relevant JTV buyer in consultation with a staff gemologist and the Compliance Manager.

4. In lieu of the above or if there are unresolved issues about the characteristics of a gemstone or a treatment disclosure, the relevant JTV buyer, in consultation with a staff gemologist and the Compliance Manager, may cause samples to be sent to JTV or an accredited

- independent laboratory for verification, at the vendor's expense. All JTV's costs associated with this verification will be back charged to the vendor.
5. Any discrepancies will be resolved with the vendor by the relevant JTV buyer and may result in JTV's exercise of all available remedies provided for under the Compliance Manual.
 6. While any of the above testing or other verification is being conducted, the product will not be made available for sale. If there is any discrepancy, the associated listing will be removed and no payment will be made to the vendor until the discrepancy is resolved.

***VENDORS WILL NEED TO COORDINATE
REQUIRED TESTING WITH YOUR PARTNER SUCCESS COORDINATOR.
THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE
INCLUDED WITH THE PRODUCT LISTING OR SHIPMENT.***

Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form

This form must be completed for every jewelry product purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or visit www.jtv.com/treatments.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please attach additional sheets as needed. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form.

Vendor #		PO #	123456	Invoice #	123456
Vendor Name	ABC 123	Phone Number	212 555 5555		
Address 1	416 5 th Ave	Email	Abc123@gmail.com		
Address 2	New York City	Vendor Contact	Mr. Art B. Cause		
State/Province	New York	Phone			
Zip/Postal Code	47256	FAX	212 555 5511		
Region / District / Territory	ABC 123	Country	USA		

Jewelry

Vendor Item #	Description Carat Total Weight, Metal density, purity, color, gemstones, product type	Gemstone Treatment	Country of Origin (Manufactured)	Country of Origin (Mine)
ABC123	6.25 ctw hollow 10k gold amethyst, blue topaz hoop earrings	amethyst/heated; blue topaz/irradiated	China	blue topaz - Mozambique

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License #	123456
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Notes from Vendor: Treatment for additional stones (attach information to back if necessary)

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Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. d/b/a JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>	Sign name here	Title	Title
Printed Name:	Print name here	Date:	Date

Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form

This form must be completed for every gemstone product purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or visit www.jtv.com/treatments.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please complete a separate Gemstone Treatment Form for each of the items listed above and separate the product to match the Purchase Order. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form.

Vendor #		PO #	123456	Invoice #	123456
Vendor Name	ABC 123	Phone Number	212 555 5555		
Address 1	416 5 th Ave	Email	Abc123@gmail.com		
Address 2	New York City	Vendor Contact	Mr. Art B. Cause		
State/Province	New York	Phone			
Zip/Postal Code	47256	FAX	212 555 5511		
Region / District / Territory		Country	USA		

Type of Gemstone

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural	<input type="checkbox"/> Synthetic	<input type="checkbox"/> Simulant	<input type="checkbox"/> Composite	<input type="checkbox"/> Specimen	<input type="checkbox"/> Rough
Man-Made? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Material type?			
Gemstone Name	Opal Triplet	Country of Origin (Mine Location)	Australia		
Alternative Name		Country of Origin (Cut/Polished Location)	Thailand		

Stone Treatment (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Untreated (not enhanced in any way)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment Undetermined	<input type="checkbox"/> Flux Healed	<input type="checkbox"/> Irradiated (check box(s) below)
<input type="checkbox"/> Treated	<input type="checkbox"/> Bleached	<input type="checkbox"/> Cobalt <input type="checkbox"/> Linear Accelerator <input type="checkbox"/> Neutron
<input type="checkbox"/> Heated	<input type="checkbox"/> Dyed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stabilized
<input type="checkbox"/> Diffused	<input type="checkbox"/> Fissure Filled (lead glass)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Coating
<input type="checkbox"/> CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition)	<input type="checkbox"/> HPHT (High pressure/ High temperature)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – See notes from vendor below

Composite or Assembled Components

Assembled Part 1		Triplet – Top Stone	Clear Quartz
Assembled Part 2		Triplet – Middle Stone	Opal
Doublet – Top Stone		Triplet – Bottom Stone	Shale
Doublet – Bottom Stone			

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License	

Notes from Vendor: Treatment Other Than Above (attach additional information to back if necessary)

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Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. dba JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>		Title	
Printed Name:		Date:	

Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form

This form must be completed for every Jewel School item purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or <https://www.jtv.com/treatments>.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please attach additional sheets as needed. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form.

Vendor #		PO #	123456	Invoice #	123456
Vendor Name	ABC123	Phone Number	212 555 5555		
Address 1	416 5 th Ave	Email	Abc123@gmail.com		
Address 2	New York City	Vendor Contact	Mr. Art B. Cause		
State/Province	New York	Phone	212 555 5500		
Zip/Postal Code	47256	FAX	212 555 5511		
Region / District / Territory		Country	USA		

Jewel School Item

Vendor Item #/ JTV Item #	Description	Stone Composition: Genuine/Man-Made (Please specify)	Treatment	Metal Type/Purity/ Density	Country of Origin (Manufactured)	Country of Origin (Mine)
EXAMPLE JST123	gemstone necklace (jasper, agate, citrine)	genuine	Jasper – untreated Agate – dyed Citrine - heated	18kt yellow gold over Brass, solid	USA	China
EXAMPLE JST123	Multicolor Glass bead parcel (green, blue, red)	Man-made	none	none	China	China

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License

Notes from Vendor: Treatment for additional stones (attach information to back if necessary)

Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. dba JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>	Sign Name Here	Title	Title
Printed Name:	Print Name Here	Date:	Date

Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form

This form must be completed for every jewelry product purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or visit www.jtv.com/treatments.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please attach additional sheets as needed. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form.

Vendor #		PO #	123456	Invoice #	123456
Vendor Name	ABC123	Phone Number	212 555 5555		
Address 1	416 5 th Ave	Email	Abc123@gmail.com		
Address 2	New York City	Vendor Contact	Mr. Art B. Cause		
State/Province	New York	Phone	212 555 5500		
Zip/Postal Code	47256	FAX	212 555 5511		
Region / District / Territory		Country	USA		

Jewelry

Vendor Item #/ JTV Item #	Description	Stones Natural/Man-Made (Please specify)	Treatment	Metal Type	Country of Origin (Manufactured)
X23456/GYU25 8	Brass Chain w/ beads	Man-Made	Stabilized	Brass	USA

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License

Notes from Vendor: Treatment for additional stones (attach information to back if necessary)

Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. dba JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>	Sign Name Here	Title	Title
Printed Name:	Print Name Here	Date:	Date

JTV's Requirements and Limits on Lead, Cadmium, and Other Regulated Substances in Products

Various national, federal, state, provincial, and territorial laws regulate the amount of lead, cadmium, and other substances (collectively, "Regulated Substances") that may be present in jewelry, including watches (collectively, "Jewelry"), and other products generally offered for sale in the United States and/or Canada (collectively with Jewelry, "Products"). For example, JTV is party to a settlement under California law ("Prop 65") that has specific requirements regarding permissible lead levels in Jewelry. To ensure compliance with applicable laws, JTV requires that all Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV meet the most stringent of any national, federal, state, provincial, and/or territorial requirements for levels of Regulated Substances and that the vendor provide JTV with testing results and certifications as required by the most stringent national, federal, state, provincial, and/or territorial requirements. Below are summaries of relevant national, federal, state, provincial, and/or territorial requirements related to Regulated Substances and limits on certain Regulated Substances, together with testing and certification requirements, and certain other legal requirements related to precious metals. These summaries are being provided only as a convenience. JTV disclaims all warranties related to the accuracy of the summaries below. It is the vendor's sole responsibility to ensure that the vendor and the vendor's Products are in full compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. The vendor shall ensure in all cases that Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV are in compliance with the most stringent of (i) any limits or requirements contained in the Manual, and (ii) the then in effect national, federal, state, provincial, and/or territorial legal requirements. In any situation where JTV's requirements are more stringent than required by law, JTV reserves the right to waive its requirements in appropriate circumstances when, in JTV's sole discretion, such requirements are not necessary for the protection of JTV's customers. Any such waiver by JTV is effective only if it is in writing and signed by an authorized officer of JTV.

LEAD

Children's Jewelry (meaning Jewelry intended for use by children 15 years and under):

The Federal Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act ("CPSIA"), the California Metal-Containing Jewelry Law ("CMCJL"), and the Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Act ("ILPPA") apply to children's Products, including Jewelry (which in the case of the CMCJL, means Jewelry intended primarily for children 15 years and under), and contain some of the most stringent federal and state requirements related to lead content. Further detail related to requirements for children's Jewelry Products (related to lead and otherwise) is included in the attached Testing Specification documents, particularly Specification Numbers CH-01, CH-03, MS-01, MS-03, and LA-01. In summary, lead-related requirements under CPSIA, CMCJL, and ILPPA based on JTV's last review of these laws are as follows:

- CPSIA requirements for lead in children's Jewelry Products are as follows: no more than 100 ppm for the entire Product (but excluding "inaccessible" parts, as defined more particularly in CPSIA regulations), and no more than 90 ppm (0.009%) for surface coating. ILPPA requires a warning label on children's Jewelry Products which contain over 40 ppm of lead (unless the component parts of the item containing lead are "inaccessible," as more particularly defined in ILPPA) but less than the CPSIA limits. Therefore, JTV requires that children's Jewelry Products offered or sold to JTV contain no more than 40 ppm total lead.
- There are no CPSIA required testing or certification requirements for precious metals (karat gold, sterling silver, and platinum group metals) and gemstones, provided they have not been treated or changed in ways that would result in the addition of lead. If lead is added, such as stones fissure filled with lead glass, the third-party testing requirement applies under the CPSIA. However, CMCJL does not contain exemptions for precious metals and gemstones from testing and certification requirements. In all cases, JTV therefore requires a certificate in paper or electronic

form accompanying each listing or shipment of children's Jewelry, even if the Jewelry Product consists solely of precious metals and gemstones, that certifies that these children's Products comply with all applicable national, federal, state, and provincial laws, rules, and regulations. A form of certification is attached at the end of this section.

- With regard to base metal children's Jewelry Products, samples must be tested by an independent Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC") certified lab according to the approved testing program that satisfies the requirements of CPSIA. Each component in a piece of children's Jewelry must be tested. A certification in paper or electronic form must accompany each listing or shipment of children's Jewelry which includes base metals that certifies that the required third-party testing has been completed and that the Jewelry Product is compliant under all national, federal, state, and provincial laws, rules, and regulations. A form certificate is attached at the end of this section.
- ASTM F2923 - In addition to the above CPSIA, CMCJL, and ILPPA requirements, ASTM F2923 contains additional requirements related to children's Jewelry Products which have been made mandatory by law under the Comprehensive Children's Safety Act in Rhode Island. JTV therefore requires that children's Jewelry Products offered or sold to JTV comply in all respects with ASTM F2923's requirements. Test Specifications for ASTM F2923 requirements are included under Specifications Numbers CH-03 and MS-03.

Adult Jewelry:

Prop 65 and CMCJL contain some of the most stringent legal requirements related to lead content in adult Jewelry Products. In summary, CMCJL requires that adult Jewelry Products be made entirely from certain materials and imposes restrictions on the amount of lead present in such materials. Specifically, CMCJL imposes the following restrictions on the presence of lead in certain permissible adult Jewelry Product materials: (i) electroplated metal cannot contain ≥ 500 ppm lead by weight; (ii) unplated metals not otherwise listed in Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25214.2(a) (e.g., metals other than precious metals and stainless or surgical steel) cannot contain ≥ 500 ppm lead by weight; (iii) plastic or rubber (e.g., acrylic, polystyrene, or plastic beads and stones) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) cannot contain ≥ 200 ppm lead by weight; (iv) dye or surface coating cannot contain ≥ 500 ppm by weight; and (v) any other material present cannot contain ≥ 500 ppm lead by weight. In addition to the CMCJL's lead requirements, certain Prop 65 settlements related to Jewelry Products have imposed lead limits of (i) 90 ppm lead by weight for paint or surface coatings, and (ii) 200 ppm lead by weight for all other components. Therefore, JTV requires that adult Jewelry Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV contain (i) no more than 90 ppm lead by weight in paint or surface coatings, and (ii) no more than 200 ppm lead by weight for all other components.

Under CMCJL, a manufacturer or supplier of Jewelry is required to provide certification that the Jewelry is in compliance with CMCJL's lead restrictions. Additionally, upon request of governmental authorities, the manufacturer or supplier must provide the technical documentation showing the Jewelry is compliant with CMCJL. To meet the certification requirements, the Terms of Service specify that the listing of Products constitutes the vendor's certification, representation, and warranty that all such Products are compliant with all Regulated Substances requirements in all applicable national, federal, state, and provincial laws, rules, and regulations and further that no warnings to consumers related to Regulated Substances is required under any national, federal, state, or provincial law, rule, or regulation. Additionally, a certification related to compliance with the CMCJL is included as part of the gemstone and jewelry disclosure forms. The disclosure forms must be completely filled out and included with each listing or shipment of Jewelry Products. A detailed Test Specification related to lead is included under Specification Number CH-01.

In addition to the above, ASTM F2999 outlines industry recommended requirements for adult jewelry. These requirements under ASTM F2999 have been outlined in CH-03 and LA-02. JTV encourages vendors

to comply with the industry recommended requirements for adult jewelry contained in ASTM F2999 even though the specifications under ASTM F2999 are more stringent than required by law.

CADMIUM

The testing and certification related to Regulated Substances must also include cadmium. The maximum content for cadmium for Jewelry Products is as follows:

Metal	Product Type	Max. Content
Cadmium	Children's Jewelry	≤40 ppm
Cadmium	Adult Jewelry	≤75 ppm

These acceptable maximum content levels may be modified as additional national, federal, state, provincial, and territorial legislation is enacted. As is the case with lead content, JTV requires that the Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV comply with the most stringent requirements under any national, federal, state, provincial, or territorial laws. It is the vendor's sole responsibility to offer for sale and to sell Products that are fully compliant with limits and requirements related to Regulated Substances under all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, notwithstanding any differing limits or requirements contained in the Manual.

Under the Terms of Service, the vendor's listing of Products constitutes the vendor's certification that such Products comply with all Regulated Substances requirements in all applicable national, federal, state, provincial, and territorial laws, rules, and regulations and further that no warnings to consumers related to Regulated Substances are required under any national, federal, state, provincial, or territorial law, rule, or regulation. Detailed Test Specifications related to cadmium are included under Specification Numbers CH-02 and CH-03.

In addition to the above, ASTM F2999 outlines industry recommended requirements for adult Jewelry. These requirements under ASTM F2999 have been outlined in CH-03 and LA-02. JTV highly encourages vendors to comply with the industry recommended requirements for adult jewelry contained in ASTM F2999 even though the specifications under ASTM F2999 are more stringent than required by law.

CRAFT, HAND TOOLS, JEWEL SCHOOL PRODUCTS, AND COSTUME JEWELRY PRODUCTS

Any accessible PVC, vinyl, soft plastic or synthetic leather in craft, hand tools, Jewel School products, and/or costume Jewelry Products shall not exceed 1000 ppm of DEHP, BBP, DBP, DINP, DIBP, DPENP, DHEXP, DCHP, and any other phthalates as required under Prop 65 and applicable law or industry standard. Test Specifications for this requirement are included under Specification Numbers MS-04 and CH-03.

RANDOM TESTING AND CONSEQUENCES OF NONCOMPLIANT PRODUCT

As used in this section, "Noncompliant Product" means any Product that, in JTV's sole discretion, (i) exceeds legal or more stringent Manual limits related to Regulated Substances, (ii) violates legal or more stringent Manual requirements related to Regulated Substances or metal purity (including compared to the stamping on Products, the requirements in any purchase order, or the information provided in a Product listing), (iii) is inconsistent with stone or treatment identification provided by vendor, (iv) violates quality control/assurance standards set forth in the Manual or otherwise communicated by JTV from time to time, and/or (v) violates any national, federal, state, provincial, or territorial laws, rules, or regulations or any terms of the Manual or the Terms of Service. JTV may conduct its own review or testing on a random basis on Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV to further assure that they are not Noncompliant

Products. Any testing will be done with equipment chosen by JTV in its sole discretion, including, without limitation, an XRF Spectrometer or other similar equipment. If JTV determines that any Products are Noncompliant Products, JTV may return such Products to the vendor at the vendor's sole expense and may exercise any further remedies set forth in the Terms of Service and/or the Manual, including assessing a chargeback or other fee. JTV is not obligated to further test Products it has determined are Noncompliant Products. However, JTV, in its sole discretion, may send a sample of the Noncompliant Product(s) to a reputable outside laboratory of its choosing for testing in accordance with the testing protocol set forth in the Manual at the **VENDOR'S EXPENSE**, specifically including any additional expenses related to testing on an expedited basis as necessitated by JTV's programming schedule. Such vendor shall reimburse JTV for the testing expense regardless of whether the testing results in a pass or failure and further acknowledges and agrees that JTV may deduct and setoff the cost of the testing from any amounts due to such vendor by JTV at JTV's election. Upon request, JTV will furnish vendors with any outside laboratory test results in the event such test results confirm that Products are Noncompliant Products. JTV shall not be obligated to accept any testing results provided by the vendor related to any Products. JTV retains the sole and absolute discretion to deem any Products as Noncompliant Products notwithstanding any testing results provided by the vendor so long as either review or testing by an outside laboratory at JTV's request or in-house review or testing by JTV indicates that any Products are Noncompliant Products. **A determination by JTV that products are Noncompliant Products is final.**

If JTV determines Products are Noncompliant Products, the maximum chargeback or fee as set forth in the Terms of Service may be made against such vendor, and all such Products will be returned to such vendor at such vendor's sole expense. JTV will deduct the chargeback or fee, as well as all expenses JTV has incurred, including, without limitation, shipping and handling of the items, from the balance of any payment due to vendor (if any). JTV's imposition of a chargeback or fee does not relieve such vendor of any further responsibility to JTV for damages or additional expense in arrears as a result of the Noncompliant Products, including, but not limited to, those specified in the Terms of Service or otherwise available under agreement or applicable law. Additionally, JTV's CEO, CMO, and respective buyer will be informed of the Noncompliant Product. Noncompliant Product is a very serious matter, and vendors are expressly prohibited from listing or shipping Products that are Noncompliant Products. Vendors who offer for sale or sell Noncompliant Products will risk termination of their business relationship with JTV.

Please note that pursuant to the Terms of Service, each vendor certifies, represents, and warrants that the Products listed or shipped and containing Regulated Substances comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations and agrees to indemnify JTV for expenses that it may incur as a result of a breach of that certification, representation, and warranty. Also, by making Product listings, each vendor is certifying each Product listed complies with the metal requirements of all applicable national, federal, state, and provincial laws, rules and regulations and therefore does not contain a level of lead or cadmium that would prohibit the product from being sold or offered for sale pursuant to California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 through 25214.4.2.

PRECIOUS METALS

All Jewelry Products containing precious metals and offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV must have a permanent marking of the metal (including its fineness when required by applicable law). All Jewelry Products that have a quality mark stamped or otherwise affixed to the Product(s) must also have a registered trademark affixed in the same method next to the quality mark in compliance with the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act, 15 U.S.C. § 297. All Jewelry Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV must meet all legal requirements for precious metal content, including, but not limited to, the requirements in the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act, the FTC Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metal, and Pewter Industries, and Canadian law. A chart of metal content and tolerances as required by U.S. and Canadian law, rules of the industry, and by JTV are as follows:

Karat	Gold Content	Tolerance	Minimum	Soldered	Minimum	Karat Content
10K	41.67%	0.30%	41.37%	0.70%	40.97%	9.83K
14K	58.33%	0.30%	58.03%	0.70%	57.63%	13.83K
18K	75.00%	0.30%	74.70%	0.70%	74.30%	17.83K
24K	99.95%	0.30%	99.65%	0.70%	99.25%	23.82K

Gold Filled, Rolled Gold Plate, Gold Overlay			
Karat Gold	Gold Content	Tolerance	Minimum
1/10 14K	5.83%	0.30%	5.53%
1/20 14K	2.92%	0.30%	2.62%
1/20 12K	2.50%	0.30%	2.20%
1/20 10K	2.08%	0.30%	1.78%

Rolled Gold Plate, Gold Overlay			
Karat Gold	Gold Content	Tolerance	Minimum
1/40 10K	1.040%	0.30%	0.740%
1/40 14K	1.460%	0.30%	1.160%

Fineness must be preceded by the fraction disclosing gold weight i.e. 1/40 14K R.G.P.

Thickness 10k-24k	
Gold Plating	micro-inch or microns
Gold Electroplate	≥ 7 micro-inch = ≥ 0.175 micron
Heavy Gold El. Plate	≥ 100 micro-inch = ≥ 2.5 microns

	Silver Content	Tolerance	Minimum	Soldered	Silver Content
Sterling Silver	92.50%	0.20%	92.30%	0.60%	91.90%
Coin	90.00%	0.20%	89.80%	0.60%	89.40%

Platinum	
Description	Platinum Content
Platinum	$\geq 950/1,000$ ppt
[Fineness in ppt] Platinum	850-950/1,000 ppt

[Fineness in ppt] Platinum + [Fineness in ppt for each PGM*]	≥500 ppt of Plat. and ≥950 ppt of PGM
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* Platinum group metal: Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Ruthenium, Osmium

A Test Specification related to precious metals is included under Specification Number MS-02.

VENDOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES TO MEET MOST STRINGENT REQUIREMENTS

It is each vendor's sole responsibility to assure that Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV meet the most stringent limits for lead, cadmium and other Regulated Substances and precious metal tolerances applicable under laws, rules, and regulations in the U.S., any of the states, Canada, and any of the provinces or territories. The above summary is a courtesy by JTV in an effort to assist each vendor, but it remains each vendor's sole responsibility to assure that its Products are fully compliant with the most stringent requirements under any law, rule, and regulation now applicable or in the future made applicable, notwithstanding any contrary terms contained in the Manual.

List of Approved Test Labs

Labs approved under CPSIA and CMCJL can be found at www.cpsc.gov/cgi-bin/labsearch and <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OSPHLD/Pages/Home.aspx>. The labs listed below are the operating labs of Bureau Veritas and are approved under CPSIA and CMCJL. If you have a question about whether a lab is acceptable, please contact Nancy Wilhite at nancy.wilhite@jtv.com.

