

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

CPSC Overview



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Pacific**

This presentation was prepared by CPSC staff, has not been reviewed or approved by, and may not reflect the views of, the Commission.



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

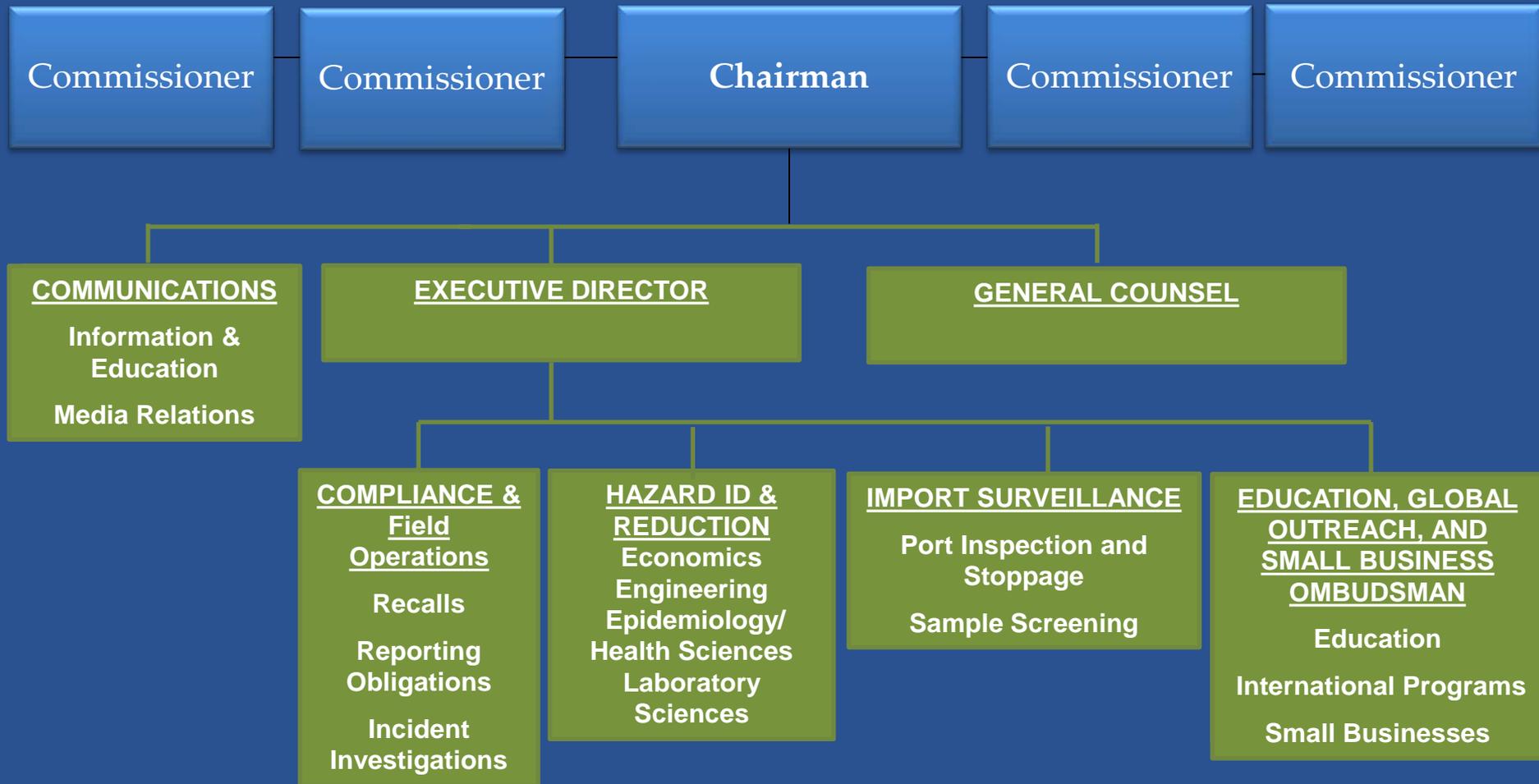
- An independent federal agency
- Established in May 1973
- Responsible for consumer product safety functions of the federal government
- Five Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate

Mission



Protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, regulation, and enforcement.

CPSC Organization*



*This is a simplified functional organization chart that does not include many key support groups within the CPSC, including Administration, Human Resources, Information Services, Budget, Planning, Inspector General, Equal Employment, Office of the Secretary, and Congressional Affairs.

