

§ 1700.2

its package, or accompanying such substance.

(Pub. L. 92-573, sec. 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231; (15 U.S.C. 2079(a)))

[38 FR 21247, Aug. 7, 1973, as amended at 41 FR 22266, June 2, 1976; 48 FR 57480, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 1700.2 Authority.

Authority under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 is vested in the Consumer Product Safety Commission by section 30(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2079(a)).

§ 1700.3 Establishment of standards for special packaging.

(a) Pursuant to section 3 of the act, the Commission, after consultation with the technical advisory committee provided for by section 6 of the act, may establish by regulation standards for the special packaging of any household substance if the Commission finds:

(1) That the degree or nature of the hazard to children in the availability of such substance, by reason of its packaging, is such that special packaging is required to protect children from serious personal injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using, or ingesting such substance; and

(2) That the special packaging to be required by such standard is technically feasible, practicable, and appropriate for such substance.

(b) In establishing such a standard, the Commission shall consider:

(1) The reasonableness of such standard;

(2) Available scientific, medical, and engineering data concerning special packaging and concerning childhood accidental ingestions, illness, and injury caused by household substances;

(3) The manufacturing practices of industries affected by the act; and

(4) The nature and use of the household substance.

(c) In the process of establishing such a standard, the Commission shall publish its findings and reasons therefor and shall cite the sections of the act that authorize its action.

(d) In establishing such standards, the Commission shall not prescribe specific packaging designs, product content, package quantity, or labeling except for labeling under section 4(a)(2)

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of the act. Regarding a household substance for which special packaging is required by regulation, the Commission can prohibit the packaging of such substance in a package which the Commission determines is unnecessarily attractive to children.

(e) Promulgations pursuant to section 3 of the act shall be in accordance with section 5 of the act as to procedure.

§ 1700.4 Effective date of standards.

(a) The FR document promulgating a regulation establishing a child protection packaging standard shall indicate the standard's effective date. Section 9 of the act specifies that the effective date shall not be sooner than 180 days or later than 1 year from the date the standard is promulgated in the FEDERAL REGISTER unless the Commission, for good cause found, determines that an earlier effective date is in the public interest and publishes in the FEDERAL REGISTER the reason for such finding, in which case such earlier effective date shall apply.

(b) Upon becoming effective, a child protection packaging standard shall apply only to household substances packaged on and after its effective date.

§ 1700.5 Noncomplying package requirements.

To make household substances that are subject to requirements for special packaging readily available to elderly or handicapped persons who are unable to use those substances in special packaging, section 4(a) of the act authorizes manufacturers and packers to package such substances in noncomplying packaging of a single size provided that complying packaging is also supplied and the noncomplying packages are conspicuously labeled to indicate that they should not be used in households where young children are present. The purpose of this §1700.5 is to implement section 4(a) of the act by prescribing requirements for the labeling of noncomplying packages.

(a) *Labeling statement.* (1) The statement "This Package for Households Without Young Children" shall appear conspicuously, and in accordance with all of the requirements of paragraph (a)