New York

Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services, Inc.
100 Northpointe Parkway
Buffalo, New York 14228, USA
Tel: Toll-free: 800-277-3300 or 716-505-3300;
Fax: 716-505-3301
Contact: Michelle Korkowicz
Email: info@us.bureauveritas.com

Hong Kong

Bureau Veritas Hong Kong Limited
Pacific Trade Centre, 1st Floor
2 Kai Hing Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, HK
Tel: 852-2331-0888 / Fax: 852-2331-0889 Sample Pick-up:
852-2331-0333
Hardlines
Email: bvcps.hardline@hk.bureauveritas.com
Inspections, Factory Audits & Social Audits
Email: bvcps.inspection@hk.bureauveritas.com

China

Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services
4th Floor, B Building, Min Li Da Industrial Building
Honghauling Industrial Park, Liu Xian Road
Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen
Post Code: 518995
Tel: 86-755-8600-0151
Sample Pickup: 86-755-8600-0151 ext. 101 or 102
Fax: 86-755-8600-0157
Email: bvcps_szinfo@cn.bureauveritas.com

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Restrictions on Lead	Specification Number: CH-01 Revision Number: 1 Revision Date: 07/16/2021
Requirement Reference: 16 CFR 1303, Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), Public Law 110–314, Section 101 and 102 16 CFR 1500.91, .87, and .88 California Health and Safety Code, Section 25214.1-25214.4.2, Metal-Containing Jewelry Law California Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act, California Health & Safety Code, Proposition 65 Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 410, Section 45, Lead Poisoning Prevention Act 2010 Minnesota Statutes Section 325E.389, Items Containing Lead Prohibited 9 VSA 2470e-2470g [Prohibition of Lead in Children's Products; Prohibition of Lead in Jewelry] Title 23, Rhode Island Statutes, Chapter 23-24.11, Comprehensive Children's Jewelry Safety Act Canada Children's Jewellery Regulations (SOR/2018-82) Canada Surface Coating Materials Regulations (SOR/2016-193)	
Method Reference: AOAC 974.02 (modified), Lead in Paint US EPA 3050B (modified): Metal US EPA 3051 (modified): Plastic US EPA 3052 (modified): Glass and ceramic CPSC-CH-E1003-09 current version, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Lead (Pb) in Paint and Other Similar Surface Coatings CPSC-CH-E1001-08 current version, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Total Lead (Pb) in Children's Metal Products (Including Children's Metal Jewelry) CPSC-CH-E1002-08 current version, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Total Lead (Pb) in Non-Metal Children's Products https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Testing-Certification/Lab-Accreditation/Test-Methods	
Purpose: These requirements are intended to prevent consumer exposure to and disposal of hazardous levels of lead for certain consumer products.	
Supplier Requirements Summary: All products must meet the most stringent of any national, federal state, provincial, and/or territorial requirements in order to be offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV. Below are JTV's requirements, which are to meet or exceed the most stringent current national, federal, state, provincial, and/or territorial requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Children's Jewelry</u> - ≤40ppm for all components • <u>Adult Jewelry</u> - ≤90ppm for paint and surface coatings and ≤200ppm for all other components <p>In any situation where JTV's requirements are more stringent than required by law, JTV reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive its requirements in appropriate circumstances when, in JTV's sole discretion, such requirements are not necessary for the protection of JTV's customers. Any such waiver by JTV is effective only if it is in writing and signed by an authorized officer of JTV.</p>	

TEST SPECIFICATION		Specification Number: CH-01
National, Federal, State, Provincial, and Territorial Requirements: <u>Lead in Surface Coatings</u> US - Federal – CPSIA: <p>All accessible surface coatings, before and after use and abuse testing, on items intended for children ages 12 and under shall not contain lead or lead components in which the lead content is in excess of 0.009% (90ppm) of the weight of the total content.</p> <p>All accessible surface coatings in assembled state on adult furniture [exempt factory applied coatings on metal components/parts] and household paint shall not contain lead or lead components in which the lead content is in exceed of 0.009% (90ppm) of the weight of the total content.</p> <u>Requirements for Lead in Jewelry</u> <p>Two major requirements exist for lead in jewelry, the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) which applies to Children’s jewelry, and the California Lead in Jewelry Law. Details for each law are outlined in the table below. Key differences between the two are bolded. It is important to note that the California Law includes requirements for adult, as well as children’s jewelry.</p> <p>(Note: Key differences to CPSIA are marked in BOLD in the table below)</p>		
	CPSIA Sections 101 and 102	California Metal-Containing Jewelry Law Health and Safety Code Sections 25214.1-25214.4.2
Scope	Children’s	Adult and Children’s
Definition of Jewelry	Any jewelry item designed or intended primarily for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewelry includes anklets, arm cuffs, bracelets, brooches, chains, crowns, cuff links, hair accessories, earrings, necklaces, pins, rings, ornamental watches (excluding the timepiece if it can be removed), jewelry placed in the mouth and any detachable jewelry on clothing or shoes, such as charms, including any bead, chain, link, pendant, or other such component that may be used as a component of jewelry) Children’s jewelry includes any of the above items that are made for, marketed for use by or marketed to children

Requirements for Adult Jewelry	Not Applicable	<p>Product shall be made entirely from below listed materials.</p> <p>a. Stainless or surgical steels, karat gold; sterling silver; platinum group metals, pearl, glass, ceramic, crystal and certain gemstone (excluding aragonite, bayldonite, boleite, cerussite, crocoite, ekanite, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, samarskite, vanadinite and wulfenite).</p> <p>b. Natural decorative materials (bone, feathers, leather, shell, wood, etc), elastic, fabric, ribbon, rope, and string with no intentionally added (less than 200 ppm) lead.</p> <p>c. Adhesives.</p> <p>d. Electroplated metal alloys with less than 0.05% (500 ppm) lead by weight.</p> <p>e. Unplated metal with less than 0.05% (500 ppm) total lead content. (Materials in section a are exempt).</p> <p>f. 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>g. Dyes or surface coatings with less than 500 ppm (0.05%) total lead content.</p> <p>h. Any other material containing less than 500 ppm (0.05%) total lead content.</p>
Requirements for Children's Jewelry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead in surface coatings: 90ppm • Lead in substrates: 100 ppm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted CPSIA limits: • Lead in surface coatings: 90ppm • Lead in substrates: 100ppm
Requirements for Body Piercing Jewelry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's jewelry only • Lead in surface coatings: 90ppm • Lead in substrates: 100 ppm 	<p>Shall be made of one of the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgical implant stainless steel • Surgical implant grades of titanium • Niobium (Nb) • Solid 14 karat or higher white or yellow nickel-free gold • Solid platinum • Dense low porosity plastic (e.g., Tygon or PTFE) with no intentionally added lead
Age of a child	12 years and younger	15 years and younger
Accessible/ Inaccessible components under scope	Accessible (and inaccessible only after normal and foreseeable use)	Accessible and inaccessible
Testing Exclusions/ Exemptions	See below the table for list of exempt materials	None listed

The requirements of the California law were originally established by a Prop 65 settlement. However, the requirements have been updated, effective as of June 2020. Some states such as Minnesota are still following

the requirements similar to how the Prop 65 settlements is laid out (e.g. classes of materials). Notably, certain Prop 65 settlements related to Jewelry Products have imposed lead limits of (i) 90 ppm lead by weight for paint or surface coatings, and (ii) 200 ppm lead by weight for all other components. Therefore, JTV requires that adult Jewelry Products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV contain (i) no more than 90 ppm lead by weight in paint or surface coatings, and (ii) no more than 200 ppm lead by weight for all other components.

Lead in Substrates

US – Federal – CPSIA:

The following materials are exempt from testing and certification (not from compliance) if they are not adulterated which would result in the addition of lead:

- a) Precious gemstones: diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald
- b) Certain semiprecious gemstones provided that the mineral or material is not based on lead or lead compounds, this does not include materials such as, aragonite, bayldonite, boledite, cerussite, crocoite, galena, linarite, mimetite, phosgenite, vanadinite and wulfenite as these are known to contain lead
- c) Natural or cultured pearls
- d) Natural Wood (not composite wood)
- e) Paper and similar materials made from wood or other cellulosic fiber
- f) Printing inks that use the CMYK process (excluding spot colors, other inks that are not used in CMYK process, inks that do not become part of the substrate under 16 CFR part 1303, and inks used in after-treatment applications, including screen prints, transfers, decals, or other prints)
- g) Textiles (natural and manufactured, dyed and undyed) excluding after-treatments applications
- h) Other plant-derived and animal-derived materials, including animal glue, bee's wax, seeds, nut shells, flowers, bones, sea shells, coral, amber, feathers, fur, and leather
- i) Certain metals and alloys that contain no lead or lead-containing metals-intentionally added like surgical steel; stainless steel within UNS S13800 – S66286, excluding 303Pb (UNS S30360); and precious metals like gold, sterling silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, ruthenium, titanium. It does not extend to the non-steel or non-precious metal components of a product such as solder or base materials in electroplate, clad or fill applications.

Third-party testing required of children's jewelry using base metals and certification of third-party testing and compliance to JTV. *See attached certificate

Certification of compliance required of all adult jewelry and children's jewelry using precious metals. *See attached certificate for children's jewelry and disclosure forms and the Terms for other product including metals.

Canada

The Canada Jewelry Regulation applies to children's jewelry which is defined as jewelry that is manufactured, sized, decorated, packaged, advertised, or sold in a manner that appeals primarily to children under 15 years of age.

Additionally, the surface coating regulation for children's product includes limits for lead in "surface coating materials" meaning a paint or other similar material, with or without pigment, that dries to a solid film after it is applied to a surface, but does not include material that becomes a part of the substrate.

Children's Jewelry Lead limit:

- Surface Coating: Not more than 90 mg/kg (ppm)
- Total limit for jewelry: Not more than 90 mg/kg (ppm)

Summary of Methods:

Total Lead

1. EPA 3051 (modified)
 - Used for non-metal materials such as plastics, textiles, wood
 - A portion of sample is digested using a microwave digestion unit with nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).
2. EPA 3050B (modified)
 - Used for metals
 - A portion of sample is digested on a hotplate with nitric and hydrochloric acid. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).
3. EPA 3052 (modified)
 - Used for glass and ceramic
 - A portion of sample is digested using a microwave digestion unit with hydrofluoric acid. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).
4. AOAC 974.02 (modified)
 - Used for surface coatings
 - A portion of sample is digested on a hotplate with nitric acid. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).

Composite and Component Testing for CPSIA Requirements

For surface coatings, up to 3 colors can be composited together for testing. Based on CPSC SOP, will composite up to 3 colors. If any color in the composite exceeds 80% of the limit (72 ppm), based on the lowest weight component, individual colors will be analyzed.

Component testing is allowed for surface coatings and plastic substrates. In case of insufficient coating for testing found on number of samples specified in the protocol, vendor needs to provide additional component parts (including raw materials) for testing.

If testing for the requirements of CPSIA, a third party test report will be issued for items that meet the appropriate limits.

Compositing is not allowed for children's jewelry, childcare articles, toys containing paint being tested for Illinois due to the lower regulatory limit.

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Restrictions on Cadmium	Specification Number: CH-02 Revision Number: 1 Revision Date: 07/16/2021
Requirement Reference: CPSC Staff Report on Cadmium in Children's Metal Jewelry, October 2010 California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Article 10.1.1, Metal-Containing Jewelry, Sections 25214.1-25214.4.2 Connecticut Statutes, Title 21a, Chapter 416, Sec. 21a-12d. Children's Jewelry Containing Cadmium: Prohibition; Enforcement with amendments Illinois 430 ILCS 140, Cadmium-Safe Kids Act Code of Maryland, Environment - Section 6-1401-1404, An Act Concerning Environment - Cadmium in Children's Jewelry - Prohibition Minnesota Statutes, Section 325.3891, Cadmium in Children's Jewelry Title 23, Rhode Island Statutes, Chapter 23-24.11, Comprehensive Children's Jewelry Safety Act Washington Children's Safe Products Act (CSPA) - RCW Chapter 70.240.020 Canada - Children's Jewellery Regulations (SOR/2018-82)	
Method Reference: AOAC 974.02 (modified), Lead in Paint US EPA 3050B (modified): Metal US EPA 3051 (modified): Plastic US EPA 3052 (modified): Glass and ceramic CPSC-CH-E1004-11 current version, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Cadmium (Cd) Extractability from Children's Metal Jewelry https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Testing-Certification/Lab-Accreditation/Test-Methods	
Purpose: These requirements are intended to prevent consumer exposure to hazardous levels of cadmium for certain consumer products.	
Supplier Requirements Summary: All products must meet the most stringent of any national, federal, state, provincial, and/or territorial requirements in order to be offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV. Below are JTV's requirements, which are set to meet or exceed the most stringent current federal and state requirements: <u>Children's Jewelry</u> ≤40 ppm total cadmium <u>Adult Jewelry</u> ≤75 ppm total cadmium.	

TEST SPECIFICATION		Specification Number:	CH-02																														
<p>Requirements:</p> <p><u>CPSC Guidance to ASTM</u></p> <p>The CPSC provided guidance to the ASTM Toy Safety and ASTM Children's Jewelry subcommittees in October 2010 including a staff report intended to assist them in their efforts to develop safety standards for cadmium in children's jewelry and some toys. This report provided suggestions to help direct the subcommittees in developing appropriate standards but did not describe or recommend detailed specific test methods. However, specific test methods for items that can be swallowed were released in January 2011 and are outlined below.</p> <p><u>CPSC Exposure Limits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mouthed objects – Handling or mouthing objects have a chronic or long term exposure. It was determined that 18 micrograms extracted cadmium during a six hour period would exceed the acceptable daily intake level for a child. Swallowed objects – Ingested items have an acute or short term exposure. It was determined that 200 micrograms extracted cadmium during a 24 hour period would exceed the acceptable daily intake level for a child. <p><u>State Requirements</u></p> <p>In the absence of a U.S. federal law, several states have enacted their own laws with regards to cadmium in jewelry. Unfortunately, these laws have not given consistent limits or test methods for acceptable amounts of cadmium in children's jewelry items. Below is a table outlining the requirements and limits of the laws enacted as of July 2021.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th><th>Age of a Child</th><th>Limit (ppm)</th><th>Method</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">California</td><td rowspan="2">Under 15 years of age</td><td>300 - substrates</td><td>Total</td></tr> <tr> <td>75 – surface coatings</td><td>Soluble</td></tr> <tr> <td>Connecticut</td><td>Under 12 years of age</td><td>75</td><td>Soluble</td></tr> <tr> <td>Illinois</td><td>Under 6 years of age</td><td>75</td><td>Total but must meet the soluble limits in the ASTM</td></tr> <tr> <td>Maryland</td><td>Under 13 years of age</td><td>75</td><td>Total</td></tr> <tr> <td>Minnesota</td><td>6 years and younger</td><td>75</td><td>Soluble</td></tr> <tr> <td>Washington</td><td>12 years and younger</td><td>40 – surface coatings</td><td>Total</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Canada</u></p> <p>See CH-01 for Children's jewelry definition</p> <p>Cadmium limit: Not contain more than 130 mg/kg of cadmium if the jewelry item is small enough to be totally enclosed in the specified small parts cylinder when a force of not more than 4.45 N is applied</p>				State	Age of a Child	Limit (ppm)	Method	California	Under 15 years of age	300 - substrates	Total	75 – surface coatings	Soluble	Connecticut	Under 12 years of age	75	Soluble	Illinois	Under 6 years of age	75	Total but must meet the soluble limits in the ASTM	Maryland	Under 13 years of age	75	Total	Minnesota	6 years and younger	75	Soluble	Washington	12 years and younger	40 – surface coatings	Total
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Summary of Methods:

Total Cadmium

1. EPA 3051 (modified)
 - Used for non-metal materials such as plastics, textiles, wood
 - A portion of sample is digested using a microwave digestion unit with nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).
2. EPA 3050B (modified)
 - Used for metals.
 - A portion of sample is digested on a hotplate with nitric and hydrochloric acid. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).
3. EPA 3052 (modified)
 - Used for glass and ceramic
 - A portion of sample is digested using a microwave digestion unit with hydrofluoric acid. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).
4. AOAC 974.02 (modified)
 - Used for surface coatings
 - A portion of sample is digested on a hotplate with nitric acid. The digested sample is then filtered and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).

The following methods are for Informational Purposes Only:

Soluble Cadmium

See Restrictions on Heavy Metals Test Specification (CH-01)

CPSC Method for Items that Can be Swallowed

An intact jewelry component is suspended in a volume of hydrochloric acid that is 50 times the weight of the sample. The sample is put into a shaker bath at 37°C for 24 hours. The acid is then analyzed using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES), or by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS). Results are reported as micrograms cadmium extracted.

Alternate CPSC Test Method for Items that Can be Swallowed

The jewelry sample or component is ground into a fine, homogeneous powder. A specified amount of sample is weighed and passed through a sieve. The sample is submerged in a volume of hydrochloric acid that is 50 times the weight of the sample. The solution is put into a shaker bath at 37°C for 2 hours.

The solution is filtered and analyzed using ICP-OES or ICP-MS.

A calculation is performed to adjust the cadmium extraction result to approximate the results of the 24 hour extraction on the whole, jewelry sample. Results are reported as micrograms cadmium extracted.

CPSC Guidance – Method for Mouthable Items

1. A weighed amount of sample is placed in a volume of salt solution that is 50 times the weight of the sample. The solution is put into a shaker bath at 37°C for 6 hours. The solution is filtered and analyzed using ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Samples are diluted and rerun if cadmium results are above 1.5 times the highest calibration standard. Results are reported as micrograms cadmium extracted.

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Heavy Metals and Phthalates in Children's Jewelry, ASTM F2923, and Adult Jewelry, ASTM F2999	Specification Number: CH-03 Revision Number: 1 Revision Date: 07/16/2021																
Requirement Reference: ASTM F2923, Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children's Jewelry																	
Method Reference: ASTM F2923, Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children's Jewelry ASTM F963, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toys CPSC-CH-E1004-11 current version, Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Cadmium (Cd) Extractability from Children's Metal Jewelry EN 1811:2011, Nickel Release Directive EN 12472:2005+A1:2009, Wear and Corrosion ASTM F2999, Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Adult Jewelry CPSC-CH-C1001-09 current version, Standard Operating Procedure for Determination of Phthalates																	
Purpose: These requirements are intended to prevent consumer exposure to and disposal of hazardous levels of certain heavy metals for children's and adult jewelry and, in addition, phthalates for children's jewelry.																	
Supplier Requirements Summary: <u>Soluble Heavy Metals</u> Per ASTM F2923, surface-coating materials of children's jewelry shall not contain heavy metal compounds, 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 below.																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Element</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Antimony (Sb)</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Arsenic (As)</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Barium (Ba)</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Cadmium (Cd)</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Chromium (Cr)</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Mercury (Hg)</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Selenium (Se)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">Maximum soluble element (in mg/kg or ppm) in paint or surface coatings of children's jewelry</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">60</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">25</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1000</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">75</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">60</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">60</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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	60	25	1000	75	60	60	500
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	60	25	1000	75	60	60	500										
Refer to the Standard for additional details regarding test methods and other testing considerations.																	
<u>Total Cadmium and Lead</u> Further, the Standard also states that 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. However, those covered components that <u>do</u> exceed 300ppm shall be tested for soluble limits in accordance with the Standard.																	

- If total cadmium content exceeds 300ppm and is a small part, plastics must not exceed 75ppm as test per ASTM F963 and metals must not exceed 200 micrograms as per the CPSC method
- If total cadmium content exceeds 300ppm and is not a small part but can be mouthed, plastics and metals must not exceed 18 micrograms as per the CPSC method.

(See CH-02 for additional Cadmium requirements for children's jewelry.)

The Standard lists requirements for compliance to the lead requirements of US Federal CPSIA and 16 CFR 1303 (See CH-01 for Lead requirements).

Nickel

Per ASTM F2923, for the post assemblies of children's jewelry which are intended to be inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body, the nickel migration of nickel shall not exceed 0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ /week (migration limit).

For children's jewelry articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin, nickel migration shall not exceed 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ /week. Items covered include:

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

For the items listed above that have a non-nickel coating, the 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ /week for a period of at least two years of normal use of the article.

ASTM F2999 applies the same requirements as above to adult jewelry. This Standard is not made mandatory by any national, federal, state, provincial, or territorial laws. However, it is considered industry best practice.

Phthalates

Per ASTM F2923, plasticized accessible components of children's jewelry may not contain more than 0.1 % (1000 ppm), individually, of:

- di-(2-ethyhexyl) phthalates (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP),
- benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP),
- diisononyl phthalates (DINP),
- diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP),
- di-n-pentyl phthalates (DPENP=DnPP),
- di-n-hexyl phthalates (DHEXP=DnHP),
- dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)

ASTM F2999 does not include requirements for phthalates in adult jewelry.

Summary of Methods:

Soluble Heavy Metals

Solvent extraction is performed on a weighed portion of the paint or surface coating sample. A solvent is used to extract out any heavy metals over a specific amount of time. The content is determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (ICP-OES).

Total Cadmium and Lead

See CH-01 and CH-02 for test methods.

Nickel Release

For items with coating/ electroplating, items should be pre-treated for wear and corrosion per “EN 12472:2005” to smooth surfaces and abrade the coatings on the test item.

After simulation of wear and corrosion or for items without coating/ electroplating, the item (at least 0.2cm²) is placed in an artificial sweat solution for one week at 30°C and tested as per EN1811. The concentration of nickel released in the solution is determined by atomic absorption spectrometry or inductively coupled plasma spectrometry.

Phthalates

CPSC Test Method Note: This method is not mandatory at this time and testing laboratories may modify this method or use a suitable alternative method. The CPSC published method is currently only required to be used by the CPSC’s own laboratories.

The determination is performed by weighing a portion of the sample and adding a solvent to dissolve the sample. Note, not all polymers will dissolve completely. Any PVC polymer is precipitated with another solvent to remove this potential interference. The solution is filtered and then diluted with an additional solvent. The solution is analyzed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS).

<p>TEST SPECIFICATION</p> <p>Distribution: United States</p> <p>Test: Requirements for Certification (General Conformity Certificate/ Children's Product Certificate)</p>	<p>Specification Number: MS-01</p> <p>Revision Number: 0</p> <p>Revision Date: 3/18/2011</p>
<p>Requirement Reference: Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) Public Law 110–314</p>	
<p>Method Reference: Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) Public Law 110–314</p>	
<p>Purpose: The purpose of the regulation is to avoid injuries to consumers associated with certain hazardous products by assuring they are in conformance with federal regulations.</p>	
<p>Supplier Requirement Summary: A Children's Product Certificate (CPC) is required for children's jewelry under the requirements of CPSIA. Compliance to the Lead in Surface Coatings and Substrate must be listed on the CPC.</p>	
<p>Requirements: Under the requirements of Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), importers or domestic manufacturers of non-children products that are subject to a safety rule must bear a General Conformity Certification (GCC) which states that the product complies with all rules, bans, standards, or regulations applicable to the product under the CPSC or any other CPSC-enforced Act. The GCC must be based on a test of each product or upon a reasonable testing program.</p> <p>Children's Products must be certified based upon third-party testing by a CPSC-recognized laboratory and require a Children's Product Certificate (CPC)</p> <p>Both the GCC and CPC must state the name of the manufacturer or private labeler issuing the certificate and must include the date and place of manufacture.</p> <p>The Certificate must accompany the product or be furnished to any distributor or retailer to whom the product is delivered. Products without the required certificate cannot be imported or distributed in commerce in the US. The certificate must accompany the product or product shipment and must be available to CPSC and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) upon request. Failure to furnish the certificate or furnishing a false certificate can subject the manufacturer or private labeler to civil and criminal penalties.</p>	
<p>Summary of Method: Perform testing as required for the product per the Federal Regulation.</p> <p>Issue a General Conformity Certificate or Children's Product Certificate, as applicable. Include appropriate regulations per product type.</p> <p>In addition, a review GCC may be issued for manufactures that are making a self declaration of conformance for adult products that are subject to a federal regulation.</p>	

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Requirements for Marking and Quality of Precious Metals	Specification Number: MS-02 Revision Number: 1 Revision Date: 07/16/2021
Requirement Reference: FTC Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metal, and Pewter Industries 16 CFR 23, Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries National Gold and Silver Stamping Act, 15 U.S.C. Chapter 8, Falsely Stamped Gold or Silver or Goods Manufactured Therefrom Canada R.S.C., 1985, c. P-19, Precious Metals Marking Act C.R.C., c. 1303, Precious Metals Marking Regulations	
Method Reference: N/A	
Purpose: The purpose of these requirements and guidance is to ensure that the quality of precious metal jewelry is clearly represented and that each product is branded correctly based on the precious metals content.	
Supplier Requirement Summary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All jewelry products containing precious metals and offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV must have a permanent marking of the metal (including its fineness when required by applicable law). • Any jewelry product that has a quality mark stamped or otherwise affixed to the article must also have a registered trademark affixed in the same method next to the quality mark in compliance with the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act, 15 U.S.C. § 297. • All jewelry products offered for sale to, sold to, or sold through JTV must meet all legal requirements for precious metal content, including, but not limited to, the requirements in the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act and the FTC Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metal, and Pewter Industries. 	
Requirements: Under the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act, products made from gold and silver, or an alloy of these metals, must be marked with the correct quality marking and the trademark of the manufacturer or dealer. All markings must clearly represent the precious metals content of the product and, unless in full compliance with applicable law, cannot be labeled to indicate or imply fineness of the metal if the product contains rolled gold plate, gold plate, gold fill, silver plate, or gold or silver electroplate. The words “coin” and “sterling” may not be used to mark a product in conjunction with other words indicating fineness or alone. This includes markings on the box, container, wrapper, box, or cover that contains the product. The charts of metal content and tolerances below outline the requirements of U.S. law, rules of the industry, and JTV:	

Karat	Gold Content	Tolerance	Minimum	Soldered	Minimum	Karat Content
10K	41.67%	0.30%	41.37%	0.70%	40.97%	9.83K
14K	58.33%	0.30%	58.03%	0.70%	57.63%	13.83K
18K	75.00%	0.30%	74.70%	0.70%	74.30%	17.83K
24K	99.95%	0.30%	99.65%	0.70%	99.25%	23.82K

Gold Filled, Rolled Gold Plate, Gold Overlay			
Karat Gold	Gold Content	Tolerance	Minimum
1/10 14K	5.83%	0.30%	5.53%
1/20 14K	2.92%	0.30%	2.62%
1/20 12K	2.50%	0.30%	2.20%
1/20 10K	2.08%	0.30%	1.78%

Rolled Gold Plate, Gold Overlay			
Karat Gold	Gold Content	Tolerance	Minimum
1/40 10K	1.040%	0.30%	0.740%
1/40 14K	1.460%	0.30%	1.160%

Fineness must be preceded by the fraction disclosing gold weight i.e. 1/40 14K R.G.P.

Thickness 10k-24k	
Gold Plating	micro-inch or microns
Gold Electroplate	≥7 micro-inch = ≥ 0.175 micron
Heavy Gold El. Plate	≥ 100 micro-inch = ≥ 2.5 microns

	Silver Content	Tolerance	Minimum	Soldered	Silver Content
Sterling Silver	92.50%	0.20%	92.30%	0.60%	91.90%
Coin	90.00%	0.20%	89.80%	0.60%	89.40%

Platinum Content	
Description	Platinum Content
Platinum	≥950/1,000 ppt
[Fineness in ppt] Platinum	850-950/1,000 ppt
[Fineness in ppt] Platinum + [Fineness in ppt for each PGM*]	≥500 ppt Plat and ≥950 ppt PGM

* Platinum group metal: Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Ruthenium, Osmium

Summary of Method:

Visual inspection for presence of marking on the product.

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Miscellaneous Requirements for Children's Jewelry, ASTM F2923	Specification Number: MS-03 Revision Number: 1 Revision Date: 07/16/2021
Requirement Reference: ASTM F2923, Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children's Jewelry	
Method Reference: ASTM F2923, Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children's Jewelry ASTM F963, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toys 16 CFR 1500.50–53, Test Methods for Simulating Use and Abuse of Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children 16 CFR 1500.49, 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 1500.48, Technical Requirements for Determining a Sharp Point in Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under 8 Years of Age 16 CFR 1501, Method for Identifying Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under 3 Years of Age Which Present Choking, Aspiration, or Ingestion Hazards Because of Small Parts	
Purpose: These requirements are intended to prevent harm to children based on mechanical and physical attributes from children's jewelry.	
Requirements: Per ASTM F2923, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suction tongue studs are prohibited as children's jewelry. Battery-operated children's jewelry shall be designed in such a way that it is not possible to charge any non-rechargeable battery. The Standard indicates this can be achieved either through physical design of the battery compartment or through the use of an appropriate electrical circuit design. <p>This applies to situations in which a battery may be installed incorrectly (reversed) or in which a battery charger may be applied to jewelry containing nonrechargeable batteries, or both. This does not apply to circuits having one or two nonrechargeable batteries as the only source of power. Children's jewelry having a circuit powered only by button cell type batteries are not subject to this requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 tested in accordance with the breakaway tension test in the Standard. 	

