



Zulily Vendor Compliance Manual

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Introduction and Purpose of Manual

At zulily, we work for Mom and expect that goods sold through our website meet or exceed Mom’s expectations, including size, color, workmanship, and value. We are committed to providing safe and compliant products to our customers. zulily prides itself on complying with global standards and regulations for every product sold on the website. This manual is intended to provide zulily vendors an overview of many of the requirements applicable to



products sold on our website. This Manual also identifies the specific procedures that must be followed in order to do business with zulily regardless of which party is identified as the importer of record.

This Manual is to be used for education and compliance and not intended to be a full and complete collection of product regulations. Under zulily's Vendor Terms and Conditions, it is the vendor's responsibility to comply with all international, federal, state, and local laws and regulations applicable to the vendor's product. At any time, zulily may ask for necessary documentation to ensure safe practices and quality management processes are in place. As standards and regulations within the consumer products industry are always changing, zulily expects its vendors to remain current on requirements that apply to the vendor's product category.

zulily values our vendors and appreciates your partnership in providing top quality goods to our customers. Any questions pertaining to product quality or this manual can be directed to compliance@zulily.com.

GENERAL US CUSTOMS REQUIREMENTS

Customs Information for International Vendors Selling in the United States

International vendors are required to provide the following documented information for each style to be sold on zulily.com.

- Gender for applicable products
- Size of product
- Age grading for children's products. Please note that age grading for infant apparel must be listed in months. zulily vendors must comply with the established guidelines for age grading as set by the CPSC which can be found here: https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/pdfs/blk_media_adg.pdf
- Garment construction for applicable products
- Knit or woven for textile products
- Material Content for textile products. Must be complete fabric composition (Fabric composition must equal 100% - e.g. 100% cotton or 95% cotton/5% spandex) See fiber content labeling section below.
- Manufacturer name and address of factory where item is produced
- Country of origin (must be same country as manufacturer address)
- Net weight of each product in kilograms (cannot be a per style average, i.e. all net weights cannot be the same value)
- Stitch count for knit garments only

Importer of Record Information

The Importer of Record (IOR) is the party responsible for clearing the goods through US customs. The IOR is negotiated as part of the terms of sale between the buyer and the shipper and should be confirmed prior to shipment.

FTC Labeling Requirements

Wearing apparel (not including footwear) is subject to labeling requirements, per FTC regulations. The below items must be on all labels, in English. Other languages may appear on the labels, as long as English is also included. The label must be conspicuous and durable enough to remain on the garment until delivered to the consumer and include the following information:

- Fiber content
- Country of Origin
- Manufacturer or Registered Identification Number (RN) of manufacturer

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All required information must be legible, conspicuous, and readily accessible to the customer, in letters of equal size. All of the required information must appear on at least one side of the label. All labeling information and requirements under the Federal Trade Commission can be found here: <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/threading-your-way-through-labeling-requirements-under-textile>

zulily Fur and Exotic Leather Policy

zulily doesn't sell products made from genuine fur except for the following:

- Shearling
- Calf hair
- Pony hair

zulily doesn't sell products made from exotic animal skin. Only leather from the following animals is allowed:

- Cow
- Pig
- Sheep
- Goat / Lamb
- Ostrich

Fur Labeling and Advertising

Genuine fur must be labeled and displayed online with the following information:

- The term "genuine"
- If the fur is natural, or painted, bleached, dyed etc.
- The name of the animal
- The origin country of the animal

Faux fur must be labeled as faux fur with the following information:

- Fiber Content
- Fur Requirements
- Country of Origin
- Manufacturer or Registered Identification Number (RN)

FEDERAL REGULATORY TESTING REQUIREMENTS SECTION

General Products (US)

Third Party Testing Requirements & Verification

It is the vendor's responsibility to have third party testing on file from a Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) accredited laboratory and conducted within the last calendar year. For a list of CPSC accredited labs, see here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/cgi-bin/labsearch/>. zulily may, in its discretion, request this information prior to shipment and it must be readily available within 24 hours. zulily currently partners with Intertek Testing Services to provide discounted rates and services. More information including pricing, test request forms, and testing protocols can be found on the zulily vendor portal.