U.S. Estimated Annual Losses Associated with Consumer Products

**34,500
Deaths**

**36 Million
Injuries**

**\$900 Billion
in Societal
Costs**

Consumer Product

“... any article, or component part thereof, produced or distributed (i) for sale to a consumer for use in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, in recreation, or otherwise, or (ii) for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, in recreation, or otherwise...”¹



¹ Section 3(a)(5) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2052 (a)(5)

Consumer Products EXCLUDED from CPSC Jurisdiction

“... any article which is not customarily produced or distributed for sale to, or use or consumption by, or enjoyment of, a consumer...”²

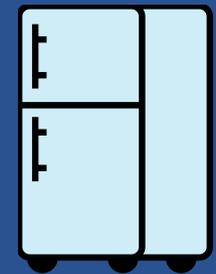
- Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, firearms and explosives (BATFE)
- Motor vehicles and equipment (NHTSA)
- Pesticides (EPA)
- Aircraft (FAA)
- Boats (Coast Guard)
- Food and drugs (USDA and FDA)
- Occupational products (OSHA)
- Fixed-site amusement park rides (State jurisdiction)



²Section 3(a)(5)(A) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2052 (a)(5)(A)

Laws that Give CPSC Authority Over Consumer Products, Foreign and Domestic

- Consumer Product Safety Act*
- Federal Hazardous Substances Act*
- Flammable Fabrics Act
- Poison Prevention Packaging Act
- Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act
- Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act
- Refrigerator Safety Act