TEST SPECIFICATION	Specification Number: MS-03
<p>Following testing, no hazardous magnets or hazardous magnet components shall be released unless the product is intended for children 8 and older and the product is labeled in conformance with the Standard. In addition, 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.</p> <p>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 portion of the Standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> body-piercing jewelry designed and intended primarily for children 12 and under shall be made exclusively of the materials listed below: surgical implant stainless steel*; surgical implant grade titanium; niobium (Nb); solid 14 karat or higher white or nickel-free gold; solid platinum; or a dense, low-porosity plastic, including, but not limited to, Tygon or Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) if the plastic contains no intentionally added lead. *Grades of stainless steel must meet lead requirements stipulated by the Standard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manufacturers are advised that pierced earrings intended for children be designed in such a way to prevent the earring components becoming embedded in the ear due to long-term wear as it is likely to cause infection. The Standard indicates a larger backing or the use of a protective washer could help to eliminate this risk. If these mechanical designs are not implemented, the Standard suggests the use of a warning which notifies the consumer of the possible risk of embedded earring components. children's jewelry shall not have an as-received hazardous magnet or an as-received hazardous magnetic component. This does not apply to jewelry that is labeled in accordance with the magnet warning labeling section of the Standard. <p>Further, 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 the Standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Further, liquid filled children's jewelry should be screened to eliminate potential hazards in accordance with ASTM F963. These requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flashpoint – no less than 150F Meet requirements of USP 51, Preservative Effectiveness, and USP 61, Microbial Limit Total Plate Count – Less than 100CFU/mL Total Coliform – Less than 1CFU/100mL Must not be a toxin, skin irritant, eye irritant, corrosive, or a strong sensitizer. 	

TEST SPECIFICATION	Specification Number: MS-03
<p>Summary of Methods:</p> <p><u>Battery Requirements</u> Battery requirements are tested using the recommended size battery. Before and after Use and Abuse testing, accessibility of the battery without the use of a coin, screwdriver, or other household tool is assessed.</p> <p><u>Breakaway</u> Breakaway requirements are assessed using the tension testing and applying 15lb of tension.</p> <p><u>Sharp Points</u> The configuration and operational principles of the sharp point tester are specified in the above-cited Method References.</p> <p>The point to be tested is inserted into the gauging slot of the sharp point tester with an applied force of 1.0 pound. The depth of penetration of the point being tested determines its sharpness. If the point being tested contacts the sensing head, a glowing light on the sharp point tester will identify the point as sharp. If a subsequent evaluation of the point indicates that it presents an unreasonable risk of injury, it is considered to be a hazardous sharp point.</p> <p><u>Sharp Edges</u> The configuration and operational principles of the sharp edge tester are specified in the above-cited Method References.</p> <p>Prior to conducting the test, wrap one layer of polytetrafluoroethylene (TFE) tape around the full circumference of the mandrel located on the sharp edge tester.</p> <p>Apply the mandrel to the edge with a normal force of 1.35 pounds. Maintain the mandrel against the edge and rotate the mandrel through one complete revolution.</p> <p>The edge shall be identified as sharp if it completely cuts through the tape for a length of not less than 1/2 inch at any force up to 1.35 pounds. If a subsequent evaluation of the edge indicates that it presents an unreasonable risk of injury, it is considered to be a hazardous sharp edge.</p> <p><u>Small Parts</u> Attempt to place, in all orientations, to place item in small parts cylinder.</p> <p><u>Use and Abuse</u> Products are tested for criteria such as tension, flexure, impact, compression, and torque based on methods referenced above.</p>	

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: California Prop 65 Settlement for Hand Tools	Specification Number: MS-04 Revision Number: 0 Revision Date: 12/13/2013
Requirement Reference: Santa Clara Superior Court 112CV231165	
Method Reference: EPA 3051A modified No phthalates method specified in settlement	
Purpose: These requirements are out forth by the specific settlement under Prop 65 to prevent unknown exposure to certain chemicals in the named products.	
Settlement Requirements: Under California Prop 65 consent judgment Santa Clara Superior Court 112CV231165, any accessible metal, PVC, vinyl, soft plastic or synthetic leather in the product grips shall not exceed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000ppm of DEHP, BBP or DBP and • 100ppm total lead. Labeling is not allowed by the consent judgment.	
Summary of Methods: See CH-01 for Lead test method summary. No phthalates method is specified by the settlement.	

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Requirements for Tracking Labels	Specification Number: LA-01 Revision Number: 0 Revision Date: 3/18/2011
Requirement Reference: Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), Public Law 110–314, Section 103	
Method Reference: Visual	
Purpose: Tracking labels are intended to improve the safety of children’s products through several routes, allowing consumers to determine whether a product in the home is the subject of a safety recall; manufacturers to isolate products that may present a safety concern and help identify the cause of a recall; and retailers to identify products that need to be removed from inventory.	
Requirements: All children’s products, consumer product designed or intended primarily for children 12 years of age or younger, must have tracking labels on the product and its packaging to the extent possible.	
Summary of Method: Review product labeling and verify the following is ascertainable through the use of permanent, legible, visible, and distinguishing marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturer or private labeler name; • Location of production; • Date of production; and • Cohort information for the product (i.e., a means to distinguish products made from different factories, made with different components, at different times or have other material differences that make the product non-identical from previous products). 	

TEST SPECIFICATION Distribution: United States Test: Labeling Requirements for ASTM F2999, Adult Jewelry	Specification Number: LA-02 Revision Number: 0 Revision Date: 7/30/2021
Requirement Reference: ASTM F2999, Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Adult Jewelry	
Method Reference: Visual	
Purpose: The purpose of labeling adult jewelry items is to reduce risk of items being given to children and posing hazards.	
Requirements: <u>Adult Jewelry containing batteries</u> For all adult jewelry with batteries, batteries that are able to be swallow or small objects, as specified in 14.7 of the Standard, shall not be accessible without the use of a coin, screwdriver, or other common household tool. <u>Labeling for the age of the intended user</u> Jewelry designed or intended primarily for use by consumers over 12 years of age may include an age label reflecting the primary intended user for whom the product is designed and intended, or a warning that the product is not intended for children. Examples of an age label might include, but are not limited to, "Not for children 12 and younger," "Not for < 12," "For 13+," "Adult use only," or any similar language, symbol or combination designed to communicate the primary intended user. User labels, if provided, can appear in any reasonable location where they will be seen and understood by the target consumer. <u>Hazardous Magnets Labeling</u> Adult jewelry that contains hazardous magnets should include a warning statement which contains the following text or substantially equivalent text which clearly conveys the same warning. For all adult jewelry containing hazardous magnets: WARNING: Contains magnets. Prolonged wearing can form a hole in body tissue. 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.	
Summary of Methods: For adult jewelry with batteries, testing is performed using the recommended batteries installed. Review product labeling and verify presence, as needed.	

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

Product

PO Number(s)	Style Number	Invoice Number	B/L Number	Product Description	Place of Manufacture	Date(s) of Manufacture	Test Date(s)	Test Report Number

Manufacturer				Importer				Vendor			
Address 1				Address 1				Address 1			
Address 2				Address 2				Address 2			
City, State Zip				City, State Zip				City, State Zip			
Phone Number				Phone Number				Phone Number			
Contact Name				Contact Name				Contact Name			

_____ Testing of the Product was conducted at the following Third Party Testing Lab(s) listed in table below: _____ Testing Not Required of Third Party Lab(s) for this product.

_____ Testing not required of Third Party Lab(s) but was performed at below listed lab.

(Check if applicable)

Individual responsible for maintaining records of test results (Name and Contact Information): _____

Product safety standards to which the Product is being certified (mark all that apply, and add any additional applicable standards)

This **IS** Children's Jewelry (Intended for children age 15 and under) _____

This **IS NOT** Children's Jewelry (not intended for children age 15 and under) _____

CPSIA/ CPSC Requirements							
	CPSIA, § 101 – Lead in Substrate of Children's Products		CPSIA, § 101, 16 CFR Part 1303 – Lead in Paint & Surface Coatings		CPSIA § 101 – Lead in children's metal jewelry		16 CFR §1500.48 & .49 – Sharp points/edges
US State Requirements							
	CA – Proposition 65 – Phthalates in jewelry (as applicable)		CA- Metal-Containing Jewelry Law		IL – Lead Poisoning Prevention Act		

JTV Lead Requirements

☐ ≤40 ppm for Children's Jewelry

☐ ≤200 ppm for Adult Jewelry, except ≤90 ppm for paint and surface coatings

JTV Cadmium Requirements

☐ ≤40 ppm for Children's Jewelry

☐ ≤75 ppm for Adult Jewelry

The entity identified above as the vendor certifies that the Product described above complies with: (1) JTV's requirements, (2) the specified rules, bans, standards and regulations applicable to the Product and enforced by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and/or the states as specified above, and (3) the most stringent US and Canadian national, federal, state, provincial, and territorial laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Product, and that the certification is based upon a reasonable program of testing.

U.S. AND CANADIAN WILDLIFE, FISH AND PLANT LAWS

The laws of the United States and Canada restrict and/or prohibit wildlife, fish or plant materials from an endangered species from being included in products sold in the U.S. and Canada. Information published by U.S. and Canadian governmental authorities concerning wildlife, fish, and plant laws is available at <https://fws.gov/le/businesses.html> and <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-enforcement/wildlife-legislation.html>. Under the Terms of Service, listing products constitutes each vendor's certification, representation, and warranty that the products do not contain any material that is from a species which is listed as endangered or threatened under U.S. or Canadian wildlife, fish and plant laws, rules and regulations and that the materials in the products meet the requirements necessary for importation under U.S. and Canadian wildlife, fish, and plant laws, rules and regulations.

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PATRIOT ACT ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY AND PROGRAM

Under provisions of the United States PATRIOT Act that went into effect January 1, 2006, U.S. jewelry retailers must maintain compliance programs to ensure that money launderers cannot use the retailer to purchase jewelry with the intent of laundering money. Money laundering is defined as the criminal act by which criminals engage in financial transactions designed to conceal the origin, ownership, source or control of the proceeds of criminal activity and transfer these proceeds into apparently legitimate funds. Money laundering is a four step process that involves (1) acquiring the money through criminal conduct such as selling drugs or illegally smuggled goods, (2) placing the money in a place such as a bank or using the money to purchase an item such as gemstones that can be smuggled and sold to legitimate businesses, (3) “churning” the money or goods purchased with the money to disguise the source and then (4) integrating the money to use luxury items to improve the criminal’s lifestyle or fund causes, such as terrorism. The United States Government has required the jewelry and gemstone industry to implement measures to ensure that terrorists or criminals cannot use our industry to launder money. These requirements are codified at 31 C.F.R. Chapter X, Part 1027.

To ensure compliance with the PATRIOT Act, America’s Collectibles Network, Inc. (the “Company”) has developed the following policies:

- 1) It is the policy of the Company to comply with all cash reporting requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code for receipt of cash in a single transaction or in a series of related transactions in an amount over \$10,000. If a customer pays with currency in excess of \$10,000 or with currency, money order, bank draft, cashier’s check and/or traveler’s check with face amounts of less than \$10,000 but aggregating more than \$10,000 in a related transaction, the transaction will be reported on Form 8300.
- 2) It is the policy of the Company periodically to check all known government agency or agency sponsored lists of countries that have been found to be non-cooperative in anti-money laundering efforts and lists of countries suspected of supporting terrorism and lists of individuals suspected of supporting terrorism or engaging in terrorist activity. The purpose of this activity is to determine whether any source of supply distribution channel or individual associated with purchases of covered goods is included on such lists. The Compliance Manager has website links to these sites. If a Company employee has reason to suspect one of our trade partners may be involved in suspicious activities as outline below, that employee shall contact the Compliance Manager to determine if they are on a terrorist watchlist.
- 3) It is the policy of the Company to complete and submit to the appropriate government agencies all documents required under state law associated with the purchase of finished goods or other precious metal, precious stones or jewels from members of the public.
- 4) It is the policy of the Company to acquire the following information from all jewelry and gemstone vendors: (1) Name of Company and Contact, (2) Address, (3) Telephone Number, (4) Facsimile Number (if available), (5) email address, (6) Tax Identification Number, (7) if a non-U.S. company does not have a U.S. Tax Identification Number, a licensing number or comparable government-issued number from the country in which the company is located.

In addition, it is the policy of the Company to ask all of our vendors if they implement an anti-money laundering program and require certification of the same. A completed certification form is required as part of your registration to do business with JTV and must be on file prior to shipping any product to JTV or its customers.

- 5) If a “red flag” appears in a business relationship, it is the Company’s policy to have the employee who notices the red flag report it to the Compliance Manager, if the red flag is not resolved by follow up questioning. If an employee notices a red flag in relation to a vendor or a customer, the employee should ask follow up questions to determine whether the activity in question could relate to money laundering.

Red flags in relation to vendors can be (1) an unwillingness by a vendor to provide contact information, financial references or business affiliations; (2) attempts by a vendor to maintain a high degree of secrecy with respect to a transaction or a request that normal business records not be kept; (3) offers of quantities of high value items that are out of character for that particular vendor; (4) unusual delivery methods; or (5) requests for unusual payment arrangements.

Red flags in relation to a customer could be (1) unusual payment methods, such as the use of large quantities of cash, multiple or sequentially numbered money orders, travelers’ checks, cashiers’ checks (or any combination of these), (2) unusually high order volume of high end items, or (3) an unusually high volume of returns.

- 6) It is the policy of the Company to refer all requests from Treasury or any other duly authorized government agency to the General Counsel for response.
- 7) Cash Payments of More Than \$10,000. If a customer pays for goods purchased from the Company with cash of more than \$10,000, the Company must obtain that customer’s social security number to file a Form 8300. For purposes of Form 8300, “cash” means: (1) U.S. and foreign coin and currency, or (2) a cashier’s check, money order, bank draft or traveler’s check having a face amount of \$10,000 or less that is received in any transaction in which the recipient knows that the instrument is being used in an attempt to avoid the reporting of the transaction under either section 6050I or 31 U.S.C. 5331. Cash does not include a check drawn on the payer’s own account, such as a personal check, regardless of the amount. If a cashier’s check, bank draft, traveler’s check or money order has a face amount of more than \$10,000, it is not treated as cash because the originating financial institution will be responsible for reporting it. If a customer has two cash transactions in a 24 hour period that total more than \$10,000, but each transaction is less than \$10,000, the transaction is reportable as a related transaction. It is the policy of the company to monitor related transactions within a one year period.
- 8) It is the policy of the Company to document all compliance actions in connection with this program and policy, and to ensure the security of the records of Anti Money Laundering (“AML”) Compliance.

- 9) It is the policy of the Company to maintain the records and documents associated with compliance with this AML Program for a minimum of 7 years. These records and documents will be kept in the offices of the Legal Department of the Company.

This document constitutes the AML Compliance Program and Policy of the Company. It has been endorsed and supported by the senior management of the Company. It will be updated and amended as needed.

AS OF OCTOBER 7, 2022

Andrew B. Tucker

Corporate Counsel & Compliance Manager

EMPLOYEE AND CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Attached are:

- Section 9.14 of the Employee Handbook – Conflict of Interest
- Memorandum to Employees of America's Collectibles Network, Inc. d/b/a Jewelry Television and all affiliated companies, including, but not limited to, BBJ Bangkok, Ltd.

The attachments specify current rules applicable to JTV employees and consultants, including rules prohibiting conflicts of interest and acceptance of items of value from vendors or persons or entities doing business with or attempting to do business with JTV. The attachments are specific and apply equally to all vendors of JTV or persons or entities doing business with or attempting to do business with JTV. Any breach of these rules or the Vendor Code of Conduct by a vendor or person or entity doing business with or attempting to do business with JTV may, in JTV's sole discretion, result in (i) disqualification of such vendor, person or entity from being a vendor of JTV, (ii) voiding and/or termination of agreements with JTV such vendor may have, (iii) assessment and recovery of any actual or special damages suffered by JTV from such vendor, and/or (iv) any further or additional remedies JTV may have against such vendor pursuant to the terms of the Manual.

Jewelry Television® Employee Handbook

9.14 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All employees, while acting for or on behalf of JEWELRY TELEVISION, should demonstrate loyalty to the Company and the highest standards of ethics. A conflict of interest occurs when an employee's interests are different from the Company's interests. If a reasonable person would question whether a decision is based on personal interests rather than the Company's interests, a conflict of interest is probably present.

The following are representative, but not all inclusive, examples of conflict of interest situations:

- Using influence on Company purchases to benefit members of an employee's immediate family or firms in which they have a financial interest,
- Providing Company work, products, materials, records or information to any company or person for personal gain,
- Operating a business that sells jewelry and/or gemstones,
- Procuring items from the Company for the primary purpose of reselling them, and
- Violation of the Company's Policies concerning gifts or samples.

An employee must disclose all actual or potential conflicts of interest to his/her supervisor as soon as the employee becomes aware of them. The supervisor is then required to report the actual or potential conflict of interest to the President/CEO, who will determine, in writing and in his/her sole discretion, whether the transaction is in the best interests of the Company and/or whether conditions will be placed on it. There will be no appeal from this decision.

While this policy is intended to provide an understanding of the Company's standards concerning conflicts of interest, it cannot address every possible situation. If there is any doubt as to a proper course of conduct, employees should consult their supervisors or the vice-presidents of their departments.

Violations of this policy will result in corrective action, the severity of which will depend on the circumstances of the violation, but such corrective action can be up to and include termination.

Confidential and Proprietary

MEMORANDUM

TO: Employees of America's Collectible Networks, Inc. d/b/a Jewelry Television and all affiliated companies including BBJ Bangkok, Ltd. (collectively "JTV").

JTV is now a global organization. JTV has employees on multiple continents and sources gemstones and jewelry product worldwide. This memorandum is to provide specific information in order to help employees better understand JTV's Codes of Conduct and necessary business rules when making purchases and dealing with vendors or service providers, as JTV strives to bring the world of gemstones and jewelry to our customers at the best possible prices.

Without written disclosure of the conflict of interest and written approval of the CEO of JTV as in the best interest of JTV, the following are prohibited:

- JTV associates (including full and part-time employees and consultants), directly or indirectly, are not allowed to accept any payment, gift or any item of value from, directly or indirectly, any vendor of JTV or any person or entity doing business with or attempting to do business with JTV. This prohibition applies to JTV associates and their family members. This prohibition does not apply to non-lavish business meals and non-lavish gifts that are disclosed and shared with all other employees in the department.
- JTV associates are not allowed, directly or indirectly, to have any ownership interest or receive any remuneration from any vendor of JTV or any person or entity doing business with or attempting to do business with JTV.
- JTV employees are not allowed to make employee discounted purchases from JTV and resell these purchases for profit.

For example:

- JTV associates are not allowed to benefit in any manner, directly or indirectly, from directing purchases, sorting, cutting or any type of processing to a specific vendor, factory, cutting facility or any such organization. This includes but is not limited to: cash payments, discounts on merchandise, gifts, accepting travel or upgraded tickets, free accommodations or attending special events that may be looked upon as lavish or extreme, and any other items of value as specified above.
- JTV employees may not direct purchases or services such as sorting, cutting or any type of processing to a specific vendor, factory, cutting facility or any such organization in which the employee or any family member, directly or indirectly, has an ownership interest.

In short, if in doubt, always ask. Direct these questions to your supervisor or Department head. There will be no penalty or disciplinary action taken against any employee who asks if a specific situation is acceptable, before that situation takes place. But they must be asked BEFORE such action takes place. Again, it is critical to understand, ask and get permission before you act. If you have questions or doubts, ask before you act.

All rules in the Employee Handbook, including section 9.14 – Conflicts of Interest, continue to apply. In addition, JTV is currently developing a Code of Conduct that will supplement this memorandum.

Jewelry Television Vendor Code of Conduct

Jewelry Television (JTV) strives to promote sustainable, long-term relationships with its vendors partners based on trust and fair dealing. Accordingly, JTV requires its vendors, as a condition of doing business with JTV, to conduct their businesses in a lawful and responsible manner and to certify adherence to this JTV Vendor Code of Conduct.

Compliance with Applicable Law, Rules and Regulations

Vendors must comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations regarding the sale of jewelry, gemstones and other products, including, but not limited to: customs regulations, import/export laws, stamping requirements, trademark registration laws, labor laws, tax laws, foreign corrupt practices laws and laws prohibiting deceptive trade practices.

Jewelry vendors must comply with the FTC's "Guides for Jewelry, Precious Metals and Pewter Industries" and with all industry related FTC guidelines.

Vendors must guarantee that the diamonds they list or supply to JTV are conflict free.

Vendors must ensure that the products listed or sold to JTV do not violate a patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights or intellectual property of any third person.

Vendors must comply with their national labor and environmental laws. In addition, JTV requires that its vendors respect the fundamental International Labor Organization conventions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Prohibition against Conflict Diamonds

With respect to product fabricated from rough diamonds mined on or after January 1, 2003, vendors guarantee that all diamonds listed or provided to JTV have been purchased from legitimate sources not involved in funding conflict and in compliance with the United Nations Resolutions. Vendors guarantee that these diamonds are conflict-free, based on personal knowledge and/or written guarantees provided by the supplier of these diamonds. All invoices containing diamond product must be stamped with this guarantee.

With respect to product fabricated from diamonds mined before January 1, 2003, vendors guarantee that they are not knowingly selling conflict diamonds to JTV and that they undertake measures to help prevent the sale of conflict diamonds.

For any product fabricated from rough diamonds mined on or after January 1, 2003, vendors will place the following warranty on each invoice submitted to JTV:

The diamonds herein invoiced have been purchased from legitimate sources not involved in funding conflict and in compliance with the United Nations Resolutions. The Vendor hereby guarantees that these diamonds are conflict free, based on personal knowledge and/or written guarantees provided by the supplier of these diamonds.

Vendors will not list or sell to JTV any diamond, gemstone, precious metal, pearl or other jewelry product the proceeds from which have been used to fund illegal activity or a sanctioned person.

Vendors will provide JTV with proof of delivery from their sources of merchandise upon request. Vendors will retain for at least five years the warranties accompanying their purchases of diamonds and diamond jewelry.

Vendors will ensure that the products listed or sold to JTV have not been mined or processed using oppressive or unlawful labor practices, child labor or forced labor.

Security of the Supply Chain

JTV expects its vendors to develop and implement effective security procedures throughout their merchandise supply chain.

Working Hours

JTV expects its vendors to comply with applicable laws and industry standards regarding working hours. JTV recognizes that those in management positions may exceed these limits in the course of carrying out their roles and responsibilities. Also, JTV recognizes that vendors' employees may be expected in special circumstances to work longer hours for relatively short periods of time. These instances should be in compliance with the regulations of the country of employment.

Remuneration

JTV expects its vendors to comply with local laws regarding minimum wages, working hours, employee benefits and overtime.

Discrimination

JTV expects that its vendors will not discriminate based on race, origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union or political affiliation or age.

Child Labor

JTV requires its vendors to comply with all applicable local legal requirements for young workers under the age of 18, particularly those pertaining to wages, health, safety and general working conditions.

Safety

JTV encourages its vendors to provide a safe and healthy environment for their employees in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Facilities should provide adequate fire exits, safety equipment, lighting and ventilation. Vendors are also encouraged to have a health and safety representative who monitors the compliance of its facilities.

JTV Quality Assurance Requirements

Vendors must comply with the quality assurance requirements outlined in JTV's Quality Assurance Manual.

Vendors must ensure that the products listed or sold to JTV are exactly as stamped and as described to JTV on any listing, tagging or BUYER SPECIFICATION SHEET. Products must be accurately marked or labeled with the country of origin.

Vendors must ensure that any diamond, pearl or gemstone products listed or sold to JTV are genuine, naturally occurring stones unless otherwise specified on listings, purchase orders, invoices and other required forms. Any enhancements or treatments must be properly disclosed to JTV.

JTV requires its vendors to accurately disclose the correct, weight, color and clarity treatments of gemstones, the standard of fineness and trademarks of articles of precious metals and other matters as required by U.S. or Canadian national, federal, state, provincial, territorial and local laws.

JTV Merchandise Exclusivity Policy

If a vendor commits to providing an item “exclusively” to JTV, that vendor will not, without JTV's written permission from an authorized officer, offer that item or a substantially similar item to another television company, internet retailer, or retailer of jewelry.

JTV's Gift and Gratuity Policy

JTV vendors may not provide any benefit, gift, service or favor to a JTV employee that could influence or compromise or be perceived by others as influencing the business judgment of, the JTV employee. Vendors may not make payments of any nature to any employee. Vendors may not employ a JTV employee in any capacity. Vendors may not provide travel, lodging or unusual benefits to an employee unless an authorized JTV officer has first determined that acceptance of such benefits conforms to customary industry practice and will be a good use of the employee's time. Specifics of this policy are included in the EMPLOYEE AND CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT.