Reasonable Testing Program (RTP)

zulily defines a reasonable testing program in accordance with the guidelines furnished by the CPSC. Vendors and manufacturers should have a “high degree of assurance” that any general use, non-children’s product on zulily complies with applicable safety standards. An RTP should be in writing and agreed upon by all decision making parties within the vendor or manufacturer. It should include material change tracking, component testing, and periodic testing as part of the finished goods or production testing plan. Record keeping is an important aspect of an RTP, as zulily may ask for documents to be furnished at any time. You can find the zulily “Material Change Tracking Form” on the Vendor Portal, in the “Documents” and “Compliance” section. This form should be completed any time a material change or process in product development occurs, in accordance to the rules garnished by the CPSC under the RTP program. More information on a reasonable testing program can be found here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Testing-Certification/General-Use-Products-Certification-and-Testing/>.

Federal Hazardous Substances Act

The FHSA under the CPSC requires “hazardous household products” to bear labeling that alerts consumers to the potential hazards that those products present and that tells them what they need to do to protect themselves and their children from those hazards.” All zulily products must comply. Definitions as listed by the CPSC and labeling information can be found here:

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/FHSA-Requirements/>

Small Batch Manufacturers (CPSC)

zulily recognizes small batch manufacturers that are registered with the Consumer Product Safety Commission. However, in order to do business with zulily, all suppliers must adhere to all domestic federal and state legal requirements applicable to the product they are selling with zulily, regardless of whether it is a children’s or adult product. For more information on the small batch manufacturer program as outlined by the CPSC, please visit their website here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/smallbatch>

Flammable Fabrics Act

The purpose of the Flammable Fabrics Act, 16 CFR 1610, is to keep dangerously flammable textiles and garments made of these textiles out of commerce. The standard provides methods of testing the flammability of clothing and textiles intended to be used for clothing by classifying fabrics into three flammability classes based on speed of burning. This minimum standard specifies that Class 3 textiles, the most dangerously flammable fabrics, are unsuitable for use in clothing because of their rapid and intense burning. Wearing apparel includes any costume or article of clothing that people wear. The Act applies to all textiles used in adult and children’s wearing apparel. For more information, please visit: https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/pdfs/blk_pdf_ffa.pdf

Quilted/Filled Apparel Law Label

Applicable to both adult and children’s items, under the law label requirement, the State of Utah requires the manufacturers of quilted and filled clothing such as gloves, hats, coats, slippers, ski bibs and “after-ski booties” to obtain a license for their products prior to offering them for sale in the State. A Uniform Registration Number (URN) is not required; manufacturers may provide their Registration Number, Wool Products Label or company name when registering. Further information may be found at: <https://ag.utah.gov/businesses/regulatory-services/bedding-upholstered-furniture-and-quilted-clothing-program/>

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Down & Feather Labeling & Claims:

Under the FTC Act, advertising claims about feather and down products must be truthful, non-deceptive, and substantiated. Some states also have their own laws that deal specifically with feather and down products. There are labeling, cleanliness, and content verification claims that are necessary when any products are made with feather and down. zulily vendors must be compliant with all IABFLO, FTC, and state laws pertaining to down and feather requirements. More information on down & feather labeling can be found here: <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/down-but-not-out-advertising-labeling-feather-down-0> More information about labeling can be found here: <http://iabflo.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Uniform-Law-Labels-Down-and-Feathers1.pdf>

STATE REGULATORY TESTING REQUIREMENTS SECTION

General Products (US)

Proposition 65

All zulily vendors must comply with the requirements under Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) administers the Proposition 65 program. Businesses are required to provide a "clear and reasonable" warning before knowingly and intentionally exposing anyone to a listed chemical, unless the business can show that the anticipated exposure level will not pose a significant risk of cancer or is significantly below levels observed to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm via third party testing. More Information: <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65> and <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/businesses-and-proposition-65>

Vendors obligation to report products requiring proposition 65 warnings must be in accordance with zulily terms and conditions.

FEDERAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS (US)

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA)- Mandatory Testing

Finalized and enforced since 2009, as a follow up to the Children's Safe Products Act, this consumer product safety law created by the CPSC addresses safety and third party testing and certification on lead, phthalates, toys, durable infant or toddler products, tracking labels, imported goods, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). The CPSIA defines the term "children's product" as previously referenced above as "a consumer product designed or intended primarily for children 12 years of age or younger," and generally requires that they:

"Comply with all applicable children's product safety rules; Be tested for compliance by a CPSC-accepted accredited laboratory, unless subject to an exception; Have a written Children's Product Certificate that provides evidence of the product's compliance; and have permanent tracking information affixed to the product and its packaging where practicable. The CPSIA also requires domestic manufacturers or importers of non-children's products to issue a General Certificate of Conformity (GCC). These GCC's apply to products subject to a consumer product safety rule or any similar CPSC rule, ban, standard or regulation enforced by the Commission. Finally, the CPSIA lists special requirements in Section 104 for certain durable infant and toddler products, including cribs."

zulily requires that all vendors and manufacturers comply with the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act. The CPSC has created a very user friendly guide to advise on whether the Act is applicable to a particular product, and what steps need to be taken in order to be compliant. This can be found here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/>.