*Amended by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008

How CPSC Prevents Injuries and Deaths

Regulations

Voluntary
Standards

Identifies,
monitors,
analyzes trends

Conducts risk
assessments

Conducts
research

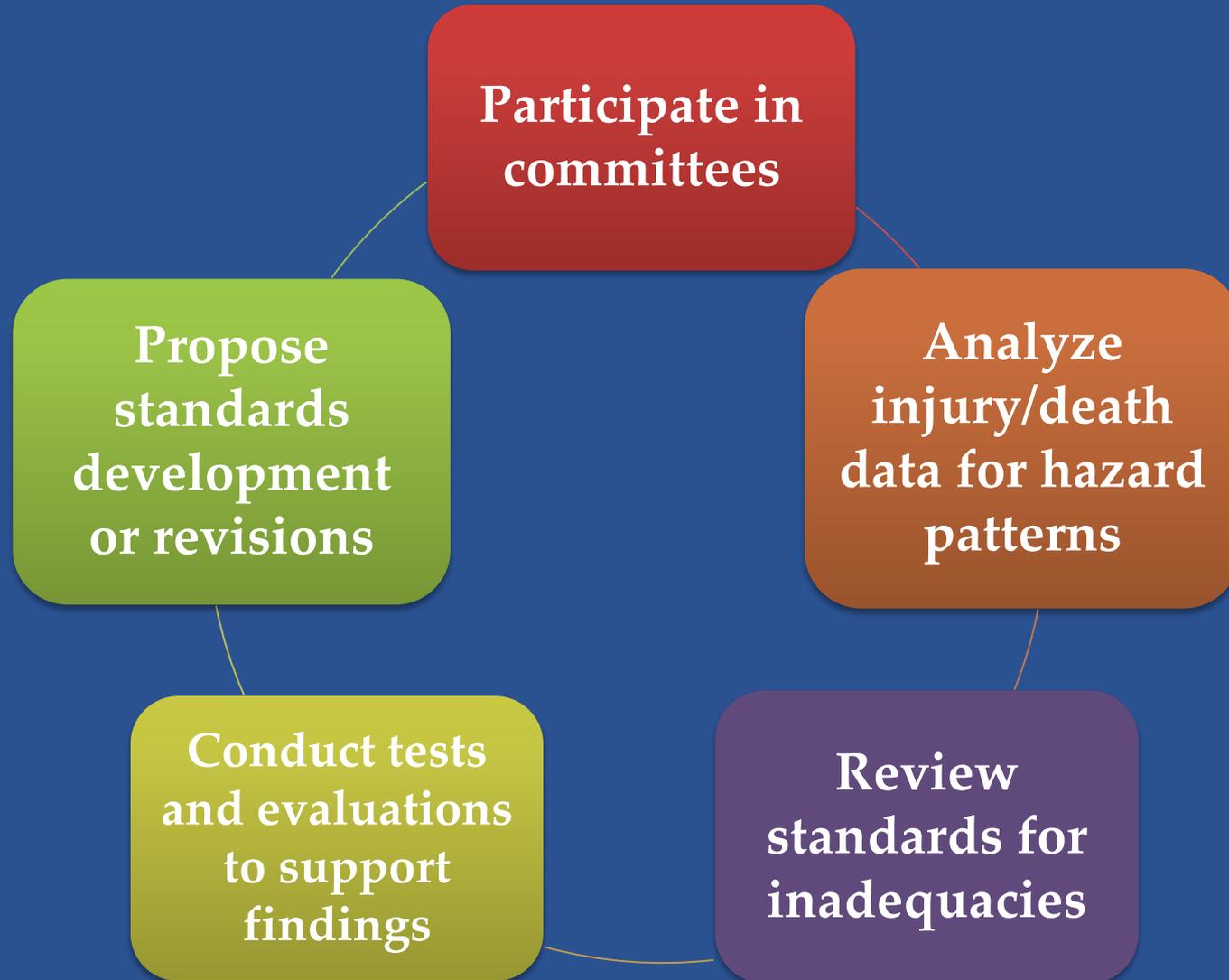
Educates on
manufacturing
for safety

Educates on safe
use

Surveillance:
retail, Internet,
ports

Investigations,
Recalls,
Compliance

CPSC Voluntary Standards Monitoring



CPSC staff does not vote.

Voluntary Standards Development

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

- Oversees the creation, promulgation and use of thousands of norms and guidelines that directly impact businesses in nearly every sector.
- Actively engaged in accrediting programs that assess conformance to standards.



ASTM International

- Children's Products
- Recreational Products



Voluntary Standards and Recalls

In some cases, failure to comply with a consensus voluntary standard indicates to the CPSC that a product is defective and has a substantial hazard.

Example: These lights do not meet the industry consensus voluntary standard. They can overheat and pose a fire and shock risk.

CPSC can seek a recall.



Technical Regulations

Regulatory process can be started by vote of the Commission or by a petition from an interested party

CPSC statutes specify that voluntary standards should be relied upon whenever possible. A regulation may be issued if:

the current voluntary standards does not adequately reduce the risk

or

there is not substantial compliance.

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- Certification – whether self-certification or third party - must accompany product or product shipment and must be available to CPSC and U.S. Customs on request
- Violation can result in civil and criminal penalties
- U.S. government can order product destroyed if it violates CPSC requirements
- Lab accreditation guidelines for lead paint testing, other testing on CPSC website



Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- “Children’s products”: designed or intended primarily for children 12 years old and younger
- **Key substantive requirements for children’s products:**
 - Lead content in accessible components (100 ppm)
 - Lead in paint and surface coatings (90 ppm)



Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- **Key substantive requirements for children's products:**
 - Toy Safety Standard (ASTM F963)
 - Phthalates in excess of 0.1%
 - Permanent ban in use in all toys and child care articles
 - DEHP
 - DBP
 - BBP



Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- Key **substantive** requirements for children's products:
 - Phthalates in excess of 0.1%
 - Interim ban on use in child care article or toy that can be placed in a child's mouth
 - DINP
 - DIDP
 - DnOP

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- Key **process** requirements for children's products primarily intended for children 12 years old and younger:
 - Third party testing by CPSC-accepted labs
 - Conformity certificates issued by importers & manufacturers (Children's Product Certificate)
 - Tracking labels

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- New safety rules for durable infant products:
 - Cribs; infant walkers; bath seats; toddler beds; play yards; bed rails; additional items every six months
 - Product registration cards



Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

- New regulations for some non-children's products require:
 - Testing: Any laboratory can perform the testing for non-children's products. Third party testing is not required.
 - Certification: A General Certification of Conformity (GCC) is required for all products subject to a rule, ban, standard or regulation enforced by the CPSC.

Testing

- Even when testing is not mandated by CPSC, importers and suppliers should make sure that products meet all requirements.
- To avoid problems, samples should be tested randomly, early and often.
- The cost of testing is a tiny fraction of the costs associated with recalls and violations.

How to Find More Information

Go to CPSC's website: www.cpsc.gov/cpsia and find a step-by-step guide to navigate the CPSIA and links to other subject matter websites, such as:

- www.cpsc.gov/lead
- www.cpsc.gov/leadinpaint
- www.cpsc.gov/phthalates
- www.cpsc.gov/durableinfantproducts
- www.cpsc.gov/toysafety
- www.cpsc.gov/gettingstarted
- <http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/generaluse.html>
(for non-children's products).



US Consumer Product Safety Commission

▶ Consumer Safety

▶ About CPSC

▶ Library - FOIA

▶ Business

For New Certification, Testing, and
Other Requirements:

[http://www.cpsc.gov/Business--
Manufacturing/International/English/](http://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/International/English/)*

*Information available in Chinese and Vietnamese

Responsibility to Comply with Voluntary Standards and Technical Regulations



Importers, although reliant on foreign producers, are directly responsible for the safety of products they bring into the United States.