Prohibition Against Employment of JTV Employees

During the period that any JTV vendor serves, directly or indirectly, as a vendor to JTV and for one (1) year after such relationship ends, Vendor shall not, and by supplying product to JTV agrees to not, employ, directly or indirectly, as an employee, consultant, representative, agent, principal or in any other capacity,

any person who is or was employed by JTV, directly or indirectly, during the period in which such vendor serves or served as a vendor to JTV.

JTV Confidentiality Requirements

JTV vendors are prohibited from disclosing any proprietary or confidential information about JTV, its business or its employees to customers or competitors of JTV. Confidential information includes, but is not limited to: customer information, business plans, financial data and reports, sales data, purchasing information, forecasts, products and pricing, identity of employees. It is strictly against JTV's policy for any portion of this Code of Conduct document to be shown, shared, or distributed to any person or persons outside of such vendor's organization.

Code Compliance and Indemnity

1. In the event a vendor fails to comply with this Code of Conduct or JTV's other policies and procedures as set forth in the Compliance Manual, JTV may suspend current business activity, remove listings, cancel outstanding orders, terminate its relationship with the vendor, and/or pursue any additional or different remedy provided for under the Compliance Manual.
2. Vendors agree to indemnify JTV for, and hold JTV harmless from, any breach by them of this Vendor Code of Conduct or any of the terms of the Compliance Manual.

Communication

Vendors should take appropriate steps to ensure that the provisions of this Code of Conduct are communicated to their employees, suppliers and their supply chain generally. Vendors are also encouraged to ensure that the principles referred to above are adopted and applied by their employees, suppliers, and contractors so far as reasonably possible.

Exceptions to this Vendor Code of Conduct may only be made in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of JTV.



SECTION II

QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUAL

JTV Quality Assurance Overview

The JTV Quality Assurance Department (“JTV QA”) has been established to ensure the quality of the merchandise JTV purchases and receives from its vendors. This manual has been assembled as a guide to work with our vendors to provide the best product possible. The following standards have been set in place by JTV and show how the Quality Assurance staff tests these standards:

- JTV QA will inspect merchandise according to JTV standards.
- JTV QA will review vendor-provided master samples for compliance with JTV standards, specifications and expectations
- JTV QA inspects, reviews, and tests to ensure the quality and consistency of the jewelry, gemstones, tools, and collectibles provided by vendors for our customers
- JTV inspects, reviews, and tests to confirm that all merchandise received and approved complies with JTV’s standards, specifications and expectations and is ready to ship to the customer
- JTV QA performs routine tests to ensure authenticity of diamonds and precious gemstones and, as necessary or desirable, utilizes third-party testing facilities to assist with proper evaluations
- JTV QA performs tests to ensure that the precious metal jewelry products received are metal stamped correctly and meet JTV’s standards, specifications and expectations
- JTV QA performs nondestructive and destructive assay tests to determine metal content and, as necessary or desirable, utilizes a third-party testing facility when disputes arise

By listing products on JTV Partner Central, each vendor agrees that all products listed are subject to review by, and approval of, JTV QA. Items rejected by JTV QA will be returned to vendors at their sole expense and risk and any associated listings will be removed.

JTV is a SKU-intensive business and relies heavily on the master sample concept. A master sample or listing should represent production in every way. JTV requires the same attention to detail in every item listed on JTV Partner Central. For example, if a finding is included with a master sample or listing, it should be the exact same finding when production is delivered. Do not present a master sample or listing that is better quality than can be delivered at the negotiated price. Doing so will result in the rejection of the entire lot.

JTV QA will ensure that the master samples and listings are technically correct. JTV QA has the right to reject any sample or listing.

All products listed on JTV Partner Central must comply with the following (in addition to all other applicable laws, rules and regulations):

- The regulations and guidance of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
- The FTC’s Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries
- The Gemological Institute of America (GIA) grading standards

Diamond and Gemstone Key Focus Areas

Color

JTV uses GIA color terminology represented by a master sample or listing. The color depicted in the master sample or listing will take precedence over all other comparisons during the inspections, and the piece under inspection must be equal to or better than the master sample or listing. Inspections may include any or all of the following:

- Removing the stone from the mounting
- Direct comparison to the master sample or listing
- Independent gem lab verification tests

Each individual stone should uniformly match in color, tone, and intensity from the crown view. Stones within a multi-stone piece, that are intended to be the same color, should match in color within one item. If an approved color range is broad for a production run, the stones within an individual piece must match as well.

Clarity

The clarity of all diamonds must be clearly stated in GIA terminology. Master samples or listings will be used in comparing products for consistency. If there are two master samples or listings, depicting an upper and a lower clarity limit, then all products under review must be within the limits set by the two samples or listings. JTV QA inspectors view from every angle of the piece.

Cut

JTV QA inspectors will judge products for cut compliance using visual inspections and master sample or listing comparisons. There should be no difference in the aspect between the master sample or listing and the production quantity,

Treatment

Unless specifically disclosed by the vendor and preapproved by JTV, all precious and semiprecious gemstones purchased by JTV shall be genuine and naturally occurring. No gemstones shall have been treated, enhanced, or otherwise altered, except by the cutting or faceting process.

Lab Created

A product may only be described as incorporating a “laboratory-grown,” “laboratory-created,” etc. diamond or other gemstone name when the stones have essentially the same optical, physical, and chemical properties of the named stone.

Matching Stones

All gemstones and diamonds in a multi-stone mounting must match in color, clarity, shape and size. JTV QA inspectors will assess products for mismatched stones using visual and master sample or listing comparisons.

If all stones in an item are expected to be the same size, then all stones in the item must be equal in size. If the stones are expected to be graduated, then the size transition must be as outlined by the master sample or listing. If a single stone or cluster of stones has the weight expressed as a decimal equivalent of a carat, then the maximum weight variance from the actual weight shall be no more than .02 carats.

Size and Weight

Measurements and weights of the stones are required to match samples and/or what is listed.

- The size of the stone(s) in the product must match the size of the stone(s) in the master sample or listing.
- If the stone(s) in the product taper in size, they must match the size and weight of the stone(s) in the master sample or listing.
- If the stone(s) in the product do not represent the size of those in the master sample or listing, JTV QA inspectors will note the discrepancy on the evaluation form and bring to the JTV buyer's attention for further evaluation.

Inspecting Diamond Size and Weight

JTV QA conducts break-downs of diamond product and records the information, except for the following reasons:

- if there is less than 10 pieces of product
- if there is less than 10 points (.10 ct.) diamond weight

If there is a white and yellow gold piece, JTV QA performs the break-down on one of the pieces. If the break-down weight does not fall within the tolerances (see Diamond Carat Weight and Range Scale Chart, example 2-4), a second and even a third breakdown might be required.



Diamond Carat Weight and Range Scale

JTV QA inspectors rely on this chart as a reference for diamond size and weight.

Diamond Carat Weight	JTV Rangedecimal equivalent
1/20 ct	.04-.06
1/10 ct	.09-.11
1/8 ct	.12-.14
1/6 ct	.15-.17
1/5 ct	.18-.22
1/4 ct	.23-.29
1/3 ct	.30-.37
3/8 ct	.38-.46
1/2 ct	.47-.57
5/8 ct	.58-.69
3/4 ct	.70-.83
7/8 ct	.84-.89
9/10	.90- .95
1 ct	.96-1.10
1 1/4 ct	1.20-1.29
1 1/2 ct	1.45-1.57
1 3/4 ct	1.70-1.82
2 ct	1.95-2.15
2 1/2 ct	2.45-2.57
3 ct	2.95-3.15

Gold and Precious Metals

Assay

The gold content must meet or exceed the minimum gold content as outlined by the Federal Trade Commission guidelines. Gold items will be assayed on a regular basis using statistically valid sampling methods and appropriate fire-testing to determine compliance. The vendor assumes all costs of the assay process as a cost of doing business.

Color

The color of gold and precious metals (including gold or other precious metal plating) must be as depicted by a master sample(s) that may be provided to vendors by JTV from time to time. The color depicted in the master sample(s) will take precedence over all other comparisons during the inspections, and the piece under visual inspection must be equal to or better than the master sample(s), while maintaining consistency throughout the entire production quantity.

Excess Gold

Any item that has excess gold bumps, solder, flashing, or areas that distract from the appearance of the item will be rejected.

Fineness Stamp

All items containing precious metals that are listed must be properly and legibly marked with the appropriate stamps (example, 2-33).

Karat

The karat of the piece under inspection must be in accordance with the karat of gold specified in a master sample(s) that may be provided to vendors by JTV from time to time. The karat of gold depicted in the master sample(s) will take precedence over all other comparisons during the inspection, and the piece under visual inspection must be equal to or better than the master sample(s).

Length

Any item requiring a certain length (for example, bracelets and/or necklaces) must be to exact length specifications, as agreed to for a master sample(s) that may be provided to vendors by JTV from time to time.

Oxidation

All items must be free from any oxidation, patina, tarnish or fire scale. Inspectors will visually inspect for compliance.

Trademarks

In accordance with Federal Trade Commission regulations and the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act, and as required by JTV, all items that have a precious metal fineness

stamp must also contain the registered trademark of the vendor selling the item in order for a piece to pass the inspection process. A finding company or a subcontractor's trademark will not be accepted (example, 2-34).

All vendors are required to submit to JTV, and keep current, their individual registered trademarks.

Weight

All items produced for JTV must meet or exceed all weights as ordered.
Certified scales will be used to test compliance.

Gold Plating Thickness

All items that are gold plated sterling silver and sub-10k gold products must have surface plating that is an average minimum thickness of one (1) micron of gold surface plating. JTV will determine whether the applicable thickness requirement is met by averaging the results of 5 tests performed by JTV on different locations on the item. If the average meets or exceeds the applicable thickness requirements stated above, the item will be passed by JTV QA inspectors. If the average is less than the applicable thickness requirements stated above, JTV QA inspectors will fail the item as non-conforming and such items will be returned to the vendor and chargebacks will be assessed as set forth in the Terms of Service. JTV also reserves the right to fail items with extreme variances in plating thickness in different locations even if the average of the applicable thickness requirement is otherwise met, and JTV has the final right of refusal based solely on its internal testing results.

Rhodium and Platinum Plating Thickness

All items that are rhodium or platinum plated must have surface plating that is an average minimum thickness of one-twentieth ($1/20^{\text{th}}$) of a micron of rhodium or platinum plating. JTV will determine whether the applicable thickness requirement is met by averaging the results of 5 tests performed by JTV on different locations on the item. If the average meets or exceeds the applicable thickness requirements stated above, the item will be passed by JTV QA inspectors. If the average is less than the applicable thickness requirements stated above, JTV QA inspectors will fail the item as non-conforming and such items will be returned to the vendor and chargebacks will be assessed as set forth in the Terms of Service. JTV also reserves the right to fail items with extreme variances in plating thickness in different locations even if the average of the applicable thickness requirement is otherwise met, and JTV has the final right of refusal based solely on its internal testing results.

Rhodium or Platinum Plating

If a product has a surface-layer application of rhodium or platinum, the surface-layer application of rhodium or platinum must be disclosed.

Measuring Jewelry

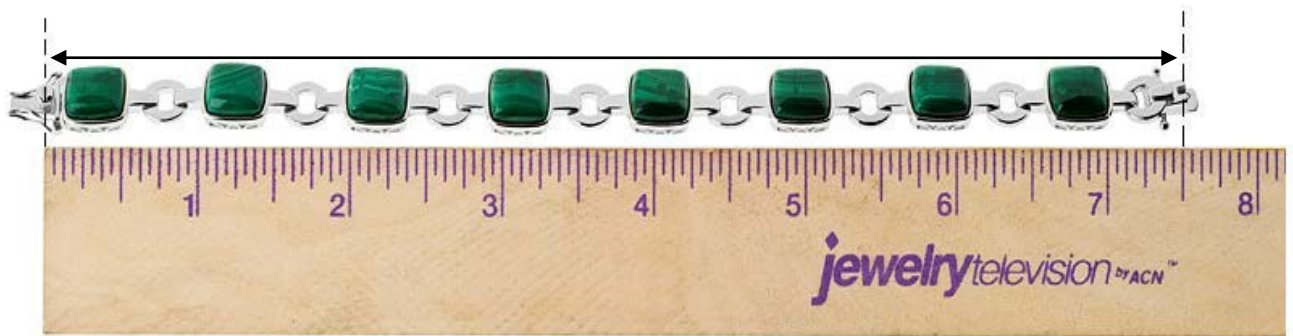
Length

The length and width of items must be measured in inches or fractions of an inch, and must be consistent throughout the production quantity initial order and all re-orders.

When determining the length of an item, only the segment that contributes to the length is measured. The included length, depending on the finding, involves the bulk of the item that contributes to length when the piece is fastened and worn.

If part of the finding does not contribute to the included length, then that part is not incorporated into the measurement.

The bracelet shown below measures 7-½ inches. All items within ¼ inch tolerance need to be rounded down in size.



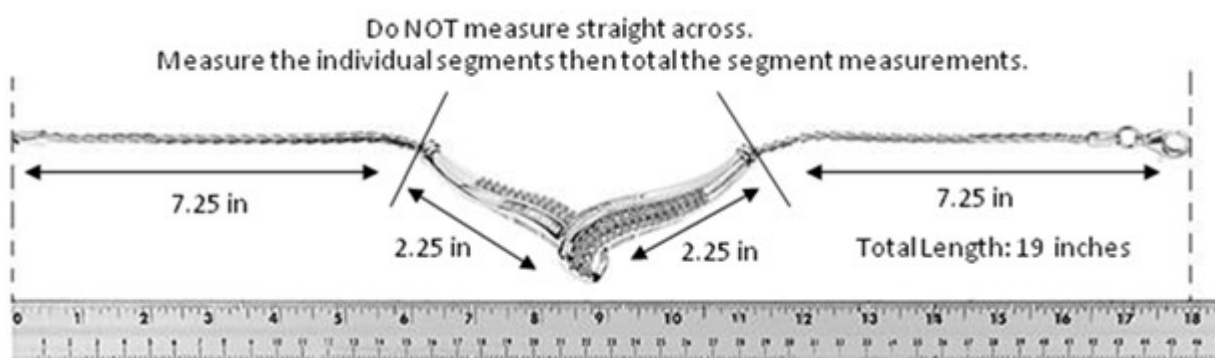
Length Tolerance

If the length is given in inches, the only acceptable tolerance is one quarter of an inch (1/4") longer than the length specified on the purchase order. Any item that measures over the one quarter inch tolerance will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Unacceptable tolerance is any measurement under the specified length on the purchase order. Any item that measures less than specified will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Stationary Item

When measuring the length of an item that cannot be stretched out to its full extent, use a metal or wooden ruler for best results. Position the item as flat and as straight as possible against the ruler. If the item cannot lie completely straight, straighten it out as much as possible without twisting or damaging the piece. An example is the chevron necklace below where you would actually measure the entire length of the necklace (19 inches) and then add in the measurement from end to end of the chevron.



Non-Stationary Item

If an item is slightly stretched and is free to extend, it should be straightened out as much as possible without pulling or distorting it. The item should rest with no assistance in a straight or flat position for accurate measuring results.

Exception

If the length of an item must be measured in a hanging or draped position, then the vendor must notify the JTV buyer prior to the First-Piece Process. The JTV buyer must notify JTV QA when the First-Piece Samples are submitted.

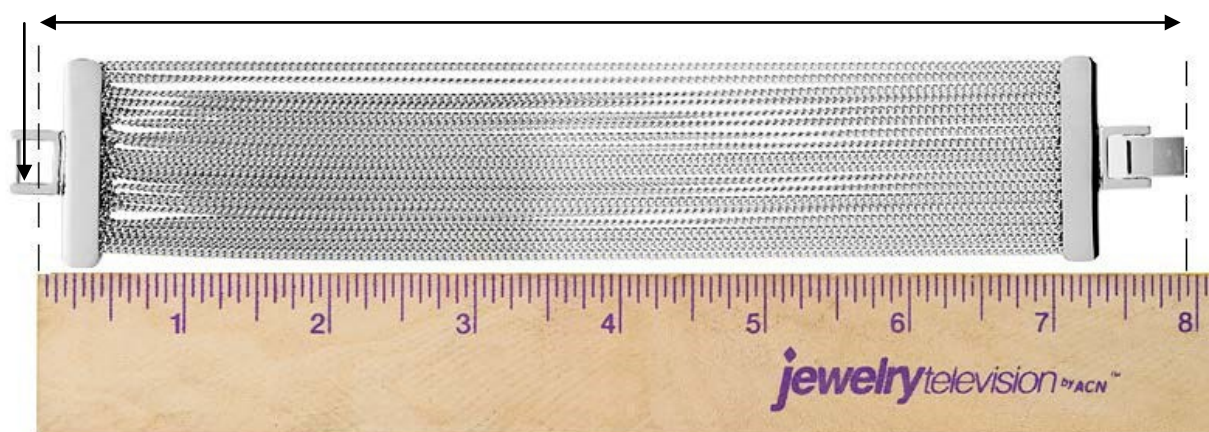
Size Options for Clasps

If an item is manufactured using chains or other types of links, the type of clasp must be considered when establishing the measurable length.

The entire length of the bracelet or chain needs to be measured end to end. This bracelet, with a spring ring clasp, measures 7-5/8 inches. For JTV this bracelet would be categorized as 7-1/2"



When measuring a bracelet with a fold over clasp fasten the fold-over clasp to determine the accurate length. The “fold-over” section is not included in the length. This bracelet measures 7-15/16” and would be categorized by JTV as a 7-1/2” length.





Fasten the clasp to determine how much of the jump ring should be excluded from the measurable length. This segment is not included in the length. This bracelet with a toggle clasp measures 7-1/2 inches.



Fasten the clasp to determine how much of the box clasp should be excluded from the measurable length. This bracelet measures 7-1/2 inches.



Rings

JTV requires all metal surfaces to be free of defects, consistent in color, appropriately finished, and thoroughly polished. Open areas should be free of excess metal. Galleries must appear symmetrical from all viewpoints unless the design is asymmetrical. Shanks and shoulders must be durably strong but comfortable on the finger and free of seams, solder, rough edges, and pits due to poor alloy or coating during the manufacturing process. Shanks must be truly round inside, whatever their outer shape, and true to design from all viewing angles.

As a U.S. company, JTV uses U.S. standards for ring sizes. Vendors should do the same to ensure that rings submitted to us are sized properly. We recommend the use of a “PEPE” grooved mandrel.

Ring Size Tolerance

For all ring sizes, the acceptable tolerance is one quarter of a size greater than the size specified on the purchase order. Any ring that measures over the one quarter of a size tolerance will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor’s cost.

Any size under the specified size on the purchase order is unacceptable. Any item that measures less than specified will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor’s cost.

Ring Shank

Ring shanks should conform to the following guidelines:

- Ring shanks should measure no less than .90 mm. in depth and 1.60 mm. in width.
- The inner and outer shank must not have any sharp or unpolished edges that would cause harm or discomfort.
- The shank must be sturdy and durable enough for normal wear. All rings need to be comfortable and resistant to collapse from pressure during its intended use.
- The inside of the shank must be round and have the same measurements when each side of the ring is observed on the mandrel.
- There should be no evidence from excess solder that shows a shank has been sized.
- The shank must be comfortable when worn, but not so thin or soft as to change the strength of the ring.

Any overhanging segment that is attached to the inside of the shank should not affect the size of the shank. For example, an overhanging center setting, the sizing bar, or soldered logo should not affect the size of the shank.

Adjustable Rings

All adjustable ring sizes are defined in size terms, such as small, medium and large. Each size term for adjustable rings must correspond with the measurements in the chart below. These sizes must be confirmed with the JTV buyer and JTV QA prior to the First-Piece Process.

Size	2-4 mm Wide	Over 4 mm Wide
Small 4-5	4 ½	5
Medium 6-7	6 ½	7
Large 8-9	8 ½	9
X-Large 10-11	10 ½	11

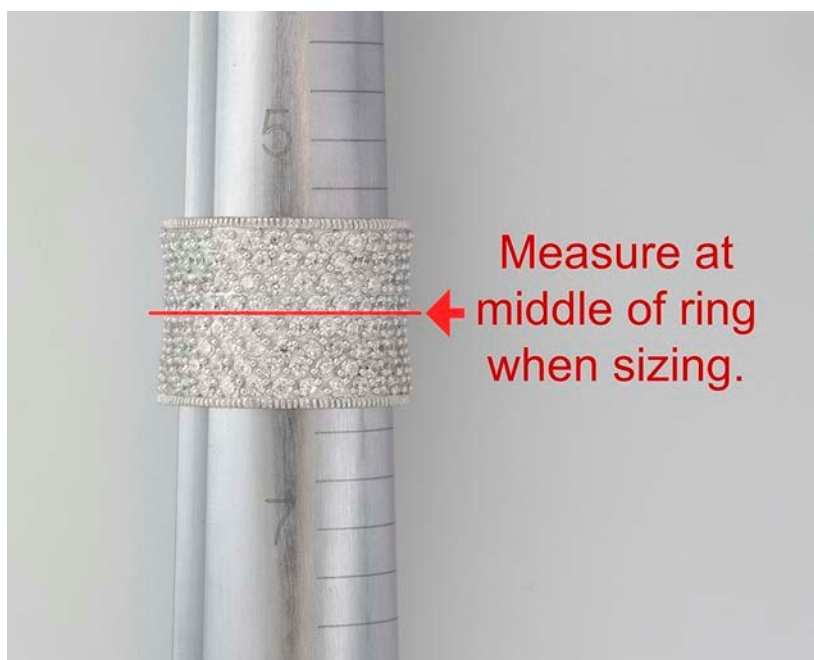
All adjustable ring sizes must include a shank opening, usually 1/8” or less. The shank opening allows the ring to expand and contract.

Ring Placement on Mandrels

Standard rings should be dropped on the mandrel, with the ring allowing itself to center with its own weight. The ring should not be forced onto the mandrel. When the ring is placed on the mandrel, the actual size of the ring is determined by where the middle of the shank falls on the mandrel.

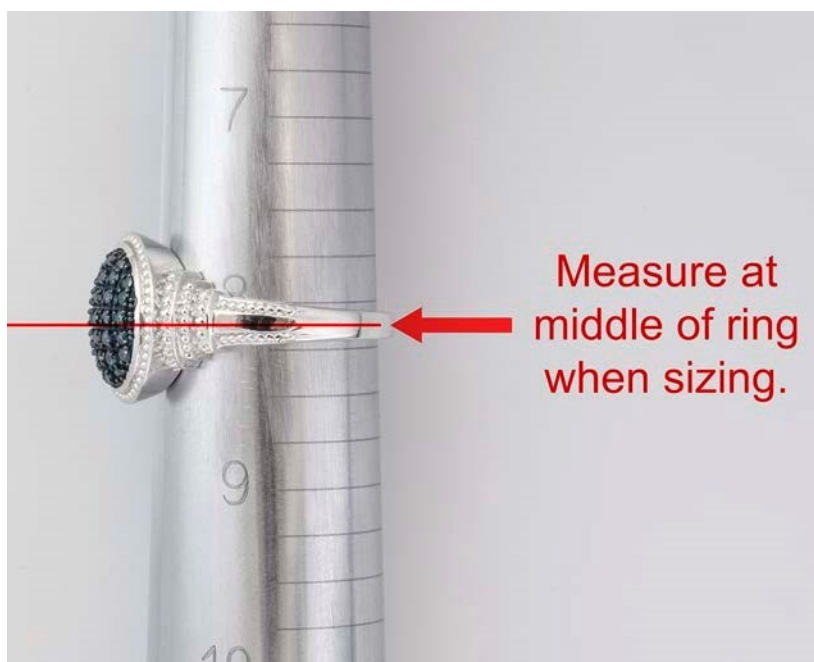
To avoid distortion, place the protruding area within the groove of the mandrel, so that it does not affect the measurement.

The ring mandrel used in JTV QA is PEPE, which is recommended for all measurements.



Middle

The middle of the shank determines the size when the ring is on the mandrel. Ring measures a size 8.



Bangle and Cuff Bracelets

Bangles and cuff bracelets are measured using inside circumference measurement in inches.

The round bangle bracelet below measures 7-1/2 inches.



Cuffs need to be evaluated by the JTV buyer and JTV QA on an individual style basis. Variations in design may result in two cuffs with the same inside measurements having a different fit on the wrist. The vendor should allow enough lead-time to confirm fit with the JTV buyers and JTV QA for any necessary changes.

LENGTH TOLERANCE

The acceptable tolerance is one quarter of an inch (1/4") longer than the length specified on the purchase order. Any item that measures over the one quarter inch tolerance will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Any length under the specified length on the purchase order is unacceptable. Any item that measures less than specified will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

BRACELET WEAR

The vendor's Quality Assurance department should also test the wear and comfort of the bracelet on the wrist before the First-Piece Process. Fit is confirmed and checked by measuring the inside circumference of the bracelet.

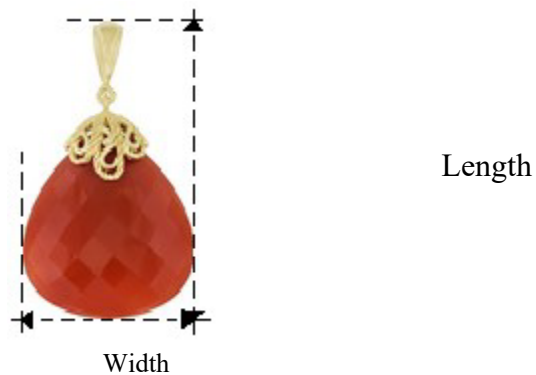
Variations in shape and width may result in two bangles with the same inside circumference having a different position on the wrist. The vendor needs to allow enough lead-time to confirm the position with the JTV buyers and JTV QA for any necessary changes.