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Children's Product Certificates (CPCs)

Federal law requires that every children's product subject to a federal consumer product safety requirement be tested by a CPSC-accredited laboratory to ensure compliance. With that, a children's product certificate must be created and kept on file by zulily vendors, and upon request must be provided prior to shipping or PO issuance. For more information on CPCs, please visit: <http://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Testing-Certification/Childrens-Product-Certificate-CPC/>.

For more information on what should be included on the CPC and third party testing, please visit: <http://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Testing-Certification/Lab-Accreditation/Rules-Requiring-Third-Party-Testing/>.

zulily has a template available on the Vendor Portal that should be used for all children's products. This can be found as mentioned in the Cal Prop 65 section, under the "More" tab, and then "Documents," and then click the "Compliance" tab. The template is an excel document as pictured here. If you utilize Intertek, zulily's third party testing provider, a CPC will automatically be issued for you when you check the CPSIA testing checkbox on the test request form.

Lead Testing

zulily vendors must be compliant with lead limit levels and third party testing for both total lead content and lead in paint requirements as outlined by the CPSC, under The CPSIA. The lead limit levels as well as where to find more information can be found here:

Total Lead Content: 100ppm max

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Lead/Total-Lead-Content/>.

Lead in Paint: 90ppm max

<http://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Lead/Lead-in-Paint/>.

Phthalates Testing

Phthalates are a group of chemicals that are used in plastics to make them soft and flexible. Phthalates are used in common household products including personal care items, cosmetic, automotive, and building products, as well as food and beverage packaging, and soft plastic toys for pets and children

The list below outlines the 6 chemicals that are banned in children's products and children's articles.

- Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
- Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)
- Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)
- Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)

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Apparel Children's Product Certificate (CPC)			
Vendor Name			
Date of Issue			
Small Batch Registry Number (if applicable)			
This CPC covers the following style(s):			
Consumer Product Safety Rule (check all that apply)			
	Test Report Number	Test Location (city and country)	Testing Date (month and year)
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammability - General Wearing Apparel (BCFR100) (if exempt state exempt and provide reason)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead in Surface Coating (BCFR100)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead in Substrate / total lead (CPSIA 80)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Parts (BCFR100) (5A, 5B, 601)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp Edges/Points (BCFR100) (40) (BCFR100) (40)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Phthalates in Children's Products (CPSIA 80)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammability - Children's Sleepwear (BCFR100) (40)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)			
CPSC Accredited Testing Facility (if multiple testing facilities, list each)			
Name		Name	
Street Address		Street Address	
City, Country		City, Country	
Telephone		Telephone	



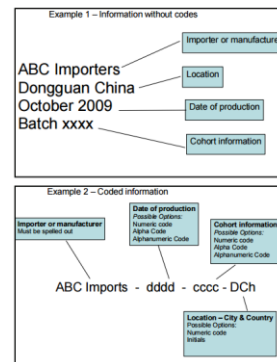
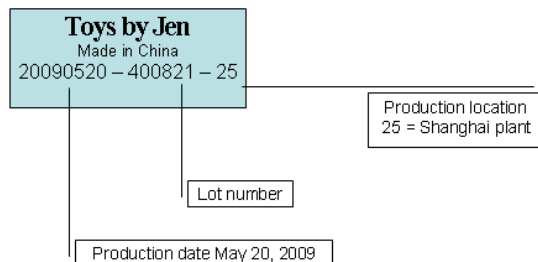
- Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP)
- Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP)

More information can be found here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Phthalates-Information/>.