Importance of Using U.S. Technical Regulations and Voluntary Standards

To avoid entry problems with the U.S. government (Customs and CPSC), foreign manufacturers SHOULD comply with BOTH:

- CPSC Regulations (mandatory)
- Private Sector Standards (consensus voluntary standards)

Both play essential safety roles.

Reporting Requirements

Importers/Manufacturers/Retailers must report immediately to the CPSC if they learn that one of their products:

- does not comply with a technical regulation, ban or any act enforced by the Commission or
- contains a defect that presents or could present a substantial product hazard.

Data Collection

- National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS)
 - Data collected from approximately 100 hospital emergency rooms around the country
 - Data weighted to provide consumer injury estimates nationwide
- Death Certificates collected from all states for codes that likely involve consumer product-related deaths

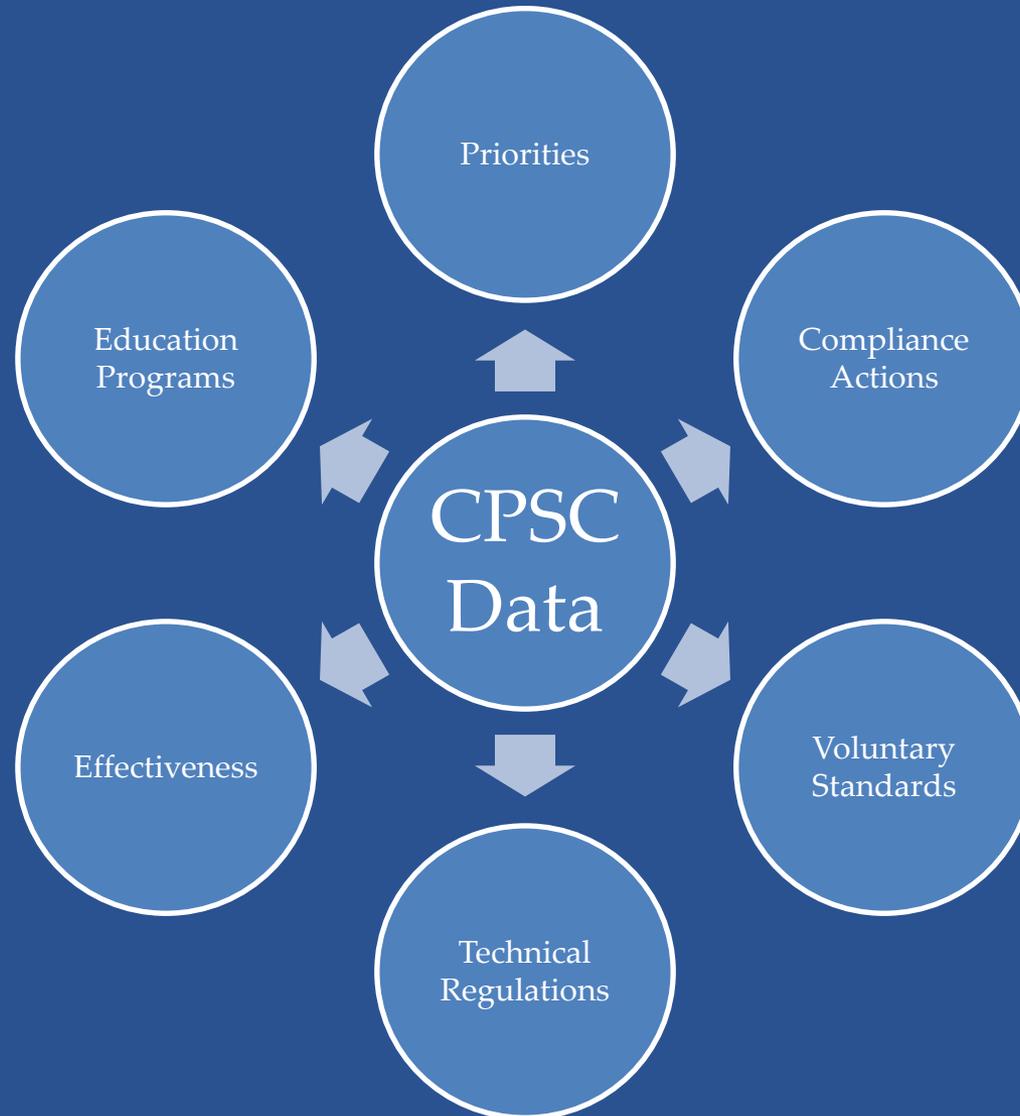
Data Collection

- Saferproducts.gov
- Hotline (800-638-CPSC)
- News clips
- In-depth investigations