Pendants and Bails

Size Measurement of Pendants

The pendant must be measured by the length and width and be noted on the product specification sheet.

- Length measurements include the bail of the pendant.
- Width measurement is taken from the widest section of the pendant.
- Detail on product specification sheet must note the length in inches.



Size Measurement of Bails

- Bail width must be at least 3.8 mm (inside bail).
- Pendant bails must be large enough to allow free movement of the pendant.
- For pendants without chains, the bail must be large enough to accommodate standard chains.



Collar Necklaces and Neck Wires

Measurements

The unit of measurement for a wire, omega, collar, and other necklaces should be noted in inches.

To determine the appropriate length, measure the inside circumference with a wide and flexible tape measure that fits inside the necklace. The length must be within the length tolerances explained below.

Length Tolerance

Since the length is given in inches, the acceptable tolerance is one quarter of an inch (1/4") longer than the length specified on the purchase order. Any item that measures over the one quarter inch tolerance will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Any length under the specified length on the purchase order is unacceptable. Any item that measures less than specified will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Earrings

Posts and Earring Backs

For proper function, there must be enough resistance between the post and the earring back to ensure a secure and comfortable fit. The earring back must be removed from the post when plating. The post must be sturdy enough to resist bending or breaking when moderate pressure is applied.

Post Location and Alignment

The post must be accurately positioned on the piece to ensure proper alignment when the piece is worn. The post location must also be consistent within the pair, on the first order and among all re-orders. The post must be securely soldered, straight and perpendicular to the back exterior of the piece.



Post Tips

Tips and edges of the earring must be well-rounded, smooth, and highly polished. Tips must not have any sharp or jagged edges that would create an opportunity for harm or discomfort.



JTV prefers the following post thickness depending on the materials and the design of the piece:

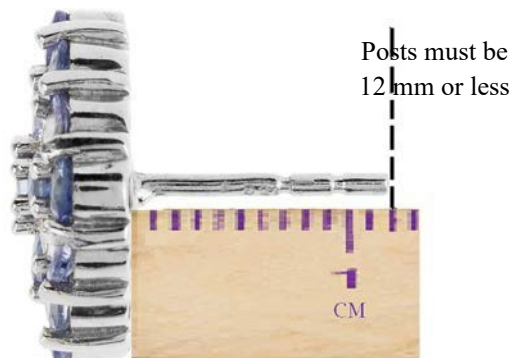
Standard Diameter	Medium diameter	Large Diameter
0.027 inches OR 0.68 mm	0.030 inches OR 0.76 mm	0.034 inches OR 0.86 mm

Post Length

- Posts must be long enough to extend through the ear lobe and leave enough space for the earring back to secure the earring comfortably.
- Excessively long posts that cause discomfort or cause injury will be rejected and returned to the Vendor.
- The post must be durable enough to resist breaking or bending when moderate pressure is applied.

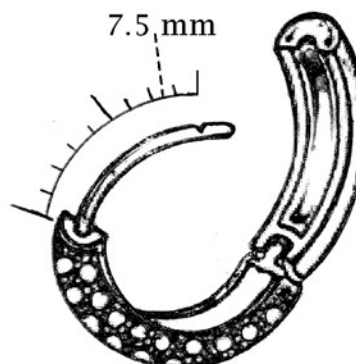
JTV prefers the following post lengths:

Maximum Post Length	Minimum Post Length
12 mm	7.5 mm



Post Length of a Looped Earring

The minimum length for a post of a looped earring must be at least 7.5 mm.



Clip-On Earrings

The spring latch must provide enough resistance to enable the clip to close securely and fit comfortably against the ear lobe for proper function. The tension of the clips must be consistent within the pair, the order, and all re-orders. A clip that fits too tightly or causes discomfort will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Earring Wire

The ear wire must be durable and consistent in shape and length within the pair and all orders. The tips or edges of ear wire must not have any sharp or jagged edges that would cause any harm or discomfort. Tips must be well-rounded and highly polished. Any improperly formed ear wire that has been misshapen will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Lever back Earrings

The latch must provide enough resistance to enable the lever to firmly close and lie comfortably adjacent to the wire. The latch must move smoothly and never become too stiff to cause it to be difficult to open.

Anklets

JTV requires the anklet chain to be at least 8 ½ inches in length based on industry standards.



Length Tolerance

Since the length is given in inches, the acceptable tolerance is one quarter of an inch (1/4") longer than the length specified on the purchase order. Any item that measures over the one quarter inch tolerance will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Any length under the specified length on the purchase order is unacceptable. Any item that measures less than specified will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

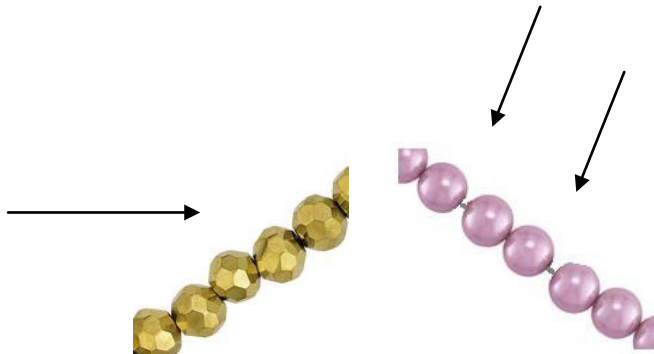
Beads

It is the vendor's responsibility to disclose the correct name, assembly and nature of the gemstone bead and all unusual findings or traits, such as doublets or triplets. This must be stated to the JTV buyer and noted on the treatment form. In order for JTV QA inspectors to pass an item, the gemstone surface must have a consistent smooth finish and be free of all of the following:

- Mismatched stone size or color within set
- Cracked or chipped surfaces
- Jagged or sharp edges
- Misaligned drill holes
- Lacquer, oil or any artificial coating
- Extra drill holes

Unless specified with the JTV buyer, each bead of the same gemstone type in a multi-bead item or an item set should be consistent in size, color, shape and appearance. Beads must fit neatly and securely within the setting. Each strand must be free of:

- Uneven or excessive space between beads
- Exposed and excessive string
- String fraying or signs of breakage
- Misaligned drill holes
- Insufficient space causing stiffness



Bead Measurement

Beads are expressed by measuring the dimensions in millimeters (mm).

After the beads are strung, measure the diameter in a line that is perpendicular to the drill hole. Freeform and uneven beads will be judged by overall visual consistency and overall quality.

Any kind of material that is used to string beads, such as nylon, polyester, or silk, must be durable enough to withstand stretching under normal wear and must be disclosed on the treatment form.

Pearls

Identification and Treatment

It is the vendor's duty to accurately and completely identify each type of any pearl product and adhesive used that is sold to JTV. The correct name, nature of the pearl product, and all unusual traits must be stated to the JTV buyer and on the listing or the treatment form. The JTV buyer and the vendor must agree upon a quality range for pearl products for the first order and all re-orders.

Pearl Setting Methods

Any type of pearl must securely sit within the setting and must be durable under normal wear whether prong or peg set.

Use of Adhesive

There are certain cases in which adhesive glue is acceptable.

For cultured and simulated pearls any type of adhesive glue or cement must be used with a primary mechanical setting, must be consistent in application, and must not be visible or excessive. The vendor must disclose any type of adhesive and how and where it was used in the piece with the JTV buyer and on the listing or treatment form.

It is unacceptable for natural transparent gemstones to be used with an adhesive. Only a mechanical setting method should be used.

Stringing

Both cultured and simulated pearls should be strung with thread made of polyester, silk, monofilament, or any other material that is durable enough to withstand pressure, fraying, breakage and normal wear of the piece.

The vendor must disclose any type of stringing material, material thickness and any special characteristics of thread to the JTV buyer.

Pre-Stretching Thread

If silk thread is used, it should be stretched before stringing to maintain intended length and to prevent fraying or breakage.

If an item is knotted or unknotted, then the material used for stringing must provide enough strength and durability for the intended use and life. If knotted stringing is used, the knots must be pulled tightly to prevent the pearls from rubbing against each other but not to stiffen the pearls. Knots should also be consistent in size and should be evenly spaced.

Nacre Surface

The nacre surface must have a consistent, smooth and shiny finish throughout the production and be free of the following defects:

- Excessive or misaligned drill holes
- Artificial coating or lacquer
- Visible dull or dark spots
- Excessive scratches or sharp edges
- Noticeable surface blemishes
- Visible or excessive cement or any other type of adhesive
- Cracked or loose nacre

Appearance

Cultured and simulated pearls should fall naturally and be evenly spaced. Strands should be free of the following defects:

- Uneven or excessive space between pearls
- Exposed and excessive string
- String fraying or signs of breakage
- Misaligned drill holes
- Insufficient space causing stiffness

Securing Clasps

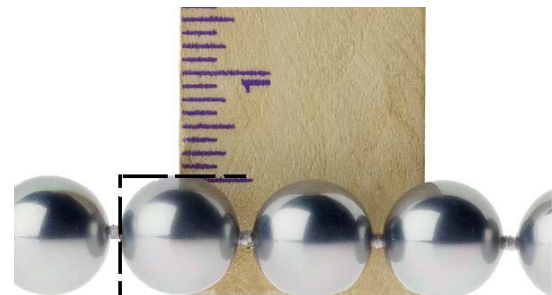
To secure the end of the strand, the thread should be looped and knotted through a soldered connecting ring. The wire should be wrapped tightly, evenly, and with no loose ends. Fine wire wrapping is allowed. Vendors must disclose the metal used for any wire wrapping to the JTV buyer.



Diameter of Pearls

Sizes for pearl products and beads are expressed in increments of 0.5mm (for example, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, and 7.5). The size must always be rounded down to the lower size. For example, if a cultured pearl measures 7.4mm, then the size must be rounded down to 7.0mm.

When the cultured pearl is strung, measure the diameter in a line that is perpendicular to the drill hole. If the cultured pearls are not evenly round, then the nominal size will be the largest diameter that is perpendicular to the drill hole.



Quality Variations

In order to indicate noticeable ranges or quality variations, the vendor must create three matching sets of loose pearls for all pearl products. A sufficient amount of pearls must be used in each set to fully represent the range, usually between three and six pearls. The vendor keeps one set and sends the other two sets to the JTV buyer prior to or with the First-Piece Process.

If the vendor notices any changes in size, knotting, shapes, or stringing, within an item or throughout production, the vendor must immediately notify the JTV buyer. The JTV buyer and JTV QA may request additional samples that represent the range of variation. The JTV buyer and JTV QA will evaluate the sample sets and JTV will decide if the range of variation will be accepted.

Multi-Pearl Box Sets

Each cultured or simulated pearl in a multi-pearl item or box set should be consistent in color, size, and overall quality, unless otherwise stated for the function of the design.

Size Tolerances

The acceptable tolerance for pearls is + 0.5mm. For example, 6mm cultured pearls may range from 6.0mm to 6.5mm.

If a pearl measures any amount below what is specified on the purchase order, the quantity will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost.

Exceptions

Special shapes and sizes will be judged by overall visual quality and consistency. The tolerance will be determined on an individual style basis. The vendor may have to get approval from JTV QA if this is the case.

Brooches and Pins

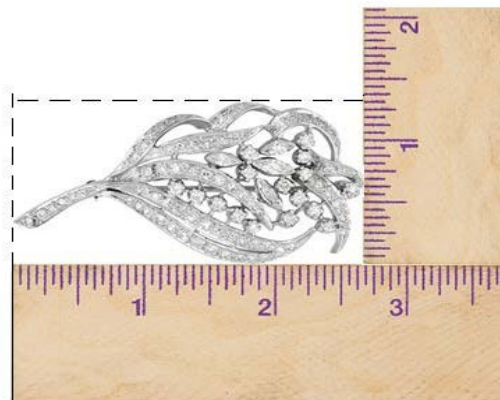
All metal surfaces, including settings and findings, must be polished to a smooth, consistent and high luster. Product should follow these general requirements:

- Back and gallery of the pendant must be free of excess metal and flashing in airways or other open areas.
- All metal surfaces, including settings and findings, must be polished to a smooth, consistent, high luster.
- Needle must fit securely in the hinge.
- Tips and edges must be properly rounded and buffed, with no sharp edges, points or burrs.
- Tool marks, scratches, scuffs, or tarnish should not appear on the metal.
- The surface of the stone should be clean, smooth and evenly polished with no scratches or chips on the surface of the stone.
- Gemstones of the same type must match within the piece.
- There should be no loose or missing stones within the piece.
- Use of adhesives on any transparent stones should not be visible.
- Locks must slide smoothly.
- Pointed end of the needle should not be exposed.
- The function of hinge must turn smoothly.
- End of pins should not be exposed.
- For all jewelry, no synthetic can be substituted for a natural gemstone.



Note: Plating must not impair the performance of the finding. Any plating on the finding must match the main piece in color, finish and durability.

Measure the brooch's full length and width at its widest section.



Children's Jewelry

Bracelet Lengths		
Age	Circumference (in)	Tolerance
Newborn	4"	+ ¼" (no minus)
3-6 months	4 ½"	
6-12 months	4 ¾"	
12-18 months	5"	
2 years	5 ¼"	
3 years	5 ½"	
4-5 years	5 ¾"	
6-7 years	6"	
8-9 years	6 ¼"	
10-12 years	6 ½"	
Bangle Bracelets- Inside Circumference		
	Oval Bangle	Round Bangle
With Lock	5 ½"	5 ¾"
Without Lock	6"	6 ¼"
Necklace Sizes		
Newborn-4 years		12"
5-12 years		14"
13-18 years		16"

Findings

Consistency

Findings must be consistent for the first order and all re-orders. Performance, markings, type, size and weight are all specific points for consistency. The following will be considered when inspecting:

- Components should not have any sharp or jagged edges that would cause injury or discomfort.
- Color must be consistent throughout the finding.
- Closures must be secure and operate properly until opened for its purpose. Although all findings must remain securely locked, they should be easy to operate.
- Findings must be securely attached and durable for the life of the product, easy to operate and comfortable to wear.
- Components should resist corrosion or oxidation for any conditions of expected use.
- Tension must be appropriate for the product and must maintain performance with reasonable wear. The tension of the finding must match within a pair.
- Unless otherwise specified to the JTV buyer, the karatage of the finding must match the sample piece or listing and must be consistent throughout production.
- Plating must not impair the performance of the finding. Any plating on the finding must match the main piece in color, finish and durability.
- The size of findings must be proportionate in size to the item

Karatage and Fineness

Some items may require the finding's karatage and fineness to vary from the main piece. This exception must be approved by the JTV buyer prior to production. JTV requires both the sample piece and the finding be appropriately stamped with their respective karatages as well as trademark stamped.

If there is a combination of metals within the finding, this information must be disclosed on the product specification sheet.

Box Clasp and Hidden Box Clasp

The tongue must fit tight and securely in the box of the clasp. The tongue must never come out of the box without firmly pressing the safety latch. The two sides of the clasp must be symmetrical and aligned when closed. The space where the two sides meet must be consistent and aligned.



Figure Eight Safety Catch

The catch must be able to move smoothly on the hinge. The catch should retain its shape and not bend when opening or closing. The peg should be highly polished, round and free of rough edges. The catch and peg must be aligned and securely soldered to the piece. The catch must close securely over the peg and remain locked until opened for its intended use. This is not intended to be the primary closure and must be utilized as secondary safety measure.



Fold-Over Clasp

The clasp must move smoothly on the hinge. When fastening, the clasp must snap securely shut and stay in a closed, locked position but not difficult to open.



Lobster Claw and Spring Ring Clasp

The spring action must be smooth and secure. When opened and released, the clasp should close completely and securely without help or tension. The inside wire and tube must be proportionate and aligned. When fastened, the wire of the spring ring must fit securely in the tube, with no gap between the wire and the tube.

The claw and tongue must be proportionate and aligned. When fastened, there should be no gap between the tongue and the claw.



Jump Ring

If the finding is connected to a jump ring, the ring needs to be durable and should match the design of the item. Jump ring wire must meet completely end to end without any overhanging edges, and securely connect to another ring or component.

If solder is being used, the jump ring should be free of excess solder, and the color of the solder must match the jump ring. The solder must be free of cadmium and lead or any other toxic metals.

Connecting Ring

If the finding is securely connected to a connecting ring, the ring needs to be durable and should match the design of the item. The ring wire must meet completely end to end without any overhanging edges, and securely connect to another ring or component.

Connecting rings must be able to move freely and smoothly with any linked ring or other components.

If solder is being used, the connecting ring should be free of excess solder, and the color of the solder must match the connecting ring. The solder must be free of cadmium and lead or any other toxic metals.



Mechanical Operating Components

All mechanical working components must function properly and must be durable, corrosion resistant, and secure for the life of the product. All mechanical working components will endure thorough testing by JTV QA inspectors.

Proportion and Alignment

- The clasp and connecting ring should be properly aligned with the piece so that the tendency to twist is eliminated.
- The clasp should be large enough to allow the jump ring and connecting ring to shift without binding.
- The clasp should be perpendicular to the connecting ring with no signs of tool marks.
- All findings must be proportionate in all aspects to the entire piece.

Normal Wear

The clasp or finding must be able to endure normal wear that includes normal activities for all weather including use of clothing and accessories. This test should suggest that the product does not scratch, pull, fray or harm any part of the user's body or clothing.

Findings Exceptions

Any item with a new or unusual finding must be immediately submitted and evaluated for function by the JTV buyer and JTV QA. Additional time may be required by JTV QA inspectors to properly evaluate the function of a new closure. This needs to be taken into consideration with the vendor and the JTV buyer.

Magnetic Clasps

All magnets used in jewelry clasps for JTV must be N-45 neodymium magnets.

Chains

Metal Surface Guidelines

Metal must be assembled or plated in accordance with the JTV QA guidelines and must conform to the following conditions:

- The length and width of items must be measured in inches or fractions of an inch. Details on the product specification sheet must note the length in inches.
- The chain must be properly finished and polished.
- Metal must be free of noticeable blemishes such as divots and holes.
- Color must be consistent throughout the piece.
- Chain must not be delivered to JTV kinked or otherwise damaged, and free of tarnish and oxidation.
- All findings and other mechanical parts must be strong, functional and consistent throughout the production quantity.
- The chain must be strong, durable and flexible enough for its intended use. It should resist breakage and kinking when applying moderate tension.



End Caps

End caps must be aligned and secured. They must:

- Be securely attached to the item
- Match the color of the item
- Must be consistent in color, size and shape
- Be free of excess solder
- Be free of burrs and sharp edges

Links

It is important for links to fit each other precisely. There must be no unnecessary gaps, movement or stiffness between the links. Link size, shape, color, texture, alignment and flexibility must be consistent throughout the piece.

Length

To determine the length of the chain, the length is measured in inches and noted on the purchase order in inches.

If part of the clasp does not contribute to the measurable length, then that part is not included in the measurement.

Stone Settings

JTV QA inspectors will assess each setting by visual inspections and comparisons to the master sample or listing.

Any item with any of the following characteristics will be rejected and returned to the vendor at the vendor's cost:

- Prongs that are larger, smaller, poorly shaped, unpolished, asymmetrical or different from the master sample or listing in any way
- Any item that has a prong missing
- Any item with an improperly, loose, missing or unevenly set stones

All stones should sit tightly in the setting. Any missing or loose stone(s) will be rejected. Upon delivery the piece must be clean of all dirt and residue and ready for sale to the customer. All stones must be in exceptional quality, without chips, abrasions, or damage of any kind.



Jewelry Marking and Stamp Requirements

When checking for stamps on jewelry, JTV QA requires two stamps: the fineness stamp of the metal and the trademark of the manufacturer of the jewelry. This is in compliance with the FTC Guides and the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act.

It is the vendor's responsibility to understand and comply with all legal requirements, FTC guides and JTV requirements. All items must be within the tolerance permitted by the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act.

A fineness stamp is required on all precious metals (silver, sterling silver, all karats of gold, and platinum). This marking must reflect the body of the piece, not any plating that is present. Brass and all alternative metals require no such stamp. This includes but is not limited to leather, pearls, beads and any plastic or glass.

JTV QA will reject any item that does not have both fineness and trademark stamps or if either of these stamps are not legible. Examples of stamps are shown in the pictures below.



Hallmarks, Fineness Stamps and Trademarks

JTV requires the hallmark and/or trademark be permanently marked directly on the piece. These marks must be present and legible. Acceptable trademark and/or hallmark methods include: stamping, lasering, embossing, inscribing, engraving, as well as a soldered metal plate and/or a permanently attached hanging metal plaque. A fineness stamp disclosing the degree of purity of precious metals is required to be permanently marked on the item by embossing, inscribing, engraving, or stamping.

The hallmark and/or trademark, and fineness stamp must appear close to each other and be equally legible, clear and distinct.



Stamp Placement

Stamps should be placed where they can be easily found and read, but also be concealed when the piece is worn or fastened.

Throughout the entire order and all re-orders, stamps should be neatly positioned and should be applied using a consistent method. It is the vendor's responsibility to include marks within the samples or listings to ensure a consistent location.

Legibility

Any hallmark, trademark, or metal fineness marks must be clearly visible, legible and distinct. Partial stamps will not be accepted.

Acceptable Marks

The following stamps are not required by JTV, but are allowed when appropriate. However, they must not appear to be part of any hallmark, trademark, or fineness stamp, and must be far from the sizing area, to enable a ring to be re-sized, if necessary, without disturbing the stamp.

- Copyright Symbol "©"
- Patent Pending or Patent Pend.
- Patent number "Patent No. XXX"

Unacceptable Marks

The following stamp information must never be permanently or temporarily marked directly to any part of a jewelry item sold by JTV, unless otherwise specified and approved:

- Dimensions
- Item or SKU number
- Serial number
- Ring size

Exception Stamp

The JTV buyers and the vendor may decide to create and use a branded stamp in addition to all other marks or as the registered trademark.

Designer and Brand Names

When requested by the JTV buyer, the designer and brand names or logos need to be permanently marked. An example of a stamp and a designer brand is shown below.



Stamp Location for Specific Jewelry

Depending on the type of jewelry, marks must be placed in certain areas on the item that will maximize the legibility of the stamp. Markings should be consistent and accurate throughout the first order and all re-orders.

Earrings

For pairs, the trademark and/or hallmark and fineness stamp must appear next to each other on each individual earring in a pair. It is not acceptable to place the trademark and/or hallmark on one earring and the fineness stamp on the other. All required marks should be placed in an approved location; however, an additional trademark and/or hallmark on an earring back is acceptable. Depending on the design of the earrings, marks should be placed on the back of the item or on the post or clip.



Necklaces

The marks should be located near or on the end cap or clasp of the chain.



Rings

For rings, trademarks and/or hallmarks and fineness stamps should be placed high up on the inside of the shank, inside the shoulder, or under the crown of the ring. The stamps must be distant enough from the sizing area to enable the ring to be re-sized, if necessary, without disturbing the stamps.



Bracelets

Stamps on bracelets should be on the clasp or the end cap of the chain. For bangles, cuffs or similar items, stamps should be placed on the inside of the bracelet and concealed when the piece is worn.



Brooches and Pins

The stamps should be located on the back of the item or adjacent to or on the hinge, unless the design of the item prevents it.

Pendants

Depending on the design of the piece, stamps should be placed on the back of the item or the back of the bail.



Chains

Depending on the design of the piece, stamps should be placed on the end caps or near the clasp. As an alternative, stamps may be permanently attached to the piece by other methods: a soldered metal plate and/or a permanently attached hanging metal plaque.



Pendants and Chains

For pendant and chain sets, both the pendant and the chain must be stamped with a trademark and/or hallmark, and fineness stamp. It is unacceptable to place the trademark and/or hallmark on the pendant and the fineness stamp on the chain or vice versa. All required stamps should be placed on an approved location on both pieces.

Sets

Required stamps should appear on each piece in a set. It is not acceptable to place one stamp on one piece in a set and different or no stamps on the other.

Metal Marking and Stamp Requirements

JTV requires all gold and silver items be marked with the appropriate metal fineness. It is the vendor's responsibility to comply with all legal requirements relating to quality stamps for gold and silver items and items plated with gold.

Gold

Vendors may use the following to indicate an item's gold content:

Acceptable Stamps for Gold				
10 Karat	10KT	10K	416	0.416
12 Karat	12KT	12K		
14 Karat	14KT	14K	585	0.585
18 Karat	18KT	18K	750	0.75
22 Karat	22KT	22K		
24 Karat	24KT	24K	999	0.999

Silver

Vendors may use the following to indicate an item's silver content:

Sterling Silver		Fine Silver
STERLING	Sterling	999
STER	Ster	.999
STER.	Ster.	
.925	925	

Platinum and Platinum Group Metals

JTV requires the parts per thousand (PPT) to be marked for all platinum alloys, even though it is not required by every country to indicate platinum with 950 and higher parts per thousand. All platinum jewelry must be marked with the name of the platinum group metal and the numerical (PPT).

In certain cases, JTV QA will accept the stamp "Platinum" or "Plat" alone on the item. The Vendor must contact the JTV buyer prior to or during the First-Piece Process. The JTV buyer and JTV QA will decide if the exception is acceptable.