Tracking Labels

Products being sold on zulily that are designed or intended to be used by children age 12 or younger must have “distinguishing permanent marks (generally referred to as ‘tracking labels’) that are affixed to the product and its packaging and provide certain identifying information.” Goods should be labeled prior to shipping. This requirement is in addition to the FTC labeling requirements. More information on what should be on the label, and the legal label requirement can be found here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/tracking-label/>

Tracking Label Examples:



Federal Toy Safety Standard (ASTM F963 Requirements)

Third party testing and certification is required for all toys intended for children 12 years of age and younger in accordance with the Toy Safety Standard and ASTM F963 requirements being sold on zulily. This is a comprehensive standard that addresses numerous hazards that have been identified with toy products. Each section within the toy standard apply to different types of toys and only certain sections of the standard require third party testing. More information can be found here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Toy-Safety/ASTM-F-963-11-Chart/>

Items Requiring Third Party Testing Under ASTM F963, from the CPSC Website:

- Surface Coating Materials - Soluble Test for Metals
- Toy Substrate Materials
- Cleanliness of Liquids, Pastes, Putties, Gels, and Powders (except for cosmetics and tests on formulations used to prevent microbial degradation)
- Stuffing Materials
- Sound Producing Toys
- Small Objects (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)
- Accessible Edges (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)

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- Projections
- Accessible Points (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)
- Wires or Rods
- Nails and Fasteners
- Plastic Film
- Folding Mechanisms and Hinges
- Cords, Straps, and Elastics
- Stability and Overload Requirements
- Confined Spaces
- Wheels, Tires, and Axles
- Holes, Clearances, and Accessibility of Mechanisms
- Simulated Protective Devices (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)
- Pacifiers with Rubber Nipples/Nitrosamine Test
- Toy Pacifiers
- Projectile Toys
- Teethers and Teething Toys
- Rattles with Nearly Spherical, Hemispherical, or Circular Flared Ends
- Squeeze Toys
- Battery-Operated Toys (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)
- Toys Intended to Be Attached to a Crib or Playpen (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)
- Stuffed and Beanbag-Type Toys
- Toy Gun Marking
- Certain Toys with Spherical Ends
- Pompoms
- Hemispheric-Shaped Objects
- Yo-Yo/Elastic Tether Toys
- Magnets (except labeling and/or instructional literature requirements)
- Jaw Entrapment in Handles and Steering Wheels

Drawstrings

ASTM F-1816 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Drawstrings on Children's Upper Outerwear

Under ASTM F1816-97 states, "drawstrings at the hood and neck area of children's upper outerwear in sizes 2T to 12 (or the equivalent) are prohibited. In addition, the length of drawstrings at the waist and bottom of children's upper outerwear in sizes 2T to 16 (or the equivalent) has been limited to 3 inches outside the drawstring channel when the garment is expanded to its fullest width; such garments must be free of toggles, knots, and other attachments at the free ends of drawstrings. If a waist or bottom drawstring in upper outerwear sizes 2T to 16 (or the equivalent) is one continuous string, it must be bar tacked (i.e., stitched through to prevent the drawstring from being pulled through its channel)."

More information and guidelines can be found here: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Drawstrings-in-Childrens-Upper-Outerwear/Frequently-Asked-Questions-FAQs/> .



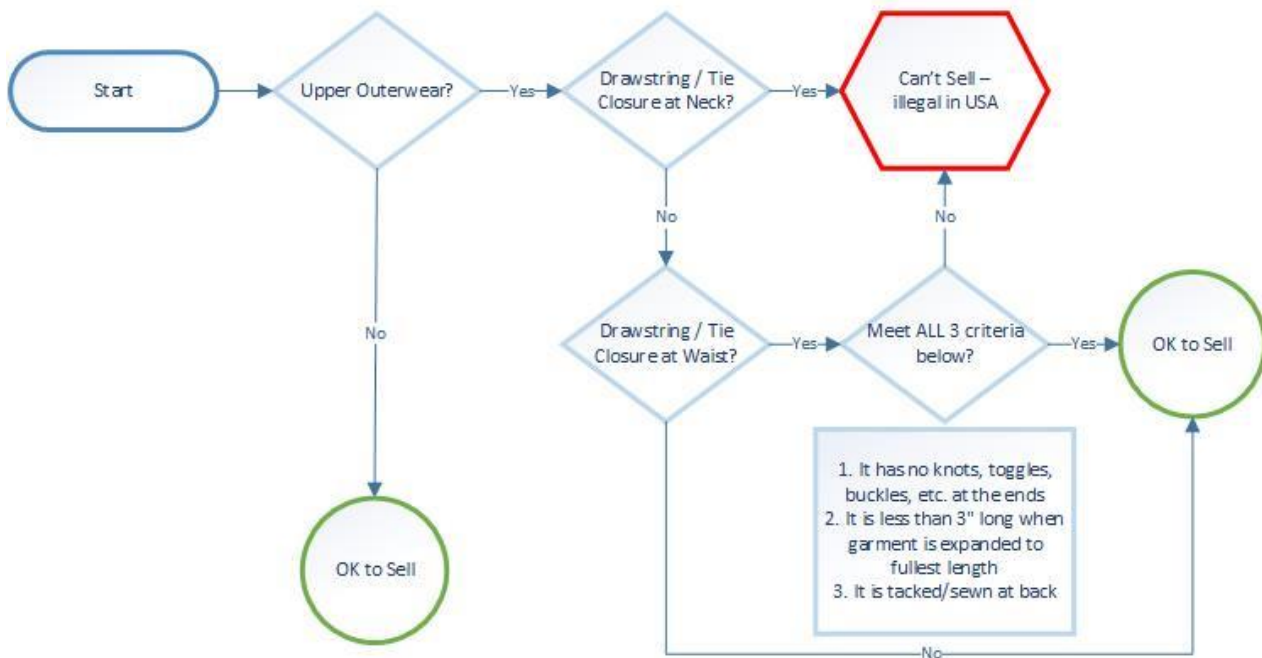
Can I Sell This?