Data Collection

- Additional Surveillance Data from:
 - National Burn Center Reporting System
 - National Fire Incident Reporting System
 - Poison Control Centers
- Collection of actual samples or a similar sample involved in an incident, purchased at a retailer or seized at a port

Data Uses



Hazard Analysis

- Characterize product-associated hazards using death, injury, and noninjury statistics
 - National estimates by product or hazard type
 - Frequency counts by product or hazard type

Hazard Analysis

- Identify incident hazard patterns
- Screen incoming incident data for
 - Trends
 - Emerging hazards

Hazard Analysis

- Design special follow-up studies
- Design/analyze experimental data related to product safety testing
- Provide statistical expertise/advice to project teams and management

Hazard Analysis

Technical staff assists the Office of Compliance in evaluating products:

- Involved in incidents that exhibit a pattern of failure
- Involved in consumer or manufacturer reports
- Picked up by customs officers or CPSC import surveillance staff

Market Surveillance Activities

Retail

- Program plan for regulated products; surveillance for defects and other risks

Internet

- Check for conformity with regulations and for recalled products

Ports and Airports

- Investigators at key ports of entry
- Analysts identify most likely at-risk products

Retail Surveillance

- Includes in-store screening of products to ensure products are labeled properly, are contained in proper child-resistant packaging when required, and meet generally accepted industry voluntary standards. Includes on-site XRF testing, when feasible.