When stamping a piece, the name of the platinum group metal must either be spelled out or abbreviated using the abbreviations listed below. Whenever feasible, a period (.) should mark the end of the abbreviation.

Abbreviations for Platinum Group Metals	
Iridium	IRID.
Osmium	OSMI.
Palladium	PALL.
Platinum	PLAT.
Rhodium	RHOD.
Ruthenium	RUTH.

Platinum Alloy Content

The parts per thousand must always precede the platinum stamp. 999 must always be included in the mark. JTV does not accept PT and PT(.). The alloy content must be at least 99% platinum and 1% compatible metal. The parts per thousands (PPT) must be at least 999/1000 and 1/1000 compatible metal. The following are acceptable sample stamps:

- 999PT.
- 999 PT.
- 999PT
- 999 PT
- 999PLAT.
- 999 PLAT.
- 999PLAT
- 999 PLAT.
- 999PLATINUM
- 999 PLATINUM

The parts per thousand must always precede the platinum stamp. 950 must always be included in the stamp. JTV does not accept PT and PT(.). The alloy content must be 95% platinum and 5% compatible metal. The parts per thousands (PPT) must be at least 950/1000 platinum and 50/1000 compatible metal. The following are acceptable sample stamps:

- 950PT.
- 950 PT.
- 950PT

- 950 PT
- 950PLAT.
- 950 PLAT.
- 950PLAT
- 950 PLAT
- 950PLATINUM
- 950 PLATINUM

Combined Metals

JTV requires all metal and combination metal pieces to be marked with the appropriate trademarks and/or hallmarks and fineness stamps. All items made with combined metals must meet the following conditions:

- Fineness Stamps: The lesser and the greater karatage of one metal or of different metals must be stamped on the item and must be adjacent and equally legible. Examples: 14K 24K, or 14K + 925
- Trademark: Required on all jewelry.
- Location of stamp: Must comply with guidelines for that particular jewelry type.
- Findings: Special metal combinations must be disclosed on the product specification sheet.

Karat Gold Combination Examples

For 10K Yellow, 12K Rose, and 12K Green metal alloys, all stamps should be on the main component of most items: 10K yellow gold ring with 12K decorations. The metal with the heavier proportion of weight appears first. Sample fineness stamps for these include: 10K + 12K or 10K 12K

For 12K Yellow and 14K Yellow metal alloys, all stamps should be on the main component of most items. The metal with the lighter proportion of weight is indicated first. The stamp for this metal must be preceded by a fraction representing its proportion of the total weight of the item. Sample fineness stamps for these include: 1/20 14K + 12K.

For a special case such as a 14K Yellow gold clasp on 10K chain, the JTV buyer must approve this exception prior to the First-Piece Process. Both the main piece and the finding must be stamped with their respective karatages. Sample fineness stamps on the finding in this case would be 14K and 10K on the chain.

Gold and Platinum Combination Examples

For 14K yellow gold and 950 platinum, a platinum fineness stamp cannot be used unless at least 1/20 of the total weight of the item is platinum. The metal with the heavier proportion of weight appears first. The PPT of the platinum alloy must precede the platinum mark. Use PLAT. if an abbreviation is necessary. Sample fineness stamps for this case would be 14K +950 PLAT. or 14K 950 PLAT.

Sterling and Karat Gold Combination Examples

For 14K white gold and sterling, JTV does not recommend using .925 or 925 for sterling in this combination. The metal with the heavier proportion of weight appears first. The sample fineness stamp for this case would be STER +14K or STER 14K.

Stainless Steel and Karat Gold Combination Examples

For stainless steel and 14k yellow gold, the metal with the heavier proportion of weight appears first. ON the stainless steel, the appropriate fineness stamp would be STAINLESS STEEL on the stainless steel and 14K on the gold.

For stainless steel and 14k white gold, the metal with the lighter proportion of weight appears first. The stamp for this metal must be preceded by a fraction representing its proportion of the total weight of the item. The appropriate fineness stamp would be 1/20 14K + STAINLESS STEEL.

Other Combinations

For other combinations such as brass, copper, pewter, white metal with plating, an item can be described as gold-tone or silver-tone and no fineness stamp is required.

Plated Metals

All plated items must have the fineness stamp of the principal metal stamped on the piece and clearly stated on the specification sheet/invoice. For example, a ring with 18kt gold plating over sterling silver must be stamped 925 (or other equivalent Sterling Silver stamp).

Possible Metal Problem Areas

Wrong Metal Color

- The product's metal color does not match the metal color of the master sample or listing.



Wrong Metal Stamping

- The product's metal stamp does not match the actual metal content.

This ring is supposed to be 14 karat gold, but the product received is 10 karat.



Under Assay

- The product's actual metal content is under what is stamped on the piece.

Metal Weights

- It is the vendor's responsibility to provide accurate minimum metal weights on all products.

Wrong Clasp

- The clasp on the product does not match the clasp on the master sample.



Wrong Chain

- The pendant or necklace chain on the product does not match the chain on the master sample.



Improper Length

- The chain or bracelet length does not match the agreed-upon length with the JTV buyer. JTV tolerance is 1/4 inch over.

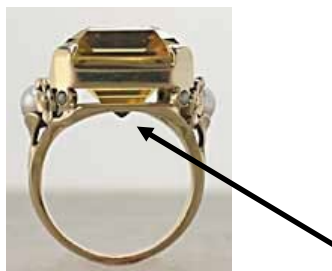


Improper Finger Size

- The finger size(s) do not match the agreed-upon size with the JTV buyer. JTV tolerance is up to 1/4 size over.

Improper Stone Setting

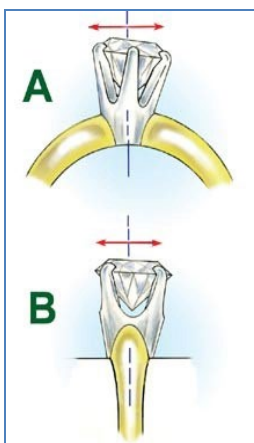
- Cutlets should not extend below the mounting. To check for an exposed cutlet, view the piece from its side.



- Stones must be seated correctly with even height to avoid damage and unsymmetrical appearance.



- There should be no visible slanting of the stones.



Bagging and Tagging Requirements

Bagging

To ensure that merchandise is shipped in a sellable condition, every single item shipped must be placed inside an individual, appropriately sized, clear, zip-top polybag. For each SKU and bulk shipments to JTV, all individual polybags should be placed in one large polybag. Do not staple or rubber band the individual bags together.

When shipping rings, each ring must be individually tagged and bagged in a small polybag (please see illustration on page 2-49 for individual ring bagging/tagging protocol); each size group (for example, all rings of SKU NET103-7) should be overbagged in a larger polybag and labeled appropriately; then all sizes within the overall ring SKU (for example, all rings of SKU NET103-SIZES) should be overbagged together in an even larger polybag with the overall SKU indicated on the outside of the bag. This process is especially important when shipping more than one ring SKU at a time. If a particularly large quantity of rings in an overall SKU makes overbagging impossible, then each overall SKU should be separated and boxed individually with one overall ring SKU per box (the individual sizes within bagged/tagged correctly) and the exterior of each carton marked appropriately and correctly.

When shipping multiple item sets (i.e. wedding sets, earring sets) sold as a single unit, put one item in a zip top poly bag, fold the bag over and place it inside the zip top poly bag containing the other piece of the set. Do not bag the pieces separately and then staple them together. Put the first polybag in the second one and attach the required barcode tag to the outside of the second polybag (or box). For further information see "Boxed Jewelry" (page 2-47).

Tagging

JTV requires all merchandise to be properly tagged.

All tags must be in the PDF417 font for proper scanning at the JTV facility.

It is the Vendor's responsibility to purchase tags from JTV's approved tag vendor, Fastrak.

Fastrak Customer Service contacts: angie@data2.com and/or linda@data2.com or call 800-227-2121 (dial extension 1)

All vendors must use the appropriate tag for the merchandise:

- Barbell Tag: Barbell tags are used on all rings, except where otherwise noted.
- Square/Rectangle Tag: All other product requires the use of a square/rectangle tag on the exterior of the polybag.

It is each vendor's responsibility to ensure that the tags are accurate, legible, and placed in the proper spot on the jewelry and/or polybag. The tag must also be secured on the jewelry (where appropriate) so that it will not slide off.

Product that is improperly, sloppily tagged, or requires retagging will be retagged by JTV staff, and the vendor will incur a chargeback.

Anti-Tarnish Paper

JTV requires a non-abrasive anti-tarnish strip be placed in the same bag as all sterling silver, sterling silver plated, gold alloy, and gold alloy plated items. These strips help protect such items from tarnish. It is the vendor's responsibility to ensure that a non-abrasive tarnish strip is included in the bag along with the appropriate piece of jewelry. If an item, such as earrings, must be double bagged, then one non-abrasive tarnish strip per bag is required.

Abrasive tarnish papers scratch and damage the product. "Intercept Silver & Jewelry Care Company" sells the type of tarnish papers that are approved. You may email your Purchase Orders to orders@interceptjewelrycare.com and mention that you are a JTV vendor. However, please understand that you are welcome to purchase the correct nonabrasive tarnish papers from whomever you would like.

Jewelry

NON-BOXED JEWELRY

–Note: All sterling silver, sterling silver plated, gold alloy, and gold alloy plated items are to be bagged with a non-abrasive tarnish paper included.

- Rings are tagged with a barbell tag around the thinnest section of the band in addition to the square/rectangle tag on the outer polybag (see example page 50).
- Chains are placed in 2x8 bags with the clasp extended beyond the seal (see example, page 51) and tagged with a square/rectangle tag.
- Omega necklaces are placed in a 6x9 or 9x12 bag and tagged with a square/rectangle tag (see example, page 52).
- Bracelets are placed in a 2x8 bag with the clasp extended beyond the seal and tagged with a square/rectangle tag (see example, page 53).
- Pendants without chains are placed in a 2x3 or 3x3 polybag, and square/rectangle tags are placed the length of the bag (see example, page 54).
- Earrings are tagged with a square/rectangle tag and placed in a 2x3 or 3x3 polybag and double bagged depending on size. The tag is placed the length of the bag (see example, page 55).
- Chip necklaces are tagged with a square/rectangle tag on the bag they came in.

BOXED JEWELRY

-Note: All sterling silver, sterling silver plated, gold alloy, and gold alloy plated items are boxed with a non-abrasive anti-tarnish paper included.

- Chains are to be double looped around the insert. A square/rectangle tag is placed on the bottom of the box.
- For bracelets a square/rectangle tag is placed on the bottom of the box.
- For rings, as a square/rectangle tag does not fit on the box, there must be a barbell tag on the ring.
- Earrings are inserted on the earring flap depending on size and back. A square/rectangle tag is placed on the bottom of the box.
- Pendants with chains are to be double looped around the insert. Pendants without chains are to be pinned to the insert using the appropriate metal color U-pin. A square/rectangle tag is placed on the bottom of the box.
- For chip necklaces a square/rectangle tag is placed on the bottom of the box.

Jewelry sets that contain a ring and more than one component are to have each component placed in the designated slot, a barbell tag is to be placed on the ring and a square/rectangle tag is placed on the bottom of the box.

Types of Tags

Polybag Tag



Square: 1" x 1"



Barbell



All rings are tagged with a barbell tag around the thinnest part of the shank.



A square/rectangle tag is placed on the outside left corner of the polybag.



Chains are placed in 2" x 8" poly bags with the clasp of the chain extended beyond the zip seal. A square/rectangle tag is placed on the outside left corner of the poly bag.



Necklaces will be placed in the appropriate size polybag. A square/rectangle tag is placed in the top left-hand corner of the appropriate size poly bag.



Bracelets are placed in 2" x 8" poly bags with the clasp extended beyond the zip seal. A square/rectangle tag is placed on the outside left corner of the poly bag.



Charms and pendants are placed in the appropriate size poly bag. A square/rectangle tag is placed on the outside left corner of the poly bag.



All earrings are to be separated by placing one earring in a separate 2" x 3" poly bag and folding the bag so it fits in another 2" x 3" poly bag with the remaining earring. A square/rectangle tag is placed the outside left corner of the poly bag.



Factory Inspections

By listing products on JTV Partner Central, the vendor agrees:

- To give the inspector at least three business days advance notice of when the product will be ready for inspection.
- To provide the inspector a suitable workspace with appropriate lighting, seating, and surface room.
- To make sure that any product we inspect is tagged and ready to ship.
- To have the products ready and in the appropriate trays before the inspector's arrival.
- To allow the inspector as much time as necessary to inspect all pieces of the product.
- Not to disturb the inspector in any way during the inspection process.
- To allow the inspector to witness the breakdown of a diamond sample unit, if applicable.
- To provide necessary staff to work with the inspector and to rebag accepted product. The inspector will seal each bag. These seals are JTV-specified and tamper-resistant. The vendor agrees to not tamper with, change out, or alter any approved pieces at any time after the inspection.
- To accept all rejected items from the inspector.
- Not to recycle rejected merchandise to JTV without first taking the appropriate steps to rework, repair, or correct it.
- Not to offer any inspector a gift or other incentive at any time.
- Not to solicit any inspector as a potential employee at any time.
- To allow JTV to place a lockbox at the factory for the purpose of storing our bags and master samples. The lockbox will remain locked at all times, and JTV will keep the key.



SECTION III

REFERENCE MANUAL

Reference Material

JTV is dedicated to assisting vendors as much as reasonably possible. In this section, you will find pertinent company personnel contact information and the forms currently needed to comply with applicable laws and regulations. In the event that U.S. or Canadian laws, rules, or regulations change in any way, we will endeavor to provide updates, but it is the vendor's sole obligation and responsibility to comply with all applicable national, federal, state, provincial and territorial laws, rules, and regulations.

Treatment and Product Related Forms

- Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form
- Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form
- Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form
- General Certificate of Conformity (related to children's product)

Industry-Related Publications

JTV abides by our industry's most rigorous and prestigious guidelines. Therefore, we must be able to stand behind the products we sell and the information provided on those products provided by our vendors. JTV expects our vendors to comply with the rules, regulations, guidelines, and practices set forth in the literature in the table below.

General Explanation

Publication	Location
Federal Trade Commission: "Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries"	pp. 3-9 through 3-29
The National Gold and Silver Stamping Act	pp. 3-30 through 3-33

JTV's Key Contacts

In an effort to encourage clear and open communication, JTV has provided the contacts below for convenience. Please feel free to use them for assistance.

Hours of business for all contacts are: 8:30am – 5:00pm Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

Home Office for JTV, Main Contact Method:

Jewelry Television
9600 Parkside Drive
Knoxville TN, 37922
(865) 692-6000

For contacting our Partner Success Managers or other Merchandising staff, call:

JTV's Main Office (865) 692-6000
Please follow the prompts to reach your contact.

Specific Testing Laboratory inquiries should be directed to:

Senior Vice President of Global Operations and Logistics: Tolly Harris
E-mail address tolly.harris@jtv.com

Compliance related inquiries should be directed to:

Compliance Manager – Andrew B. Tucker
E-mail address: andrew.tucker@jtv.com

All Logistics inquiries should be directed to:

Director of Logistics: Melissa Turkus
E-mail address: melissa.turkus@jtv.com

Vendor Relations Contact:

Vendor Relations/Compliance Coordinator: Connie Head
E-mail address: connie.head@jtv.com

Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form

This form must be completed for every jewelry product purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or visit www.jtv.com/treatments.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please attach additional sheets as needed. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form.

Vendor #		PO #		Invoice #	
Vendor Name			Phone Number		
Address 1			Email		
Address 2			Vendor Contact		
State/Province			Phone		
Zip/Postal Code			FAX		
Region / District / Territory			Country		

Jewelry

Vendor Item #	Description Carat Total Weight, Metal density, purity, color, gemstones, product type	Gemstone Treatment	Country of Origin (Manufactured)	Country of Origin (Mine)

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License	
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Notes from Vendor: Treatment for additional stones (attach information to back if necessary)

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Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Jewelry Treatment Disclosure & Description Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. d/b/a JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>		Title	
Printed Name:		Date:	

Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form

This form must be completed for every gemstone product purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or visit www.jtv.com/treatments.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please complete a separate Gemstone Treatment Form for each of the items listed above and separate the product to match the Purchase Order. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form.

Vendor #		PO #		Invoice #	
Vendor Name		Phone Number			
Address 1		Email			
Address 2		Vendor Contact			
State/Province		Phone			
Zip/Postal Code		FAX			
Region / District / Territory		Country			

Type of Gemstone

<input type="checkbox"/> Natural	<input type="checkbox"/> Synthetic	<input type="checkbox"/> Simulant	<input type="checkbox"/> Composite	<input type="checkbox"/> Specimen	<input type="checkbox"/> Rough
Man-Made? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Material type?			
Gemstone Name		Country of Origin (Mine Location)			
Alternative Name		Country of Origin (Cut/Polished Location)			

Stone Treatment (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Untreated (<i>not enhanced in any way</i>)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment Undetermined	<input type="checkbox"/> Flux Healed	<input type="checkbox"/> Irradiated (<i>check box(s) below</i>)
<input type="checkbox"/> Treated	<input type="checkbox"/> Bleached	<input type="checkbox"/> Cobalt <input type="checkbox"/> Linear Accelerator <input type="checkbox"/> Neutron
<input type="checkbox"/> Heated	<input type="checkbox"/> Dyed	<input type="checkbox"/> Gamma Radiation
<input type="checkbox"/> Diffused	<input type="checkbox"/> Fissure Filled (lead glass)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stabilized
<input type="checkbox"/> CVD (<i>Chemical Vapor Deposition</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> HPHT (<i>High pressure/ High temperature</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – See notes from vendor below

Composite or Assembled Components

Assembled Part 1		Triplet – Top Stone	
Assembled Part 2		Triplet – Middle Stone	
Doublet – Top Stone		Triplet – Bottom Stone	
Doublet – Bottom Stone			

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License #	

Notes from Vendor: Treatment Other Than Above (attach additional information to back if necessary)

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Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Gemstone Treatment Disclosure Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. dba JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>		Title	
Printed Name:		Date:	

Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form

This form must be completed for every Jewel School item purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or <https://www.jtv.com/treatments>.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please attach additional sheets as needed. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form.

Vendor #		PO #		Invoice #	
Vendor Name		Phone Number			
Address 1		Email			
Address 2		Vendor Contact			
State/Province		Phone			
Zip/Postal Code		FAX			
Region / District / Territory		Country			

Jewel School Item						
Vendor Item #/ JTV Item #	Description	Stone Composition: Genuine/Man-Made (Please specify)	Treatment	Metal Type/Purity/ Density	Country of Origin (Manufactured)	Country of Origin (Mine)

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License # _____

Notes from Vendor: Treatment for additional stones (attach information to back if necessary)

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Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Jewel School Treatment Disclosure Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. dba JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>		Title	
Printed Name:		Date:	

Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form

This form must be completed for every jewelry product purchase. A buyer may not authorize a product purchase if this form is not completed. In answering the questions below, if item contains multiple gemstones, please specify requested information for each gemstone contained therein to match the Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form. Refer to the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) Gemstone Information Manual (Eighth Edition December 2004 Page 105) for specific enhancement definitions or visit www.jtv.com/treatments.

If the product described in this purchase contains more than one origin, more than one cutting location, more than one manufacturing, assembling, setting location, please attach additional sheets as needed. In addition, please create a separate invoice line item for each product to match the Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form.

Vendor #		PO #		Invoice #	
Vendor Name		Phone Number			
Address 1		Email			
Address 2		Vendor Contact			
State/Province		Phone			
Zip/Postal Code		FAX			
Region / District / Territory		Country			

Jewelry

Vendor Item #/ JTV Item #	Description	Stones Natural/Man- Made (Please specify)	Treatment	Metal Type	Country of Origin (Manufactured)

Irradiation Treatment

If irradiation treatment was used and made stones radioactive, was the supplier licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes - US Nuclear Regulatory Commission – License	
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Notes from Vendor: Treatment for additional stones (attach information to back if necessary)

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Vendor Acknowledgement and Signature

Vendor warrants that the information contained in this Costume Jewelry Treatment Disclosure Form is accurate and acknowledges that America's Collectibles Network, Inc. dba JTV® ("JTV") will rely on this information. Vendor agrees to provide treatment documentation and testing information when requested by JTV. Vendor agrees to be responsible to JTV for any failure to disclose treatment or for any misinformation in this form or otherwise about treatment. Vendor warrants that the items identified above are in full compliance with the lead and cadmium restrictions and limits contained in California Metal Containing Jewelry Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code Sections 25214.1 - 25214.4.2. Vendor understands that checking the box below serves as an electronic signature.

Signature <input type="checkbox"/>		Title	
Printed Name:		Date:	

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

Product

PO(s)#	Style#	Invoice#	B/L#		Product Description	Place of Manufacture	Date(s) of Manufacture	Test Date(s)	Test Report#

Manufacturer		Importer		Vendor	
Address 1		Address 1		Address 1	
Address 2		Address 2		Address 2	
City, State, Zip		City, State, Zip		City, State, Zip	
Phone #		Phone #		Phone #	
Contact Person		Contact Person		Contact Person	

_____ Testing of the Product was conducted at the following Third Party Testing Lab(s) listed in table below: _____ Testing Not Required of Third Party Lab(s) for this product.

_____ Testing not required of Third Party Lab(s) but was performed at below listed lab.

(Check if applicable)

Individual responsible for maintaining records of test results (Name and Contact Information):

Product safety standards to which the Product is being certified (mark all that apply, and add any additional applicable standards)

This **IS** Children's Jewelry (Intended for children age 15 and under) _____

This **IS NOT** Children's Jewelry (not intended for children age 15 and under) _____

CPSIA/ CPSC Requirements							
	CPSIA, § 101 – Lead in Substrate of Children's Products		CPSIA, § 101, 16 CFR Part 1303 – Lead in Paint & Surface Coatings		CPSIA § 101 – Lead in children's metal jewelry		16 CFR §1500.48 & .49 – Sharp points/edges
US State Requirements							
	CA – Proposition 65 – Phthalates in jewelry (as applicable)		CA- Metal-Containing Jewelry Law		IL – Lead Poisoning Prevention Act		

JTV Lead Requirements

- ☐ ≤40 ppm for Children's Jewelry
- ☐ ≤200 ppm for Adult Jewelry, except ≤90 ppm for paint and surface coatings

JTV Cadmium Requirements

- ☐ ≤40 ppm for Children's Jewelry
- ☐ ≤75 ppm for Adult Jewelry

The entity identified above as the vendor certifies that the Product described above complies with: (1) JTV's requirements, (2) the specified rules, bans, standards and regulations applicable to the Product and enforced by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and/or the states as specified above, and (3) the most stringent US and Canadian national, federal, state, provincial, and territorial laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Product, and that the certification is based upon a reasonable program of testing.

SELECTED U.S. LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF JEWELRY IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States, each of the 50 states, Canada, and each of the provinces in which JTV sells products have laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the manufacture and sale of jewelry within their respective jurisdictions. As specified in the applicable Terms of Service, it is your sole and exclusive responsibility to assure that all products sold to or through JTV are compliant with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations in effect where the product is manufactured, sold or distributed. It is not practicable for JTV to list all the applicable laws, rules and regulations, but following are excerpts from two U.S. federal laws which have direct application to the sale of jewelry to or through JTV, namely the U.S. Federal Trade Commission Guides for Jewelry, Precious Metals and Pewter Industries, and the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act. Other parts of this Compliance Manual address applicable legal requirements for jewelry sold in the United States. However, it is your sole and exclusive responsibility to assure that all products sold by you to or through JTV are compliant with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.



PART 23 - GUIDES FOR THE JEWELRY, PRECIOUS METALS, AND PEWTER INDUSTRIES

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 45, 46.

Source: 83 FR 40667, Aug. 16, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

§ 23.0 Scope and application.

(a) The guides in this part apply to jewelry industry products, which include, but are not limited to, the following: Gemstones and their laboratory-created and imitation substitutes; natural and cultured pearls and their imitations; and metallic watch bands not permanently attached to watches. These guides also apply to articles, including optical frames, pens and pencils, flatware, and hollowware, fabricated from precious metals (gold, silver, and platinum group metals), precious metal alloys, and their imitations. These guides also apply to all articles made from pewter. For the purposes of these guides, all articles covered by these guides are defined as “industry products.”

(b) These guides apply to persons, partnerships, or corporations, at every level of the trade (including but not limited to manufacturers, suppliers, and retailers) engaged in the business of offering for sale, selling, or distributing industry products.

Note to paragraph (b):

To prevent consumer deception, persons, partnerships, or corporations in the business of appraising, identifying, or grading industry products should utilize the terminology and standards set forth in the guides.

(c) These guides apply to claims and representations about industry products included in labeling, advertising, promotional materials, and all other forms of marketing, whether asserted directly or by implication, through words, symbols, emblems, logos, illustrations, depictions, product brand names, or through any other means.

(d) These guides set forth the Federal Trade Commission's current thinking about claims for jewelry and articles made from precious metals and pewter. The guides help marketers and other industry members avoid making claims that are unfair or deceptive under Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45. They do not confer any rights on any person and do not operate to bind the FTC or the public. The Commission, however, may take action under the FTC Act if a marketer or other industry member makes a claim inconsistent with the guides. In any such enforcement action, the Commission must prove that the challenged act or practice is unfair or deceptive in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act.