Drawstrings & Tie Closures on Upper Outerwear for Children

Drawstrings = a cord, ribbon, string, etc. that passes through a channel

Tie Closure = a cord, ribbon, string, etc. that is sewn onto a garment but doesn't pass through a channel

Upper Outerwear = coat, hoodie, sweatshirt, jacket, windbreaker, ski jacket, track jacket, yoga jacket, sweater, cape



Children's Sleepwear Flammability Standard

Under the Children's Sleepwear Flammability Standard, 16 CFR 1615 and 1616, regulations have been set to ensure fire safety around children's pajamas and tight fitting clothing from sizes 9 months to 14 years. Garments for children under size 9 months, and over size 14 must meet 16 CFR 1610 for wearing apparel flammability as referenced below. All sleepwear sold on zulily for children must pass this requirement and be tested by a third party testing provider. Vendors must maintain test reports and make them readily available to zulily upon request. More information on the requirements can be found here: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Childrens-Sleepwear-Regulations>

Crib Mattress Flammability Standard

International Sleep Products Association (ISPA) in conjunction with the CPSC led an effort by crib mattress manufacturers to establish a new crib mattress safety standard. The standard requires that crib mattresses include a label with safety warnings about proper fit within a crib and warnings to help prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). ASTM F2933 – 13 is the standard, and vendors can work with third party testing providers to obtain more information, or visit the ASTM website here: <http://www.astm.org/Standards/F2933.htm> More information on mattress flammability standards can be found here: <http://www.sleepproducts.org/advocacy/federal-mattress-regulations/> .

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Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Jewelry Products (US)

FTC Requirements - Jewelry

The Federal Trade Commission's (FTC's) Jewelry Guides offer specific information on how to describe jewelry products truthfully and how to disclose material information to consumers. Please review the below guides to ensure products and information being supplied to zulily are truthful and can be substantiated through a chain of custody or third party testing. More information can be found: <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/loupe-advertising-diamonds-gemstones-pearls>

For information on California Prop 65, Lead, & Cadmium please ([Link for lead](#)) ([link for cadmium](#))

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Health & Beauty (US)

FDA Cosmetics Labeling Guide

The cosmetics sold by zulily, whether manufactured here or imported from abroad, must comply with the labeling requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling (FP&L) Act, and the regulations published by the Food and Drug Administration under the Authority of these two laws. All FDA labeling regulations for cosmetics can be found here: [FDA Cosmetics Labeling Guide](#)

Prohibited & Restricted Ingredients- FDA

Per the FDA it is against the law to use “any ingredient that makes a cosmetic harmful when used as intended.”

The FDA has regulations that ban the use of the following ingredients in cosmetics:

- Bithionol (21 CFR 700.11)
- Chlorofluorocarbon propellants (21 CFR 700.23)
- Chloroform (21 CFR 700.18)
- Halogenated salicylanilides (di-, tri-, metabromsalan and tetrachlorosalicylanilide (21 CFR 700.15)
- Hexachlorophene (21 CFR 250.250)
- Mercury compounds (21 CFR 700.13)
- Methylene chloride (21 CFR 700.19)
- Prohibited cattle materials (21 CFR 700.27)
- Sunscreens in cosmetics (21 CFR 700.35)
- Vinyl chloride (21 CFR 700.14)
- Zirconium-containing complexes (21 CFR 700.16)

For a more detailed explanation, please visit:

<http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/GuidanceRegulation/LawsRegulations/ucm127406.htm>

Good Manufacturing Practice Regulations (GMP)