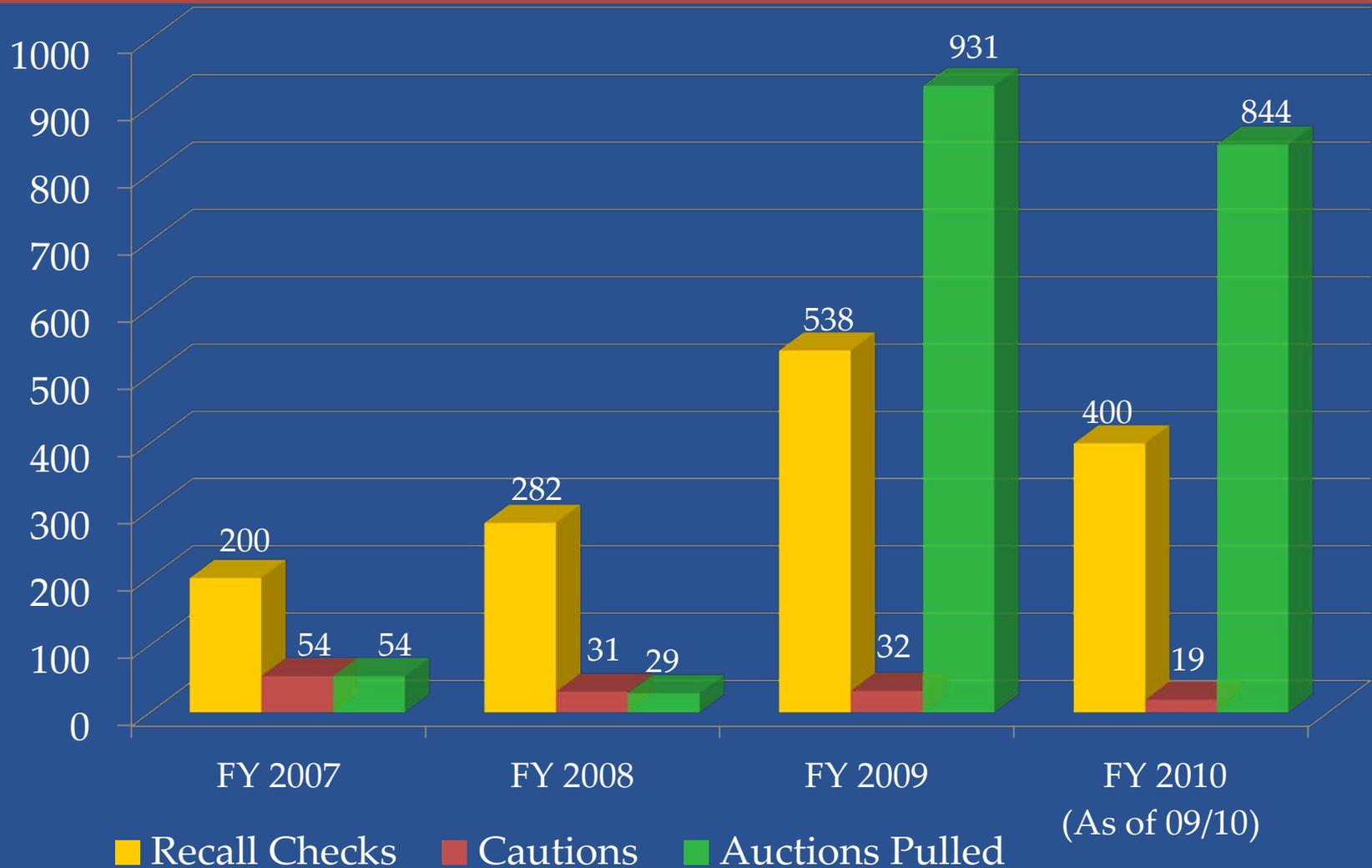
Retail Surveillance

- Targeted blitzes focused on holiday toy safety, lead content in children's products, and poor quality electrical products
- If there is a question about whether the product may pose a hazard, or if more in-depth examination and testing are required, official samples are collected for rapid lab analysis.

Internet Surveillance

- No longer a new challenge– many firms sell their products exclusively from Internet websites, and there would be no CPSC oversight of these sellers at all if Internet surveillance was not conducted.
- CPSC dedicates investigative staff to Internet surveillance, some full-time.

Internet Surveillance



Import Surveillance

- CPSC's Office of Import Surveillance works closely with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
 - CPSC staff are co-located with CBP port personnel at major ports of entry throughout the United States.

Import Surveillance

- Data Sharing with CBP
 - Various agencies, including CPSC, co-locate analyst staff at CTAC (Commercial Targeting & Analysis Center) and have access to TECS (Treasury Enforcement Communication Systems).

Import Surveillance

- Data Sharing with CBP
 - Improves CPSC's ability to scrutinize carefully import documentation filed by import brokers for anomalies and to interdict violative products.

Import Surveillance

- Importer Self-Assessment Program
 - CPSC staff are working with CBP to implement a program that allows companies to apply for a “low-risk” status.

Import Samples Collected



Corrective Action

The CPSA provides for three remedies in the case of the recall of a product that creates a *substantial product hazard*³:

- **Repair**
- **Replacement**
- **Refund of purchase price**

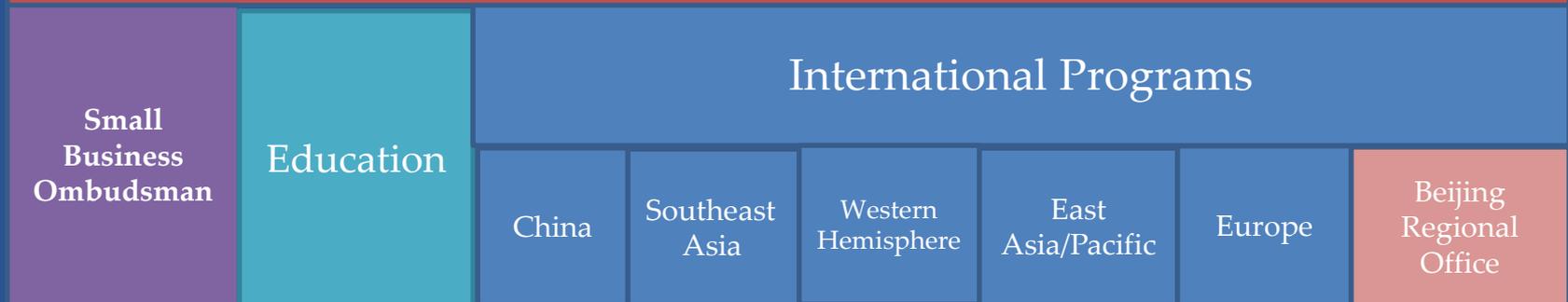
³ 15 U.S.C. § 2064(d).

Corrective Action

Not every safety issue requires a recall, but it is important to learn from mistakes and prevent the same problems from happening again.

EXGO

Office of Education, Global Outreach and Small Business Ombudsman (EXGO)

