



A note to our customers...

We appreciate your efforts to help us all keep our children safe and are especially pleased that many of you have taken the time and trouble to contact us about the CPSC and CPSIA regulations. We want you to feel confident that our products meet the new lead and phthalate limits and other provisions required by the law.

As you know, Creative Images manufactures artwork in the U.S.A. under the brand name Art4Kids™ that is designed to decorate a child's room by hanging on the wall.

- **Our pictures are “wall hangings”.**
- Our pictures are not “toys”.
- Our pictures are not “child care articles”.
- Our pictures do not provide a choking hazard and cannot be placed in a child's mouth

**Accordingly, the CPSC regulations do not apply to our pictures.**

**The lamps in our Lamps4Kids™ line also comply.** Our lamp bases are powder coated here in the USA; the powder coat does not contain lead. In fact, we do not use lead-containing paint in any of our products including our wall art.

Further, our products are manufactured in St. Augustine, Florida of components purchased from domestic suppliers and consumer grade paints purchased at retail from outlets such as Lowe's and Home Depot. By law, none of these products can contain lead in quantities above the permissible levels.

**Summary: All products made by Creative Images meet the CPSA and CPSIA standards.**

We hope this provides you with an adequate information and thank you for purchasing Art4Kids™ and Lamps4Kids™ by Creative Images.

**Additional, background information is appended below.**

**Question: What furniture articles are exempt under CPSC regulations? Do the lead paint limits apply to furniture whether or not the furniture is intended for children?**

**Answer:** 16 C.F.R. § 1303.1 provides that the lead paint limits apply to toys and other articles intended for use by children, as well as furniture articles for consumer use that bear lead-containing paint. Furniture articles include, but are not limited to beds, bookcases, chairs, chests, tables, dressers, desks, pianos, console televisions, and sofas. However, **they do not include** appliances such as ranges, refrigerators, dishwashers, clothes washers and dryers, air conditioners, humidifiers and dehumidifiers; fixtures such as bathroom fixtures, built-in cabinets, chandeliers, windows, and doors; or household items such as window shades, venetian blinds, or **wall hangings** and draperies.

**Other FAQs:**

**Question: Do the advertising requirements of section 105 of the CPSIA apply to toys manufactured for children under three years old, in which there are no choking hazards?**

**Answer:** No. The advertising requirements apply to the same products whose packaging requires cautionary statements under sections 24(a) and (b) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA). Section 24(a) applies to toys or games that are intended for use by children from 3 to 6 years old and contain small parts.

**Question: What kind of products does the phthalates prohibition apply to?**

**Answer:** Three phthalates, DEHP, DBP, and BBP, have been permanently prohibited by Congress in concentration of more than 0.1% in “children’s toys” or “child care articles.” A “children’s toy” means a product intended for a child 12 years of age or younger for use when playing, and a “child care article” means a product that a child 3 and younger would use for sleeping, feeding, sucking or teething. Three additional phthalates, DINP, DIDP, and DnOP, have been prohibited pending further study and review by a group of outside experts and the Commission. This interim prohibition applies to child care articles or toys that can be placed in a child’s mouth or brought to the mouth and kept in the mouth so that it can be sucked or chewed that contains a concentration of more than 0.1% of the above phthalates.

**Question: How do I know whether a toy may be placed in a child’s mouth?**

**Answer:** Congress stated that the interim ban on DINP, DIDP, and DnOP applies only to children’s toys that can be placed in a child’s mouth. It provided the following definition of when a toy can be placed in a child’s mouth. “A toy can be placed in a child’s mouth if any part of the toy can actually be brought to the mouth and kept in the mouth by a child so that it can be sucked and chewed. If the toy can only be licked, it is not able to be placed in the mouth. By definition, if a toy or part of a toy in one dimension is smaller than 5 centimeters, it can be placed in the mouth.” Thus, any toy in a baby’s hand that can make it into the baby’s mouth to be sucked on, or chewed, is subject to the interim ban.

Clearly, Section 105 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 does apply to bedding, toys and similar items that can be “brought to the child’s mouth and kept in the mouth”... Our pictures and lamps are NOT one of these items.