(e) The guides consist of general principles, specific guidance on the use of particular claims for industry products, and examples. Claims may raise issues that are addressed by more than one example and in more than one section of the guides. The examples provide the

Commission's views on how reasonable consumers likely interpret certain claims. Industry members may use an alternative approach if the approach satisfies the requirements of Section 5 of the FTC Act. Whether a particular claim is deceptive will depend on the net impression of the advertisement, label, or other promotional material at issue. In addition, although many examples present specific claims and options for qualifying claims, the examples do not illustrate all permissible claims or qualifications under Section 5 of the FTC Act.

§ 23.1 Deception (general).

It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the type, kind, grade, quality, quantity, metallic content, size, weight, cut, color, character, treatment, substance, durability, serviceability, origin, price, value, preparation, production, manufacture, distribution, or any other material aspect of an industry product.

Note 1 to § 23.1:

If, in the sale or offering for sale of an industry product, any representation is made as to the grade assigned the product, the identity of the grading system used should be disclosed.

Note 2 to § 23.1:

To prevent deception, any qualifications or disclosures, such as those described in the guides, should be sufficiently clear and prominent. Clarity of language, relative type size and proximity to the claim being qualified, and an absence of contrary claims that could undercut effectiveness, will maximize the likelihood that the qualifications and disclosures are appropriately clear and prominent.

Note 3 to § 23.1:

An illustration or depiction of a diamond or other gemstone that portrays it in greater than its actual size may mislead consumers, unless a disclosure is made about the item's true size.

§ 23.2 Misuse of the terms “handmade,” “hand-polished,” etc.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to represent, directly or by implication, that any industry product is handmade or hand-wrought unless the entire shaping and forming of such product from raw materials and its finishing and decoration were accomplished by hand labor and manually-controlled methods which permit the maker to control and vary the construction, shape, design, and finish of each part of each individual product.

Note to Paragraph (a):

As used herein, “raw materials” include bulk sheet, strip, wire, precious metal clays, ingots, casting grain, and similar items that have not been cut, shaped, or formed into jewelry parts, semi-finished parts, or blanks.

(b) It is unfair or deceptive to represent, directly or by implication, that any industry product is hand-forged, hand-engraved, hand-finished, or hand-polished, or has been otherwise hand-processed, unless the operation described was accomplished by hand labor and manually-controlled methods which permit the maker to control and vary the type, amount, and effect of such operation on each part of each individual product.

§ 23.3 Misrepresentation as to gold content.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the presence of gold or gold alloy in an industry product, or the quantity or karat fineness of gold or gold alloy contained in the product, or the karat fineness, thickness, weight ratio, or manner of application of any gold or gold alloy plating, covering, or coating on any surface of an industry product or part thereof.

(b) The following are examples of markings or descriptions that may be misleading:^[24]

(1) Use of the word “Gold” or any abbreviation, without qualification, to describe all or part of an industry product, including the surface layer of a coated product, which is not composed throughout of fine (24 karat) gold.

(2) Use of the word “Gold” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of an industry product (including the surface layer of a coated product) composed throughout of an alloy of gold (*i.e.*, gold that is less than 24 karats), unless a correct designation of the karat fineness of the alloy immediately precedes the word “Gold” or its abbreviation, and such fineness designation is of at least equal conspicuousness.

(3) Use of the word “Gold” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of an industry product that is not composed throughout of gold or a gold alloy, but is surface-plated or coated with gold alloy, unless the word “Gold” or its abbreviation is adequately qualified to indicate that the product or part is only surface-plated.

(4) Marking, describing, or otherwise representing all or part of an industry product as being plated or coated with gold or gold alloy unless all significant surfaces of the product or part contain a plating or coating of gold or gold alloy that is of reasonable durability.^[25]

(5) Use of the term “Gold Plate,” “Gold Plated,” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of an industry product unless such product or part contains a surface-plating of gold alloy, applied by any process, which is of such thickness and extent of surface coverage that reasonable durability^[26] is assured, and unless the term is immediately preceded by a correct designation of the karat fineness of the alloy that is of at least equal conspicuousness as the term used.

(6) Use of the terms “Gold Filled,” “Rolled Gold Plate,” “Rolled Gold Plated,” “Gold Overlay,” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of an industry product unless such product or part contains a surface-plating of gold alloy applied by a mechanical process and of such thickness and extent of surface coverage that reasonable durability^[27] is assured, and

unless the term is immediately preceded by a correct designation of the karat fineness of the alloy that is of at least equal conspicuousness as the term used.

(7) Use of the terms “Gold Plate,” “Gold Plated,” “Gold Filled,” “Rolled Gold Plate,” “Rolled Gold Plated,” “Gold Overlay,” or any abbreviation to describe a product in which the layer of gold plating has been covered with a base metal (such as nickel), which is covered with a thin wash of gold, unless there is a disclosure that the primary gold coating is covered with a base metal, which is gold washed.

(8) Use of the term “Gold Electroplate,” “Gold Electroplated,” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of an industry product unless such product or part is electroplated with gold or a gold alloy and such electroplating is of such karat fineness, thickness, and extent of surface coverage that reasonable durability^[28] is assured, and unless the term is immediately preceded by a correct designation of the karat fineness of the alloy that is of at least equal conspicuousness as the term used.

(9) Use of any name, terminology, or other term to misrepresent that an industry product is equal or superior to, or different than, a known and established type of industry product with reference to its gold content or method of manufacture.

(c) The following are examples of markings and descriptions that are consistent with the principles described above:

(1) An industry product or part thereof, composed throughout of an alloy of gold may be marked and described as “Gold” when such word “Gold,” wherever appearing, is immediately preceded by a correct designation of the karat fineness of the alloy, and such karat designation is of equal conspicuousness as the word “Gold” (for example, “14 Karat Gold,” “14 K. Gold,” “14 Kt. Gold,” “9 Karat Gold,” or “9 Kt. Gold”). Such product may also be marked and described by a designation of the karat fineness of the gold alloy unaccompanied by the word “Gold” (for example, “14 Karat,” “14Kt.,” “14 K.,” or “9 K.”).

Note to Paragraph (c)(1):

Use of the term “Gold” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of a product that is composed throughout of gold alloy, but contains a hollow center or interior, may mislead consumers, unless the fact that the product contains a hollow center is disclosed in immediate proximity to the term “Gold” or its abbreviation (for example, “14 Karat Gold-Hollow Center,” or “14 K. Gold Tubing,” when of a gold alloy tubing of such karat fineness). Such products should not be marked or described as “solid” or as being solidly of gold or of a gold alloy. For example, when the composition of such a product is 14 karat gold alloy, it should not be described or marked as either “14 Kt. Solid Gold” or as “Solid 14 Kt. Gold.”

(2) An industry product or part thereof on which there has been affixed on all significant surfaces by soldering, brazing, welding, or other mechanical means a plating of gold alloy of not less than 10 karat fineness and of reasonable durability^[29] may be marked or described as “Gold Plate,” “Gold Plated,” “Gold Overlay,” “Rolled Gold Plate,” “Rolled Gold Plated,” or

an adequate abbreviation, when such plating constitutes at least 1/40th of the weight of the metal in the entire article and when the term is immediately preceded by a designation of the karat fineness of the plating which is of equal conspicuousness as the term used (for example, “14 Kt. Gold Overlay,” or “14K. R.G.P.”). When such plating constitutes at least 1/20th of the weight of the metal in the entire article, the term “Gold Filled” may be used. The terms “Gold Overlay,” “Rolled Gold Plate,” and “Rolled Gold Plated” may be used when the karat fineness designation is immediately preceded by a fraction accurately disclosing the portion of the weight of the metal in the entire article accounted for by the plating, and when such fraction is of equal conspicuousness as the term used (for example, “1/40th 12 Kt. Rolled Gold Plate” or “1/40 12 Kt. R.G.P.”).

(3) An industry product or part thereof on which there has been affixed on all significant surfaces by an electrolytic process an electroplating of gold, or of a gold alloy of not less than 10 karat fineness, which is of reasonable durability^[30] and has a minimum thickness throughout equivalent to 0.175 microns (approximately 7/1,000,000ths of an inch) of fine gold,^[31] may be marked or described as “Gold Plate,” “Gold Plated,” “Gold Electroplate” or “Gold Electroplated,” or so abbreviated, if the term is immediately preceded by a designation of the karat fineness of the plating which is of equal conspicuousness as the term used (e.g., “12 Karat Gold Electroplate” or “12K G.E.P.”). When the electroplating is of the minimum fineness specified above and of a minimum thickness throughout equivalent to two and one half (21/2) microns (or approximately 100/1,000,000ths of an inch) of fine gold, the marking or description may be “Heavy Gold Electroplate” or “Heavy Gold Electroplated.” When electroplatings qualify for the term “Gold Electroplate” (or “Gold Electroplated”), or the term “Heavy Gold Electroplate” (or “Heavy Gold Electroplated”), and have been applied by use of a particular kind of electrolytic process, the marking may be accompanied by identification of the process used, as for example, “Gold Electroplated (X Process)” or “Heavy Gold Electroplated (Y Process).”

(d) The provisions of this section relating to markings and descriptions of industry products and parts thereof are subject to the applicable tolerances of the National Stamping Act or any amendment thereof.^[32]

Note to Paragraph (d):

Exemptions recognized in the assay of karat gold industry products and in the assay of gold filled, gold overlay, and rolled gold plate industry products, and not to be considered in any assay for quality, are listed in the appendix.

Footnotes - 23.3

^[24] See paragraph (c) of this section for examples of acceptable markings and descriptions.

^[25] For the purpose of this section, “reasonable durability” means that all areas of the plating are sufficiently thick to assure coverage that reasonable consumers would expect from the surface application. Since industry products include items having surfaces and parts of surfaces that are

subject to different degrees of wear, the thickness of the surface application for all items or for different areas of the surface of individual items does not necessarily have to be uniform.

[26] See footnote 2.

[27] See footnote 2.

[28] See footnote 2.

[29] See footnote 2.

[30] See footnote 2.

[31] A product containing 1 micron (otherwise known as 1 μ) of 12 karat gold is equivalent to one-half micron of 24-karat gold.

[32] Under the National Stamping Act, articles or parts made of gold or of gold alloy that contain no solder have a permissible tolerance of three parts per thousand. If the part tested contains solder, the permissible tolerance is seven parts per thousand. For full text, see 15 U.S.C. 295, *et seq.*

§ 23.4 Misuse of the word “vermeil.”

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to represent, directly or by implication, that an industry product is “vermeil” if such mark or description misrepresents the product's true composition.

(b) An industry product may be described or marked as “vermeil” if it consists of a base of sterling silver coated or plated on all significant surfaces with gold, or gold alloy of not less than 10 karat fineness, that is of reasonable durability^[33] and a minimum thickness throughout equivalent to two and one half (21/2) microns (or approximately 100/1,000,000ths of an inch) of fine gold.

Note 1 to § 23.4:

It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “vermeil” to describe a product in which the sterling silver has been covered with a base metal (such as nickel) plated with gold unless there is a disclosure that the sterling silver is covered with a base metal that is plated with gold.

Note 2 to § 23.4:

Exemptions recognized in the assay of gold filled, gold overlay, and rolled gold plate industry products are listed in the appendix.

Footnotes - 23.4

[33] See footnote 2.

§ 23.5 Misrepresentation as to silver content.

- (a) It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent that an industry product contains silver, or to misrepresent an industry product as having a silver content, plating, electroplating, or coating.
- (b) The following are examples of markings or descriptions that may be misleading:
 - (1) Use of the unqualified word “silver” to mark, describe, or otherwise represent all or part of an industry product, including the surface layer of a coated product, unless an equally conspicuous, accurate quality fineness designation indicating the pure silver content in parts per thousand immediately precedes the term (e.g., “750 silver”).
 - (2) Use of the words “solid silver,” “Sterling Silver,” “Sterling,” or the abbreviation “Ster.” to mark, describe, or otherwise represent all or part of an industry product unless it is at least 925/1,000ths pure silver.
 - (3) Use of the words “coin” or “coin silver” to mark, describe, or otherwise represent all or part of an industry product unless it is at least 900/1,000ths pure silver.
 - (4) Use of the word “silver” to mark, describe, or otherwise represent all or part of an industry product that is not composed throughout of silver, but has a surface layer or coating of silver, unless the term is adequately qualified to indicate that the product or part is only coated.
 - (5) Marking, describing, or otherwise representing all or part of an industry product as being plated or coated with silver unless all significant surfaces of the product or part contain a plating or coating of silver that is of reasonable durability.^[34]
- (c) The provisions of this section relating to markings and descriptions of industry products and parts thereof are subject to the applicable tolerances of the National Stamping Act or any amendment thereof.^[35]

Note 1 to § 23.5:

The National Stamping Act provides that silver plated articles shall not “be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted with the word ‘sterling’ or the word ‘coin,’ either alone or in conjunction with other words or marks.” 15 U.S.C. 297(a).

Note 2 to § 23.5:

Exemptions recognized in the assay of silver industry products are listed in the appendix.

Footnotes - 23.5

^[34] See footnote 2.

^[35] Under the National Stamping Act, sterling silver articles or parts that contain no solder have a permissible tolerance of four parts per thousand. If the part tested contains solder, the permissible tolerance is ten parts per thousand. For full text, see 15 U.S.C. 294, *et seq.*

§ 23.6 Misuse of the words “platinum,” “iridium,” “palladium,” “ruthenium,” “rhodium,” and “osmium.”

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the words “platinum,” “iridium,” “palladium,” “ruthenium,” “rhodium,” and “osmium,” or any abbreviation to mark or describe all or part of an industry product if such marking or description misrepresents the product's true composition. The Platinum Group Metals (PGM) are Platinum, Iridium, Palladium, Ruthenium, Rhodium, and Osmium.

(b) The following are examples of markings or descriptions that may be misleading:^[36]

(1) Use of the word “Platinum” or any abbreviation to describe all or part of a product that is not composed throughout of platinum, but has a surface layer or coating of platinum, unless the word “Platinum” or its abbreviation is adequately qualified to indicate that the product or part is only coated.

(2) Marking, describing, or otherwise representing all or part of an industry product as being plated or coated with platinum unless all significant surfaces of the product or part contain a plating or coating of platinum that is of reasonable durability.^[37]

(3) Use of the word “Platinum” or any abbreviation, without qualification, to describe all or part of an industry product (including the surface layer of a coated product) that is not composed throughout of 950 parts per thousand pure Platinum.

(4) Use of the word “Platinum” or any abbreviation accompanied by a number indicating the parts per thousand of pure Platinum contained in the product without mention of the number of parts per thousand of other PGM contained in the product, to describe all or part of an industry product that is not composed throughout of at least 850 parts per thousand pure platinum, for example, “600Plat.”

(5) Use of the word “Platinum” or any abbreviation thereof, to mark or describe any product that is not composed throughout of at least 500 parts per thousand pure Platinum.

(6) Use of the word “Platinum,” or any abbreviation accompanied by a number or percentage indicating the parts per thousand of pure Platinum contained in the product, to describe all or part of an industry product that contains at least 500 parts per thousand, but less than 850 parts per thousand, pure Platinum, and does not contain at least 950 parts per thousand PGM (for example, “585 Plat.”) without a clear and conspicuous disclosure, immediately following the name or description of such product:

(i) Of the full composition of the product (by name and not abbreviation) and percentage of each metal; and

(ii) That the product may not have the same attributes or properties as traditional platinum products. *Provided, however*, that the marketer need not make disclosure under this paragraph (b)(6)(ii), if the marketer has competent and reliable scientific evidence that such product does not differ materially from any one product containing at least 850 parts per thousand pure Platinum with respect to the following attributes or properties: Durability, luster, density, scratch resistance, tarnish resistance, hypoallergenicity, ability to be resized or repaired, retention of precious metal over time, and any other attribute or property material to consumers.

Note to Paragraph (b)(6):

When using percentages to qualify platinum representations, marketers should convert the amount in parts per thousand to a percentage that is accurate to the first decimal place (e.g., “58.5% Platinum, 41.5% Cobalt”).

(c) The following are examples of markings and descriptions that are not considered unfair or deceptive:

(1) The following abbreviations for each of the PGM may be used for quality marks on articles: “Plat.” or “Pt.” for Platinum; “Irid.” or “Ir.” for Iridium; “Pall.” or “Pd.” for Palladium; “Ruth.” or “Ru.” for Ruthenium; “Rhod.” or “Rh.” for Rhodium; and “Osmi.” or “Os.” for Osmium.

(2) An industry product consisting of at least 950 parts per thousand pure Platinum may be marked or described as “Platinum.”

(3) An industry product consisting of 850 parts per thousand pure Platinum, 900 parts per thousand pure Platinum, or 950 parts per thousand pure Platinum may be marked “Platinum,” provided that the Platinum marking is preceded by a number indicating the amount in parts per thousand of pure Platinum (for industry products consisting of 950 parts per thousand pure Platinum, the marking described in § 23.7(b)(2) above is also appropriate). Thus, the following markings may be used: “950Pt.,” “950Plat.,” “900Pt.,” “900Plat.,” “850Pt.,” or “850Plat.”

(4) An industry product consisting of at least 950 parts per thousand PGM, and of at least 500 parts per thousand pure Platinum, may be marked “Platinum,” provided that the mark of each PGM constituent is preceded by a number indicating the amount in parts per thousand of each PGM (e.g., “600Pt.350Ir.,” “600Plat.350Irid.,” “550Pt.350Pd.50Ir.,” or “550Plat.350Pall.50Irid”).

(5) An industry product consisting of at least 500 parts per thousand, but less than 850 parts per thousand, pure Platinum, and not consisting of at least 950 parts per thousand PGM, may be marked or stamped accurately, with a quality marking on the article, using parts per thousand and standard chemical abbreviations (e.g., “585 Pt., 415 Co.”).

Note to § 23.6:

Exemptions recognized in the assay of platinum industry products are listed in the appendix.

Footnotes - 23.6

^[36] See paragraph (c) of this section for examples of acceptable markings and descriptions.

^[37] See footnote 2.

§ 23.7 Disclosure of surface-layer application of rhodium.

It is unfair or deceptive to fail to disclose a surface-layer application of rhodium on products marked or described as precious metal.

§ 23.8 Misrepresentation as to products containing more than one precious metal.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the relative quantity of each precious metal in a product that contains more than one precious metal. Marketers should list precious metals in the order of their relative weight in the product from greatest to least (*i.e.*, leading with the predominant metal). Listing precious metals in order of relative weight is not necessary where it is clear to reasonable consumers from context that the metal listed first is not predominant.

(b) The following are examples of markings or descriptions that may be misleading:

(1) Use of the terms “Platinum + Silver” to describe a product that contains more silver than platinum by weight.

(2) Use of the terms “14K/Sterling” to describe a product that contains more silver than gold by weight.

(c) The following are examples of markings and descriptions that are not considered unfair or deceptive:

(1) For a product comprised primarily of silver with a surface-layer application of platinum, “900 platinum over silver.”

(2) For a product comprised primarily of silver with visually distinguishable parts of gold, “14k gold-accented silver.”

(3) For a product comprised primarily of gold with visually distinguishable parts of platinum, “850 Platinum inset, 14K gold ring.”

§ 23.9 Misrepresentation as to content of pewter.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to mark, describe, or otherwise represent all or part of an industry product as “Pewter” or any abbreviation if such mark or description misrepresents the product's true composition.

(b) An industry product or part thereof may be described or marked as “Pewter” or any abbreviation if it consists of at least 900 parts per 1,000 Grade A Tin, with the remainder composed of metals appropriate for use in pewter.

§ 23.10 Additional guidance for the use of quality marks.

As used in these guides, the term *quality mark* means any letter, figure, numeral, symbol, sign, word, or term, or any combination thereof, that has been stamped, embossed, inscribed, or otherwise placed on any industry product and which indicates or suggests that any such product is composed throughout of any precious metal or any precious metal alloy or has a surface or surfaces on which there has been plated or deposited any precious metal or precious metal alloy. Included are the words “gold,” “karat,” “carat,” “silver,” “sterling,” “vermeil,” “platinum,” “iridium,” “palladium,” “ruthenium,” “rhodium,” or “osmium,” or any abbreviations thereof, whether used alone or in conjunction with the words “filled,” “plated,” “overlay,” or “electroplated,” or any abbreviations thereof. Quality markings include those in which the words or terms “gold,” “karat,” “silver,” “vermeil,” “platinum” (or platinum group metals), or their abbreviations are included, either separately or as suffixes, prefixes, or syllables.

(a) *Deception as to applicability of marks.*

(1) If a quality mark on an industry product is applicable to only part of the product, the part of the product to which it is applicable (or inapplicable) should be disclosed when, absent such disclosure, the location of the mark misrepresents the product or part's true composition.

(2) If a quality mark is applicable to only part of an industry product, but not another part which is of similar surface appearance, each quality mark should be closely accompanied by an identification of the part or parts to which the mark is applicable.

(b) *Deception by reason of difference in the size of letters or words in a marking or markings.* It is unfair or deceptive to place a quality mark on a product in which the words or letters appear in greater size than other words or letters of the mark, or when different markings placed on the product have different applications and are in different sizes, when the net impression of any such marking would be misleading as to the metallic composition of all or part of the product. (An example of improper marking would be the marking of a gold electroplated product with the word “electroplate” in small type and the word “gold” in larger type, with the result that purchasers and prospective purchasers of the product might only observe the word “gold.”)

Note 1 to § 23.10:

Legibility of markings. If a quality mark is engraved or stamped on an industry product, or is printed on a tag or label attached to the product, the quality mark should be of sufficient size type as to be legible to persons of normal vision, should be so placed as likely to be observed by purchasers, and should be so attached as to remain thereon until consumer purchase.

Note 2 to § 23.10:

Disclosure of identity of manufacturers, processors, or distributors. The National Stamping Act provides that any person, firm, corporation, or association, being a manufacturer or dealer subject to section 294 of the Act, who applies or causes to be applied a quality mark, or imports any article bearing a quality mark “which indicates or purports to indicate that such article is made in whole or in part of gold or silver or of an alloy of either metal” shall apply to the article the trademark or name of such person. 15 U.S.C. 297.

§ 23.11 Misuse of “corrosion proof,” “noncorrosive,” “corrosion resistant,” “rust proof,” “rust resistant,” etc.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to:

- (1) Use the terms “corrosion proof,” “noncorrosive,” “rust proof,” or any other term of similar meaning to describe an industry product unless all parts of the product will be immune from rust and other forms of corrosion during the life expectancy of the product; or
- (2) Use the terms “corrosion resistant,” “rust resistant,” or any other term of similar meaning to describe an industry product unless all parts of the product are of such composition as to not be subject to material damage by corrosion or rust during the major portion of the life expectancy of the product under normal conditions of use.

(b) Among the metals that may be considered as corrosion (and rust) resistant are: Pure nickel; gold alloys of not less than 10 Kt. fineness; and austenitic stainless steels.

§ 23.12 Definition and misuse of the word “diamond.”

- (a) A diamond is a mineral consisting essentially of pure carbon crystallized in the isometric system. It is found in many colors. Its hardness is 10; its specific gravity is approximately 3.52; and it has a refractive index of 2.42.
- (b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the unqualified word “diamond” to describe or identify any object or product not meeting the requirements specified in the definition of diamond provided above, or which, though meeting such requirements, has not been symmetrically fashioned with at least seventeen (17) polished facets.

Note to Paragraph (b):

It is unfair or deceptive to represent, directly or by implication, that industrial grade diamonds or other non-jewelry quality diamonds are of jewelry quality.

(c) The following are examples of descriptions that are not considered unfair or deceptive:

- (1) The use of the words “rough diamond” to describe or designate uncut or unfaceted objects or products satisfying the definition of diamond provided above; or

(2) The use of the word “diamond” to describe or designate objects or products satisfying the definition of diamond but which have not been symmetrically fashioned with at least seventeen (17) polished facets when, in immediate conjunction with the word “diamond,” there is either a disclosure of the number of facets and shape of the diamond or the name of a type of diamond that denotes shape and that usually has less than seventeen (17) facets (e.g., “rose diamond”).

(3) The use of the word “cultured” to describe laboratory-created diamonds that have essentially the same optical, physical, and chemical properties as mined diamonds if the term is qualified by a clear and conspicuous disclosure (for example, the words “laboratory-created,” “laboratory-grown,” “[manufacturer name]-created,” or some other word or phrase of like meaning) conveying that the product is not a mined stone.

Note to Paragraph (c):

Additional guidance about imitation and laboratory-created diamond representations and misuse of the words “real,” “genuine,” “natural,” “precious,” “semi-precious,” and similar terms is set forth in §§ 23.25 and 23.27.

§ 23.13 Misuse of the words “flawless,” “perfect,” etc.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “flawless” to describe any diamond that discloses flaws, cracks, inclusions, carbon spots, clouds, internal lasering, or other blemishes or imperfections of any sort when examined under a corrected magnifier at 10-power, with adequate illumination, by a person skilled in diamond grading.

(b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “perfect,” or any representation of similar meaning, to describe any diamond unless the diamond meets the definition of “flawless” and is not of inferior color or make.

(c) It is unfair or deceptive to use the words “flawless” or “perfect” to describe a ring or other article of jewelry having a “flawless” or “perfect” principal diamond or diamonds, and supplementary stones that are not of such quality, unless there is a disclosure that the description applies only to the principal diamond or diamonds.

§ 23.14 Disclosure of treatments to diamonds.

A diamond is a gemstone product. Treatments to diamonds should be disclosed in the manner prescribed in § 23.24 of these guides (Disclosure of treatments to gemstones).

§ 23.15 Misuse of the term “blue white.”