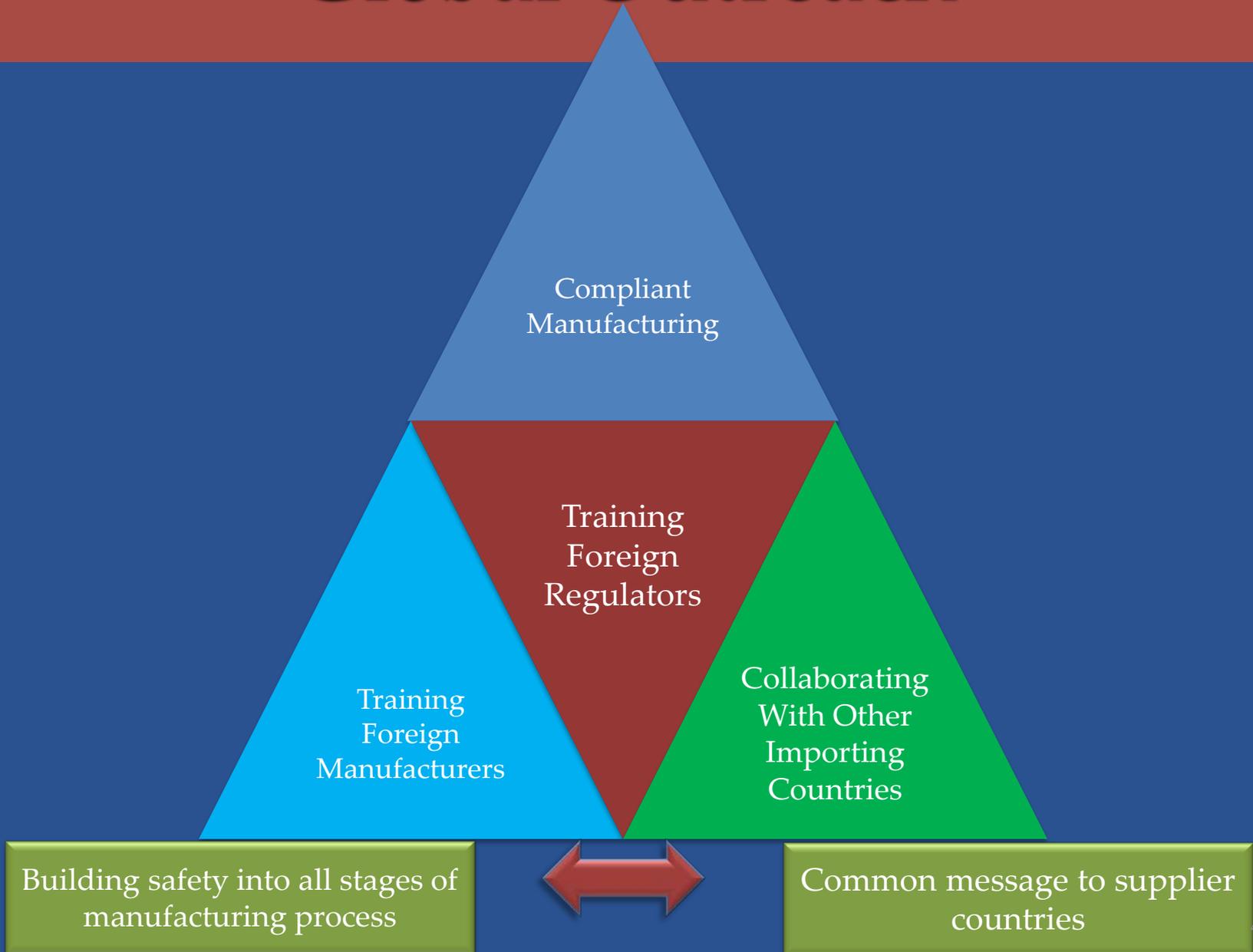


International Programs

Mission: To help ensure the safety of imported consumer products used in the United States



Global Outreach



Best Manufacturing Practices

Manufacturers and importers should use best practices to ensure safe products enter into chain of commerce.

- Comply with consensus standards and technical regulations.
- Seek products with third party certification.
- Be wary of material or component substitutions.
- Conduct spot inspections.

Best Manufacturing Practices

– Testing:

- Even when testing and certification is not mandated by CPSC, importers and suppliers should make sure that products meet all requirements.
- To avoid problems, samples should be tested randomly, early and often.
- The cost of testing is a tiny fraction of the costs associated with recalls and violations.

RESOURCES

CPSC - Chinese - Windows Internet Explorer provided by US CPSC

http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Business--Manufacturing/International/Chinese/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

★ Favorites ★ Suggested Sites Web Slice Gallery CPSC Home Page TSP Google MapQuest Weather

CPSC - Chinese

Report an Unsafe Product Contact CPSC | CPSC.gov Redesign: your thoughts? Consumers: Español Businesses: Español | 中文 | Tiếng Việt

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

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焦点议题

美国消费品安全委员会简介
CPSC亚太地区
北京办公室
《中国产品危害
每月小结简报》
法案
强制性第三方测试
自愿性标准
儿童产品
含铅产品
小部件
含磁石玩具