Any food or cosmetics sold in the US must be manufactured in a facility that follows Good Manufacturing Practices as mandated by the FDA. Good Manufacturing Practices ensure safe and sanitary facilities for the production of cosmetics and food sold in the US. The checklist of all GMP criteria can be found here: [Good Manufacturing Practices Checklist](#)

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Food Contact (US)

Products intended for use in contact with food, or likely to hold food, including plastic and paper items, must comply with applicable Food and Drug Administration requirements. These include proper identification of certain

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components, such as polymers, as well as test reports or letters of compliance demonstrating the use of food grade materials for food contact items containing PVC, PETG, ABS, SAN, Styrene Block Polymers or Polyester Elastomers. For more information, see here: <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-ingredients-packaging/packaging-food-contact-substances-fcs>.

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Nutritional Supplements

Food items, including dietary supplements and related products, must be labeled and marketed in full compliance with all applicable FDA and FTC requirements. Important compliance areas for these products include labeling, advertising/marketing, and claims made regarding the products and what they will/can do for a consumer. Manufacturers must ensure accurate communication and disclosure to consumers not only with respect to product benefits, but also regarding potential risks to consumers. If a product is not intended for users who are under 18 years old, who are pregnant, or who have other conditions such restrictions must be indicated on the product label. Further, you must specifically notify us in writing prior any sale to zulily, of any applicable product expiration dates. **zulily does not sell or store prescription drugs.** For more information: <http://www.fda.gov/Food/DietarySupplements/>.

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Electrical Items (US)

Energy Efficient Lighting Labeling-FCC:

The Energy Labeling Rule requires light bulb manufacturers to give consumers key information in an easy-to-read format. It gives shoppers the information they need to buy the most energy-efficient bulb to meet their lighting needs. The label includes a bulb's brightness, energy cost, life, light appearance, and wattage. In addition, the principal display panel on the front of packaging focuses on lumens, a measure of brightness, rather than on watts, a measure of the amount of energy used, and includes the estimated yearly energy cost for each bulb. Bulbs themselves also feature lumens, and in the case of CFLs, a mercury disclosure. See 16 CFR § 305.2 and § 305.3 and more information here: <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/ftc-lighting-facts-label-questions-answers-manufacturers>.

Electronic Product Safety

All electronic **plug-in** products being sold to zulily must meet appropriate UL safety requirements tested through a National Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL). For a list of NRTL laboratories under OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) please visit: <https://www.osha.gov/dts/otpc/nrtl/nrtllist.html>

Product safety directory for listed products:

Intertek (ETL) = [http://etlwhidirectory.etlsemko.com/WebClients/ITS/DLP/products.nsf/\\$\\$Search?OpenForm](http://etlwhidirectory.etlsemko.com/WebClients/ITS/DLP/products.nsf/$$Search?OpenForm)

Underwriters (UL) = http://database.ul.com/cgi-bin/XYV/template/LISEXT/1FRAME/index.html?utm_source=ulcom&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=database

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Art Materials (US)

Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act (LHAMA)

Art materials for consumers of all ages as well as materials intended for children 12 years of age or younger, must comply with a number of requirements under federal law. All formulations must be evaluated by a toxicologist via third party testing for their potential to cause adverse chronic health effects. For more detailed information and requirements please visit: <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/Art-Materials/>

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The CPSC has a detailed arts & craft's safety guide for this product category, please see here:

<https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/5015.pdf>

Standard Practice for Labeling Art Materials: ASTM D-4236

A chronic hazard review must be done by a certified toxicologist and reviewed against safety standard, ASTM D-4236. Product labeling must be consistent with the results of the review according to the FHSA. There are certain exemptions described in the CPSC's Art and Craft Safety Guide. More information can be found here:

<http://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/FHSA-Requirements/>

For information on the ASTM standard, please visit here: <http://www.astm.org/Standards/D4236.htm>

In addition to the above LHAMA requirements, these products also must pass the same limit on lead in paint, as per children's product requirements under CPSIA, CPSA, and Cal Prop 65. This product category must also comply with CPSIA third party testing and certification under a Reasonable Testing Program as mentioned above. [Click here.](#)

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Medical Devices (US)

Medical Device Listing

Manufacturers must register their devices with the FDA. Establishments required to list their devices include:

- Manufacturers
- Contract manufacturers that commercially distribute the device
- Contract sterilizers that commercially distribute the device
- Re-packagers and re-labelers
- Specification developers
- Re-processors single-use devices
- Remanufacturer
- Manufacturers of accessories and components sold directly to the end user
- U.S. manufacturers of "export only" devices

Medical Device Labeling Provisions

Per the FDA, the label of a device in package form shall specify conspicuously the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor. Additional FDA regulations regarding required labeling can be found on the FDA Device Labeling webpage.