It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “blue white” or any representation of similar meaning to describe any diamond that under normal, north daylight or its equivalent shows any color or any trace of any color other than blue or bluish.

§ 23.16 Misuse of the term “properly cut,” etc.

It is unfair or deceptive to use the terms “properly cut,” “proper cut,” “modern cut,” or any representation of similar meaning to describe any diamond that is lopsided, or is so thick or so thin in depth as to detract materially from the brilliance of the stone.

Note to § 23.16:

Stones that are commonly called “fisheye” or “old mine” should not be described as “properly cut,” “modern cut,” etc.

§ 23.17 Misuse of the words “brilliant” and “full cut.”

It is unfair or deceptive to use the unqualified expressions “brilliant,” “brilliant cut,” or “full cut” to describe, identify, or refer to any diamond except a round diamond that has at least thirty-two (32) facets plus the table above the girdle and at least twenty-four (24) facets below.

Note to § 23.17:

Such terms should not be applied to single or rose-cut diamonds. They may be applied to emerald-(rectangular) cut, pear-shaped, heart-shaped, oval-shaped, and marquise-(pointed oval) cut diamonds meeting the above-stated facet requirements when, in immediate conjunction with the term used, the form of the diamond is disclosed.

§ 23.18 Misrepresentation of weight and “total weight.”

- (a) It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the weight of a diamond.
- (b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “point” or any abbreviation in any representation, advertising, marking, or labeling to describe the weight of a diamond, unless the weight is also stated as decimal parts of a carat (e.g., 25 points or .25 carat).

Note to Paragraph (b):

A carat is a standard unit of weight for a diamond and is equivalent to 200 milligrams (1/5 gram). A point is one one-hundredth (1/100) of a carat.

- (c) If diamond weight is stated as decimal parts of a carat (e.g., .47 carat), the stated figure should be accurate to the last decimal place. If diamond weight is stated to only one decimal place (e.g., .5 carat), the stated figure should be accurate to the second decimal place (e.g., “.5 carat” could represent a diamond weight between .495-.504).
- (d) If diamond weight is stated as fractional parts of a carat, a conspicuous disclosure of the fact that the diamond weight is not exact should be made in close proximity to the fractional representation and a disclosure of a reasonable range of weight for each fraction (or the weight tolerance being used) should also be made.

Note to Paragraph (d):

When fractional representations of diamond weight are made, as described in paragraph (d) of this section, in catalogs or other printed materials, the disclosure of the fact that the actual diamond weight is within a specified range should be made conspicuously on every page where a fractional representation is made. Such disclosure may refer to a chart or other detailed explanation of the actual ranges used. For example, “Diamond weights are not exact; see chart on p. X for ranges.”

§ 23.19 Definitions of various pearls.

As used in these guides, the terms set forth below have the following meanings:

- (a) ***Pearl***: A calcareous concretion consisting essentially of alternating concentric layers of carbonate of lime and organic material formed within the body of certain mollusks, the result of an abnormal secretory process caused by an irritation of the mantle of the mollusk following the intrusion of some foreign body inside the shell of the mollusk, or due to some abnormal physiological condition in the mollusk, neither of which has in any way been caused or induced by humans.
- (b) ***Cultured pearl***: The composite product created when a nucleus (usually a sphere of calcareous mollusk shell) planted by humans inside the shell or in the mantle of a mollusk is coated with nacre by the mollusk.
- (c) ***Imitation pearl***: A manufactured product composed of any material or materials that simulate in appearance a pearl or cultured pearl.
- (d) ***Seed pearl***: A small pearl, as defined in paragraph (a), that measures approximately two millimeters or less.

§ 23.20 Misuse of the word “pearl.”

- (a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the unqualified word “pearl” or any other word or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to any object or product that is not in fact a pearl, as defined in § 23.19(a).
- (b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “pearl” to describe, identify, or refer to a cultured pearl unless it is immediately preceded, with equal conspicuousness, by the word “cultured” or “cultivated,” or by some other word or phrase of like meaning, so as to indicate definitely and clearly that the product is not a pearl.
- (c) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “pearl” to describe, identify, or refer to an imitation pearl unless it is immediately preceded, with equal conspicuousness, by the word “artificial,” “imitation,” or “simulated,” or by some other word or phrase of like meaning, so as to indicate definitely and clearly that the product is not a pearl.

(d) It is unfair or deceptive to use the terms “faux pearl,” “fashion pearl,” “Mother of Pearl,” or any other such term to describe or qualify an imitation pearl product unless it is immediately preceded, with equal conspicuousness, by the word “artificial,” “imitation,” or “simulated,” or by some other word or phrase of like meaning, so as to indicate definitely and clearly that the product is not a pearl.

§ 23.21 Misuse of terms such as “cultured pearl,” “seed pearl,” “Oriental pearl,” “natura,” “kultured,” “real,” “synthetic,” and regional designations.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “cultured pearl,” “cultivated pearl,” or any other word, term, or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to any imitation pearl.

(b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “seed pearl” or any word, term, or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to a cultured or an imitation pearl, without using the appropriate qualifying term “cultured” (e.g., “cultured seed pearl”) or “simulated,” “artificial,” or “imitation” (e.g., “imitation seed pearl”).

(c) It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “Oriental pearl” or any word, term, or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to any industry product other than a pearl taken from a salt water mollusk and of the distinctive appearance and type of pearls obtained from mollusks inhabiting the Persian Gulf and recognized in the jewelry trade as Oriental pearls.

(d) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “Oriental” to describe, identify, or refer to any cultured or imitation pearl.

(e) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “natura,” “natural,” “nature's,” or any word, term, or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to a cultured or imitation pearl. It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “organic” to describe, identify, or refer to an imitation pearl, unless the term is qualified in such a way as to make clear that the product is not a natural or cultured pearl.

(f) It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “kultured,” “semi-cultured pearl,” “cultured-like,” “part-cultured,” “premature cultured pearl,” or any word, term, or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to an imitation pearl.

(g) It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “South Sea pearl” unless it describes, identifies, or refers to a pearl that is taken from a salt water mollusk of the Pacific Ocean South Sea Islands, Australia, or Southeast Asia. It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “South Sea cultured pearl” unless it describes, identifies, or refers to a cultured pearl formed in a salt water mollusk of the Pacific Ocean South Sea Islands, Australia, or Southeast Asia.

(h) It is unfair or deceptive to use the term “Biwa cultured pearl” unless it describes, identifies, or refers to cultured pearls grown in fresh water mollusks in the lakes and rivers of Japan.

(i) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “real,” “genuine,” “precious,” or any word, term, or phrase of like meaning to describe, identify, or refer to any imitation pearl.

(j) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “synthetic” or similar terms to describe cultured or imitation pearls.

(k) It is unfair or deceptive to use the terms “Japanese Pearls,” “Chinese Pearls,” “Mallorca Pearls,” or any regional designation to describe, identify, or refer to any cultured or imitation pearl, unless the term is immediately preceded, with equal conspicuousness, by the word “cultured,” “artificial,” “imitation,” or “simulated,” or by some other word or phrase of like meaning, so as to indicate definitely and clearly that the product is a cultured or imitation pearl.

§ 23.22 Misrepresentation as to cultured pearls.

It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the manner in which cultured pearls are produced, the size of the nucleus artificially inserted in the mollusk and included in cultured pearls, the length of time that such products remained in the mollusk, the thickness of the nacre coating, the value and quality of cultured pearls as compared with the value and quality of pearls and imitation pearls, or any other material matter relating to the formation, structure, properties, characteristics, and qualities of cultured pearls.

§ 23.23 Disclosure of treatments to pearls and cultured pearls.

It is unfair or deceptive to fail to disclose that a pearl or cultured pearl has been treated if:

- (a) The treatment is not permanent. The seller should disclose that the pearl or cultured pearl has been treated and that the treatment is or may not be permanent;
- (b) The treatment creates special care requirements for the pearl or cultured pearl. The seller should disclose that the pearl or cultured pearl has been treated and has special care requirements. It is also recommended that the seller disclose the special care requirements to the purchaser; or
- (c) The treatment has a significant effect on the product's value. The seller should disclose that the pearl or cultured pearl has been treated.

Note to § 23.23:

The disclosures outlined in this section are applicable to sellers at every level of trade, as defined in § 23.0(b) of these guides, and they may be made at the point of sale prior to sale, except that where a product can be purchased without personally viewing the product (e.g., direct mail catalogs, online services, televised shopping programs), disclosure should be made in the solicitation for, or description of, the product.

§ 23.24 Disclosure of treatments to gemstones.

It is unfair or deceptive to fail to disclose that a gemstone has been treated if:

- (a) The treatment is not permanent. The seller should disclose that the gemstone has been treated and that the treatment is or may not be permanent;
- (b) The treatment creates special care requirements for the gemstone. The seller should disclose that the gemstone has been treated and has special care requirements. It is also recommended that the seller disclose the special care requirements to the purchaser; or
- (c) The treatment has a significant effect on the stone's value. The seller should disclose that the gemstone has been treated.

Note to § 23.24:

The disclosures outlined in this section are applicable to sellers at every level of trade, as defined in § 23.0(b) of these guides, and they may be made at the point of sale prior to sale, except that where a product can be purchased without personally viewing the product (e.g., direct mail catalogs, online services, televised shopping programs), disclosure should be made in the solicitation for, or description of, the product.

§ 23.25 Misuse of the words “ruby,” “sapphire,” “emerald,” “topaz,” “stone,” “birthstone,” “gem,” “gemstone,” etc.

- (a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the unqualified words “ruby,” “sapphire,” “emerald,” “topaz,” or the name of any other precious or semi-precious stone to describe any product that is not in fact a mined stone of the type described.
- (b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “ruby,” “sapphire,” “emerald,” “topaz,” or the name of any other precious or semi-precious stone, or the word “stone,” “birthstone,” “gem,” “gemstone,” or similar term to describe a laboratory-grown, laboratory-created, [manufacturer name]-created, synthetic, imitation, or simulated stone, unless such word or name is immediately preceded with equal conspicuousness by the word “laboratory-grown,” “laboratory-created,” “[manufacturer name]-created,” or some other word or phrase of like meaning, or by the word “imitation” or “simulated,” so as to disclose clearly the nature of the product and the fact it is not a mined gemstone.

Note 1 to paragraph (b):

The use of the word “faux” to describe a laboratory-created or imitation stone is not an adequate disclosure that the stone is not a mined stone.

Note 2 to paragraph (b):

Marketers may use the word “cultured” to describe laboratory-created gemstone products that have essentially the same optical, physical, and chemical properties as the named stone if the term (e.g., “cultured ruby”) is qualified by a clear and conspicuous disclosure (for example, the words “laboratory-created,” “laboratory-grown,” “[manufacturer name]-created,” or some other word or phrase of like meaning) conveying that the product is not a mined stone. Additional

guidance regarding the use of “cultured” to describe a laboratory-created diamond is set forth in § 23.12(c)(3).

(c) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “laboratory-grown,” “laboratory-created,” “[manufacturer name]-created,” “synthetic,” or other word or phrase of like meaning with the name of any natural stone to describe any industry product unless such product has essentially the same optical, physical, and chemical properties as the stone named.

(d) It is unfair or deceptive to describe products made with gemstone material and any amount of filler or binder, such as lead glass, in the following way:

(1) With the unqualified word “ruby,” “sapphire,” “emerald,” “topaz,” or name of any other precious or semi-precious stone;

(2) As a “treated ruby,” “treated sapphire,” “treated emerald,” “treated topaz,” or “treated [gemstone name]”;

(3) As a “laboratory-grown [gemstone name],” “laboratory-created [gemstone name],” “[manufacturer name]-created [gemstone name],” “or “synthetic [gemstone name],” or

(4) As a “composite [gemstone name],” “hybrid [gemstone name],” or “manufactured [gemstone name],” unless the term is qualified to disclose clearly and conspicuously that the product: (A) Does not have the same characteristics as the named stone; and (B) requires special care. It is further recommended that the seller disclose the special care requirements to the purchaser.

§ 23.26 Misrepresentation as to varietal name.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to mark or describe an industry product with the incorrect varietal name.

(b) The following are examples of markings or descriptions that may be misleading:

(1) Use of the term “yellow emerald” to describe golden beryl or heliodor.

(2) Use of the term “green amethyst” to describe prasiolite.

Note to § 23.26:

A varietal name is given for a division of gem species or genus based on a color, type of optical phenomenon, or other distinguishing characteristic of appearance.

§ 23.27 Misuse of the words “real,” “genuine,” “natural,” “precious,” etc.

It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “real,” “genuine,” “natural,” “precious,” “semi-precious,” or similar terms to describe any industry product that is manufactured or produced artificially.

§ 23.28 Misuse of the words “flawless,” “perfect,” etc.

- (a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “flawless” as a quality description of any gemstone that discloses blemishes, inclusions, or clarity faults of any sort when examined under a corrected magnifier at 10-power, with adequate illumination, by a person skilled in gemstone grading.
- (b) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “perfect” or any representation of similar meaning to describe any gemstone unless the gemstone meets the definition of “flawless” and is not of inferior color or make.
- (c) It is unfair or deceptive to use the word “flawless,” “perfect,” or any representation of similar meaning to describe any imitation gemstone.

Appendix to Part 23 - Exemptions Recognized in the Assay for Quality of Gold Alloy, Gold Filled, Gold Overlay, Rolled Gold Plate, Silver, and Platinum Industry Products

- (a) Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of a karat gold industry product include springs, posts, and separable backs of lapel buttons, posts and nuts for attaching interchangeable ornaments, bracelet and necklace snap tongues, metallic parts completely and permanently encased in a nonmetallic covering, field pieces and bezels for lockets,^[38] and wire pegs or rivets used for applying mountings and other ornaments, which mountings or ornaments shall be of the quality marked.

Note to Paragraph (a):

Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of a karat gold optical product include: the hinge assembly (barrel or other special types such as are customarily used in plastic frames); washers, bushings, and nuts of screw assemblies; dowels; springs for spring shoe straps; metal parts permanently encased in a non-metallic covering; and for oxfords,^[39] coil and joint springs.

- (b) Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of a gold filled, gold overlay and rolled gold plate industry product, other than watchcases, include joints, catches, screws, pin stems, pins of scarf pins, hat pins, etc., field pieces and bezels for lockets, posts and separate backs of lapel buttons, bracelet and necklace snap tongues, springs, and metallic parts completely and permanently encased in a nonmetallic covering.

Note to Paragraph (b):

Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of a gold filled, gold overlay and rolled gold plate optical product include: Screws; the hinge assembly (barrel or other special types such as are customarily used in plastic frames); washers, bushings, tubes and nuts of screw assemblies; dowels; pad inserts; springs for spring shoe straps, cores and/or inner windings of comfort cable temples; metal parts permanently encased in a nonmetallic covering; and for oxfords, the handle and catch.

(c) Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of a silver industry product include screws, rivets, springs, spring pins for wrist watch straps; posts and separable backs of lapel buttons; wire pegs, posts, and nuts used for applying mountings or other ornaments, which mountings or ornaments shall be of the quality marked; pin stems (e.g., of badges, brooches, emblem pins, hat pins, and scarf pins, etc.); levers for belt buckles; blades and skeletons of pocket knives; field pieces and bezels for lockets; bracelet and necklace snap tongues; any other joints, catches, or screws; and metallic parts completely and permanently encased in a nonmetallic covering.

(d) Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of an industry product of silver in combination with gold include joints, catches, screws, pin stems, pins of scarf pins, hat pins, etc., posts and separable backs of lapel buttons, springs, bracelet and necklace snap tongues, and metallic parts completely and permanently encased in a nonmetallic covering.

(e) Exemptions recognized in the industry and not to be considered in any assay for quality of a platinum industry product include springs, winding bars, sleeves, crown cores, mechanical joint pins, screws, rivets, dust bands, detachable movement rims, hat pin stems, and bracelet and necklace snap tongues.

Footnotes - Appendix to Part 23

^[38] Field pieces of lockets are those inner portions used as frames between the inside edges of the locket and the spaces for holding pictures. Bezels are the separable inner metal rings to hold the pictures in place.

^[39] Oxfords are a form of eyeglasses where a flat spring joins the two eye rims and the tension it exerts on the nose serves to hold the unit in place. Oxfords are also referred to as pince nez.

U.S. Code, Title 15, Chapter 8
FALSELY STAMPED GOLD OR SILVER OR GOODS MANUFACTURED THEREFROM

Contents:

- Sec. 291. Stamping with words "United States assay", etc., unlawful
- Sec. 292. Forfeiture
- Sec. 293. Penalty for infraction
- Sec. 294. Importation or transportation of falsely marked gold or silver ware prohibited
- Sec. 295. Standard of fineness of gold articles; deviation
- Sec. 296. Standard of fineness of silver articles; deviation
- Sec. 297. Stamping plated articles
- Sec. 298. Violations of law
- Sec. 299. Definitions
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Sec. 291. - Stamping with words "United States assay", etc., unlawful

It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, association, or corporation engaged in commerce among the several States, Territories, District of Columbia, and possessions of the United States, or with any foreign country, to stamp any gold, silver, or goods manufactured therefrom, and which are intended and used in such commerce, with the words "United States assay", or with any words, phrases, or devices calculated to convey the impression that the United States Government has certified to the fineness or quality of such gold or silver, or of the gold or silver contained in any of the goods manufactured therefrom. Each and every such stamp shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 292. - Forfeiture

Any gold, silver, or goods manufactured therefrom after February 21, 1905, bearing any of the stamps, words, phrases, or devices prohibited to be used under section 291 of this title, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to or from a Territory, the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 293. - Penalty for infraction

Every person, partnership, association, or corporation violating the provisions of sections 291 to 293 of this title, and every officer, director, or managing agent of such partnership, association, or corporation having knowledge of such violation and directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punished with a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 294. - Importation or transportation of falsely marked gold or silver ware prohibited

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, being a manufacturer of or wholesale or retail dealer in gold or silver jewelry or gold ware, silver goods or silverware, or for any officer, manager, director, or agent of such firm, corporation, or association to import or export or cause to be imported into or exported from the United States for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same, or to deposit or cause to be deposited in the United States mails for transmission thereby, or to deliver or cause to be delivered to any common carrier for transportation from one State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or to said District, in interstate commerce, or to transport or cause to be transported from one State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or from the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or to said District, in interstate commerce, any article of merchandise manufactured after June 13, 1907, and made in whole or in part of gold or silver, or any alloy of either of said metals, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or printed thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is

incased or inclosed, any mark or word indicating or designed or intended to indicate that the gold or silver or alloy of either of said metals in such article is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such gold, silver, or alloy, according to the standards and subject to the qualifications set forth in sections 295 and 296 of this title.

Sec. 295. - Standard of fineness of gold articles; deviation

In the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of gold or of any of its alloys so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered for transportation to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in section 294 of this title, the actual fineness of such gold or alloy shall not be less by more than three one-thousandth parts than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed: Provided, That in any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any article mentioned in this section, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article: Provided further, That, in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold or of its alloys contained in an article mentioned in this section, including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such gold, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than three one-thousandth parts, in the case of a watchcase or flatware, or than seven one-thousandth parts, in the case of any other such article, than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, it being intended that the standards of fineness and the tests or methods for ascertaining the same provided in this section for articles mentioned therein shall be concurrent and not alternative.

Sec. 296. - Standard of fineness of silver articles; deviation

In the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or any of its alloys so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered for transportation to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in section 294 of this title, the actual fineness of the silver or alloy thereof of which such article is wholly or partly composed shall not be less by more than four one-thousandth parts than the actual fineness indicated by any mark (other than the word "sterling" or the word "coin") stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed; and that no such article or tag, card, or label attached thereto, or box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed shall be marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or printed with the word "sterling" or "sterling silver" or any colorable imitation thereof, unless such article or parts thereof purporting to be silver contains nine hundred and twenty-five one-thousandth parts pure silver; and that no such article, tag, card, label, box, package, cover, or wrapper shall be marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or printed with the words "coin" or "coin silver" or colorable imitation thereof unless such article or parts thereof purporting to be silver contains nine hundred one-thousandth parts pure silver: Provided, That in the case of all such articles whose fineness is indicated by the word "sterling" or the word "coin" there shall be allowed a divergence in the fineness of four one-thousandth parts from the foregoing standards: Provided, That in any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any such article mentioned in this section according to the foregoing standards the part of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article: Provided further, That in the case of any article mentioned in this section, in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of silver or of its alloys contained in such article, including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such silver, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than ten one-thousandth parts than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or

inclosed, it being intended that the standards of fineness and the tests or methods for ascertaining the same provided in this section for articles mentioned therein shall be concurrent and not alternative.

Sec. 297. - Stamping plated articles

(a) Words "sterling" or "coin" forbidden

In the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of an inferior metal, having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plating, covering, or sheet composed of gold or silver, or of an alloy of either of said metals, and known in the market as rolled gold plate, gold plate, gold filled, silver plate, or gold or silver electroplate, or by any similar designation, so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in section 294 of this title, no such article, nor any tag, card, or label attached thereto, nor any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is encased or inclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless such word or mark be accompanied by other words, plainly indicating that such article or part thereof is made of rolled gold plate, gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, and no such article, nor any tag, card, or label attached thereto, nor any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with the word "sterling" or the word "coin", either alone or in conjunction with other words or marks.

(b) Identifying trademark

Whenever any person, firm, corporation, or association, being a manufacturer or dealer subject to section 294 of this title -

(1) applies or causes to be applied to any article of merchandise intended for sale or customarily sold as a complete product to consumers in any State, by stamping, branding, engraving, or otherwise, any quality mark or stamp indicating or purporting to indicate that such article is made in whole or in part of gold or silver or of an alloy of either such metal; or

(2) imports into any State any such article of merchandise bearing any such quality mark or stamp which indicates or purports to indicate that such article is made in whole or in part of gold or silver or of an alloy of either such metal,

Such person, firm, corporation, or association, before depositing any such article manufactured or imported after six months after the effective date of this Act in the United States mails, or causing such article to be so deposited, for transmission thereby, or delivering such article or causing such article to be delivered to any common carrier for transportation from one State to any other State, or transporting such article or causing such article to be transported from one State to any other State, shall -

(A) Apply or cause to be applied to that article a trademark of such persons, which has been duly registered or applied for registration under the laws of the United States within thirty days after an article bearing the trademark is placed in commerce or imported into the United States, or the name of such person; and

(B) if such article of merchandise is composed of two or more parts which are complete in themselves but which are not identical in quality, and any one of such parts bears such a quality mark or stamp, apply or cause to be applied to each other part of that article of merchandise a quality mark or stamp of like pattern and size disclosing the quality of that other part.

Each identifying trademark or name applied to any article of merchandise in compliance with clause (A) of this subsection shall be applied to that article by the same means as that used in applying the quality mark or stamp appearing thereon, in type or lettering at least as large as that used in such quality mark or stamp, and in a position as close as possible to that quality mark or stamp. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "State" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 298. - Violations of law

(a) Criminal prosecutions; penalties; jurisdiction

Each and every person, firm, corporation, or association, being a manufacturer of or a wholesale or retail dealer in gold or silver jewelry, gold ware, silver goods, or silverware, who or which shall knowingly violate

any of the provisions of sections 294 to 300 of this title, and every officer, manager, director, or managing agent of any such corporation or association having knowledge of such violation and directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation was committed or through which has been conducted the transportation of the article in respect to which such violation has been committed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

(b) Suits by competitors, customers, or subsequent purchasers for injunctive relief; damages and costs
Any competitor, customer, or competitor of a customer of any person in violation of section 294, 295, 296, or 297 of this title, or any subsequent purchaser of an article of merchandise which has been the subject of a violation of section 294, 295, 296, or 297 of this title, shall be entitled to injunctive relief restraining further violation of sections 294 to 300 of this title and may sue therefor in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover damages and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(c) Suits by jewelry trade associations for injunctive relief; damages and costs
Any duly organized and existing jewelry trade association shall be entitled to injunctive relief restraining any person in violation of section 294, 295, 296, or 297 of this title from further violation of sections 294 to 300 of this title and may sue therefor as the real party in interest in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and if successful shall recover the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. If the court determines that the action has been brought frivolously, for purposes of harassment, or in implementation of any scheme in restraint of trade, it may award punitive damages to the defendant.

(d) Award of costs to defendant
Any defendant against whom a civil action is brought under the provisions of sections 294 to 300 of this title shall be entitled to recover the cost of defending the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, in the event such action is terminated without a finding by the court that such defendant is or has been in violation of sections 294 to 300 of this title.

(e) Jurisdiction of civil actions
The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of any civil action arising under the provisions of sections 294 to 300 of this title.

Sec. 299. - Definitions

- (a)** The expression "article of merchandise" as used in sections 294 to 300 of this title shall signify any goods, wares, works of art, commodity, or other thing which may be lawfully kept or offered for sale.
- (b)** The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or any other form of business enterprise, capable of being in violation of sections 294 to 300 of this title.
- (c)** The term "jewelry trade association" means an organization, consisting primarily of persons actively engaged in the jewelry or a related business, the purposes and activities of which are primarily directed to the improvement of business conditions in the jewelry or related businesses.

Sec. 300. - Application of State laws

All articles of merchandise to which sections 294 to 300 of this title apply which shall have been transported into any State, Territory, District, or possession of the United States, and shall remain therein for use, sale, or storage, shall, upon arrival in such State, Territory, District, or possession, be subject to the operation of all the laws of such State, Territory, District, or possession of the United States to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles of merchandise had been produced in such State, Territory, District, or possession, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.