你们出口消费品到美国吗?
你们进口消费品到美国吗?
新的认证, 测试和其他规定以及有益的提醒

自[消费品安全改进法案]于2008年八月十四日正式实施起,委员会及其工作人员提议和颁布了众多规则, 指南, 简报, 以及关于实施新法的政策性文件。我们无法翻译所有的文件, 因此鼓励利益相关者熟悉下列网站上不时增添的新内容(英文):
<http://www.cpsc.gov/about/cpsia/cpsia.html> 您也可以在下列网址上注册, 这样网上登载新内容时, 您就会自动得到通知。
<https://www.cpsc.gov/about/cpsia/cpsialist.aspx>

最新消息
《中国产品危害每月小结简报》

Trusted sites | Protected Mode: Off 125%

RESOURCES

CPSC - 中国产品危害每月小结简报 (2013年5月) - Windows Internet Explorer provided by US CPSC

http://www.cpsc.gov/zh-CN/Business--Manufacturing/International1/Chinese1/1/-----20135-/

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★ Favorites | ★ Suggested Sites | Web Slice Gallery | CPSC Home Page | TSP | Google | MapQuest | Weather

CPSC - 中国产品危害每月小结简报

Page Safety Tools

报告不安全的产品

联系美国消费品安全委员会

CPSC.gov Redesign: your thoughts?

消费者:

Español

企业: Español

English

Tiếng Việt



UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

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Recall Guidance

中国产品危害每月小结简报 (2013年5月)

English

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Home / Business & Manufacturing / International1 / Chinese1 / 中国产品危害每月小结简报 / 中国产品危害每月小结简报 (2013年5月)

六月 17, 2013

《中国产品危害每月小结简报》的目的是提示中国厂商注意一些他们生产的产品最常出现的危害,诸如儿童产品含铅过量,儿童上衣外套带拉绳引起的窒息等问题。简报中相关个案的详细情况,可以点击 [CPSC's Recalls page](#), 查看公告全文。

Recall #	Description of Hazard
13-182	烘干机风扇出故障,使得机器过热,构成潜在火灾危害。
13-183	垒球棒的把柄会脱离垒球棒,致使垒球棒在被挥舞时会脱离球员的手,从而击中附近的

Alternate Languages

CPSC publishes business guidance in multiple languages.

美国的新规定 | [Requerimientos de Estados Unidos](#) | [มาตรฐานตามที่สหรัฐอเมริกา](#) | [Những điều lệ của Hoa Kỳ](#)

RESOURCES

HANDBOOK FOR MANUFACTURING SAFER CONSUMER PRODUCTS



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

July 2006

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RESOURCES

制造 更安全消费品 手册



美国消费品安全委员会

2006年7月

本文件由委员会工作人员撰写，未经委员会审议或者批准，不一定代表委员会的观点。

MANUAL PARA LA FABRICACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS DE CONSUMO MÁS SEGUROS



Comisión para la Seguridad de los Productos
del Consumidor de los Estados Unidos

Julio de 2006

Este documento fue preparado por personal de la Comisión y no ha sido sometido a revisión ni aprobado por la Comisión, por lo que es posible que no refleje sus puntos de vista.

SÁCH HƯỚNG DẪN CHO VIỆC CHẾ TẠO SẢN PHẨM TIÊU DÙNG AN TOÀN HƠN



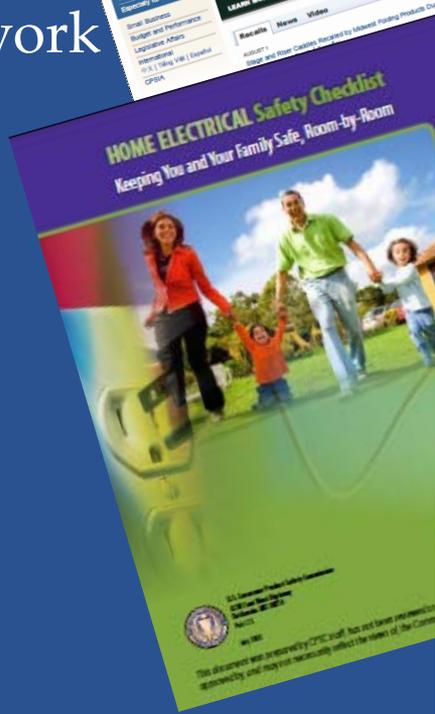
Ủy Ban An Toàn Sản Phẩm Tiêu Dùng

Tháng Bảy, 2006

Tài liệu này do Ủy Ban An Toàn Sản Phẩm Tiêu Dùng soạn thảo, chưa được Ủy Ban xem lại hay phê duyệt, và có thể không phản ánh quan điểm của Ủy Ban.

Consumer Education

- CPSC.gov
- SaferProducts.gov
- Press releases
- Neighborhood Safety Network
- Publications
- News Conferences
- Social media



For More Information

WWW.CPSC.GOV

Questions?

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