<http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/DeviceLabeling/ucm2005422.htm>

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Pet Toys

zulily requires that any pet toys comply with the Federal Toy Safety Standard, ASTM F963 as they have perceivable play value if found by a child. See above requirements. [Click here.](#)

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Pet Food

There is no requirement that pet food products have pre-market approval by the FDA. However, FDA ensures that the ingredients used in pet food are safe and have an appropriate function in the pet food. Many ingredients such as meat, poultry, and grains are considered safe and do not require pre-market approval. Other substances such as sources of minerals, vitamins or other nutrients, flavorings, preservatives, or processing aids may be generally

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recognized as safe (GRAS) for an intended use (21 CFR 582 and 584) or must have approval as food additives (21 CFR 570, 571 and 573). More information can be found here: <https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/animal-food-feeds/pet-food>

Pet Food Labeling

Pet food labeling is regulated at two levels. The current FDA regulations require proper identification of the product, net quantity statement, name and place of business of the manufacturer or distributor, and proper listing of all the ingredients in the product in order from most to least, based on weight. Some states also enforce their own labeling regulations. Many of these regulations are based on a model provided by the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO). For more information about AAFCO, please visit www.aafco.org. For more information about labeling requirements. The FDA also reviews specific claims on pet food, such as “maintains urinary tract health,” “low magnesium,” and “hairball control.” on the CVM portion of the FDA internet site here:

<http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/GuidanceComplianceEnforcement/GuidanceforIndustry/ucm053415.htm> .

Product Safety Requirements Applicable to Household Cleaning Supplies

General Purpose Disinfectants (EPA)

Antimicrobial pesticides used on inanimate surfaces, such as disinfectants and sanitizers, are subject to the EPA pesticide regulations and must be registered. Please see more information from the EPA here:

<https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/pesticides-must-be-registered-epa> .

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The Toxic Substances Control Act addresses the manufacturing, processing, distribution, use, and disposal of commercial and industrial chemicals. The Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) establishes pollution prevention as the national policy for controlling industrial pollution at its source. TSCA addresses the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, radon, and lead-based paint. Products covered by the acts include, but are not limited to, household cleaning products, air fresheners and deodorizers, floor and furniture polish, dishwashing soap, drain cleaners, laundry detergent and dryer sheets, epoxies, paints or stains. For more information on TSCA please visit the EPA site here:

<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act> .

General Packaging Requirements (US)

Model Toxics in Packaging

The Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH) was established by the Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG) in 1992 to assist states that adopted the CONEG-developed Model Toxics in Packaging Legislation. Currently adopted by 19 states, this legislation requires reductions in the amount of four heavy metals (specifically, mercury, lead, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium) in packaging and packaging components sold or distributed in those 19 states. The goal is to phase out the use and presence of these four metals, require certificates of compliance and allow for certain exemptions (which must be approved by the individual states.) The legislation prohibits the intentional introduction of the four heavy metals during manufacturing or distribution. Further, manufacturers and distributors of packaging or packaging materials are required to reduce the sum of the concentration levels of incidentally introduced lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium to 100 parts per million or less. Legislation can be found here, and all packaging utilized in zulily products must comply: <http://toxicsinpackaging.org/model-legislation/model/> .

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Fair Packaging & Labeling Act (FPLA)

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA or Act) directs the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration to issue regulations requiring that all "consumer commodities" be labeled to disclose net contents, identity of commodity, and name and place of business of the product's manufacturer, packer, or distributor. For the specifics, please visit: <https://www.ftc.gov/enforcement/rules/rulemaking-regulatory-reform-proceedings/fair-packaging-labeling-act>.

Addendum: Product Safety Requirements for Children's Products

The following information applies to international vendors incorporated outside the United States selling children's products, whether serving as the Importer of Record (IOR) or using zulily as the IOR.

There are a number of federal laws and regulations that, as an international entity, you will need to comply with in order to sell products within the United States. We ask that you become versed with these regulations to make your selling process run as smoothly as possible. Here at zulily, we audit all children's products to make sure these laws and regulations are followed at all times. The information below lists zulily's requirements in accordance with the Consumer Product Safety Commission ([CPSC](#)). Please read through these requirements thoroughly:

Required for audit:

- Children's Product Certificate for each vendor SKU / style
- 3rd party test reports
- Proof of Children Tracking Labels (*upon request*)
- A minimum of 5 production samples per season

Guidelines Checklist:

1. Children's Product Certificate (CPC)
 - ☐ One CPC per vendor SKU / style
 - ☐ Must be completely and accurately filled out
 - ☐ All testing exemptions must include valid reason
 - ☐ CPC date of manufacture can't conflict with test date
 - ☐ CPC validity based on 3rd party testing date
 - ☐ Importer of record name and contact information must be accurate
2. 3rd Party Test Report
 - ☐ If applicable to a product, testing must include: (*This is not a comprehensive list of all your regulatory obligations under the CPSC. However, it's meant to provide you with an understanding of zulily's requirements*)



Children products ONLY	Flammability 16CFR 1610 (if exempt provide reason on CPC)	Lead in Surface Coating 16CFR 1303 (per component)	Lead in Substrate/ Total Lead CPSIA 101	Small Parts 16CFR 1500.50-53/1501	Children Flammability Sleepwear 16CFR1615 & 16CFR1616	ASTM F963	Phthalates	ASTM Standard
APPAREL	X	X	X	Required for ages under 3				
SLEEPWEAR	X	X	X	X	X		X	
HARDLINES		X	X	X				
FOOTWEAR		X	X	Required for ages under 3				
TOYS						X	X	
BABY GEAR		X	X	X			X	X
Bedding	X	X	X	X				

- ☐ Must be issued by CPSC accredited lab
- ☐ Valid only for one year from date issued
- ☐ Testing must be completed for each style unless vendor has been approved for component part testing by zulily compliance department
 - i. Reports that list styles are valid for that style /SKU only
 - ii. Reports that list components are valid for component listed only
 - iii. Testing must include each color of screen print
- ☐ The style/ SKU numbers on test reports must match the information provided to zulily upon SKU setup
 - i. Reports failing to list style/ SKU number previously provided will be denied unless:
 1. The report contains an image of the tested product including all tested components
 2. The style / SKU number listed on the CPC must match information given at SKU setup

3. Tracking Labels

- ☐ Images of the tracking label on at least two different samples must be submitted.
- ☐ ALL tracking labels must contain certain basic information, including:
 - i. Manufacturer or private labeler name;
 - ii. Location and date of production of the product;



- iii. Detailed information on the manufacturing process, such as a batch or run number, or other identifying characteristics; and
- iv. Any other information to facilitate ascertaining the specific source of the product.
- ☐ For more information, visit <https://www.cpsc.gov/business--manufacturing/business-education/tracking-label/>
- 4. Component Certification
 - ☐ YKK and Scovill certificates may be accepted in lieu of testing if they are on company letterhead and specify components covered and are dated within the past year
 - ☐ Certifications from outside organizations, such as Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) and Oeko-Tex, will not be accepted in lieu of testing
- 5. Vendor Samples
 - ☐ A minimum of 5 production samples per vendor per season will be required for review by zulily compliance
- 6. Additional Documentation
 - ☐ Direct import vendors are required to provide or sign a statement of Reasonable Testing Program
 - ☐ Vendor is subject to workplace conditions assessment factory audit by independent third party.
 - ☐ A certificate of attestation is required if vendor is seeking to validate CPC's with testing older than a year
- 7. Intertek
 - ☐ zulily's preferred CPSC accredited 3rd party testing partner is Intertek

While 3rd party testing can be done with any CPSC-accepted lab (a list can be found [here](#)), we have a relationship with Intertek, which includes discounted testing packages for all tests we require. For any testing item not listed on the zulily test package, Intertek will offer a 30% discount on their prevalent toys, chemicals, hardlines, and textile testing price list. For more information, you can reach out to our Intertek account manager Rajath Kumar (rajath.kumar@intertek.com). For efficiency, work with the lab to bundle and complete component testing when applicable. We look forward to working with you and answering any questions you may have about our process. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us at compliance@zulily.com

More information can be found in the links below:

Consumer Product Safety Commission: <https://www.cpsc.gov>

Children's Product Definitions and Guidance from CPSC: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/childrens-products>

3rd party testing labs accepted by the CPSC: <https://www.cpsc.gov/cgi-bin/labsearch/Default.aspx>

Regulations, Laws, and Standards: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards>

Children's Product Certificate: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Testing-Certification/Childrens-Product-Certificate-CPC>

Small Batch Manufacturer Information: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Small-Business-Resources/Small-Batch-Manufacturers-and-Third-Party->

Intertek: <http://www.intertek.com>

Tracking Label Requirement: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/tracking-label>

