

1992

**1992
ANNUAL
REPORT
TO CONGRESS**

United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



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Dear Member of Congress:

I am pleased to submit this report on the activities of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for Fiscal Year (FY)1992.

This year was highlighted by the Commission's forceful action to ban the manufacture and sale of infant bean bag cushions. These products were involved in the deaths of a number of babies; they were also recalled earlier from the market.

The Commission is aggressively following up its actions on the bean bag cushions with an infant suffocation project. This project will attempt to answer many of the questions surrounding products associated with infant suffocation.

The infant suffocation project illustrates how the Commission is using risk-based decision-making to prioritize those risks that are inherent in a product but hidden to the consumer - "hidden hazards." These are the kinds of projects that will produce the greatest return and are the most beneficial to the consumer. Identifying hidden hazards and developing standards, bans, and information programs to remedy those hazards are major objectives of the Commission.

In 1992, the Commission launched the "For Pete's Sake" fire safety campaign. Using an aggressive and inclusive approach, "For Pete's Sake" targeted consumers by working with media and fire departments. The campaign included television and radio public service announcements and news conferences held around the country with fire departments. Celebrities Kadeem Hardison, Robert Guillaume, Erik Estrada, and Gilbert Romo participated to bring this safety message to English- and Spanish-speaking communities across the United States.

In 1992, the Commission proposed a mandatory rule which will require disposable and novelty cigarette lighters to be child-resistant. This rule is aimed at reducing the 160 deaths per year associated with fires involving these lighters.

On the voluntary standards side, CPSC worked with Underwriters Laboratories Inc. to develop a state-of-the-art standard for carbon monoxide detectors. This standard was developed in record time to help reduce the almost 300 deaths annually associated with carbon monoxide poisoning from residential fuel-burning appliances.

Finally, in 1992, the Commission signed a 10-year lease on a space in which to relocate the agency's substandard Headquarters offices to a site that is more modern and efficient than the present location. This is a major step in enhancing the ability of the agency to carry out its critically important mission.

In the following pages, you will learn more about the efforts of the Commission to make consumer products safer for all Americans. It is through our working relationship with Congress to fund necessary projects and wisely spend the allocated dollars that the progress of FY 1992 was possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jacqueline Jones-Smith", written in a cursive style.

Jacqueline Jones-Smith

INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1972, Congress passed the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA). CPSA was designed to help protect the public from injuries and deaths associated with consumer products. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) was created under this Act. CPSC began formal operations on May 14, 1973.

The Commission's objective is to reduce the 28.5 million injuries and 21,600 deaths associated each year with consumer products. There are 15,000 different types of consumer products under CPSC's jurisdiction. CPSC also addresses chronic health hazards in and around the home, hazards posed from products such as paint strippers containing methylene chloride and paint containing lead.

In addition to exercising authority granted it by the CPSA, the Commission regulates products covered by the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, and the Refrigerator Safety Act.

Despite its small size - some 500 employees and an annual budget of about \$40 million - CPSC has, over the past 20 years, played a major role in effectively preventing thousands of deaths and tens of thousands of injuries. In one decade alone, from 1977 to 1986, deaths associated with consumer products decreased by 13 percent, from 25,000 per year to 21,600 per year. The average rate of death per 100,000 consumers decreased by 23 percent during this same period.

CPSC's efforts on electrocutions, poisonings, power mowers, and fire safety alone continue to save society about \$2.5 billion each year. This is a many-fold return on the Federal government's investment in consumer product safety.

Promoting product safety is the joint responsibility of industry, consumers, and government- a "safety triangle," in a sense. Working together, these groups can help achieve both safer products and the safer use of products. Manufacturers are increasingly recognizing that safety does indeed sell. Consumer demand for product safety shows that Americans recognize safety as a desired component of products.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission pursues a multi-faceted approach to reduce injuries and deaths with consumer products. This multi-faceted approach includes:

- * researching potential product hazards in the marketplace;
- * issuing and enforcing mandatory product regulations, when appropriate;
- * working with government and industry to develop national consensus voluntary standards;
- * securing the recall and/or repair of consumer products that present substantial or imminent hazards to users, or which fail to comply with Commission safety regulations;
- * working with a network of national, state, and local partners to improve product safety in the marketplace;
- * working on the international front with other governments and international groups to secure safer imported products; and
- * conducting information programs to alert consumers about potential product hazards and instruct them how to use products safely.

In this report, the work of the Commission is presented according to the actions taken.

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MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

RESEARCH

- * In 1992, the Commission evaluated the performance and operating characteristics of heat tapes. The evaluations will provide a basis for recommending design improvements to help prevent fires associated with these electric pipe-heating cables, especially in mobile homes.
- * Contract work funded by CPSC identified more than 40 chemicals that are released from carpet used in homes and schools. Further planned research will investigate whether any of these chemicals could be linked to the symptoms that consumers report are related to their carpets.
- * CPSC reviewed official records and investigation reports of 681 SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome) and infant suffocation cases as part of a retrospective study on infant suffocations. Consumer products that may have been involved in the suffocations were identified. In addition, it was determined that some cases that had been classified as SIDS may, in fact, have been suffocation cases. A major study involving death scene investigations was initiated to distinguish product-related infant suffocation deaths from SIDS deaths through parent interviews and laboratory tests of products actually involved in deaths.

MANDATORY PRODUCT REGULATIONS

- * In 1992, the Commission issued a ban of infant cushions that are filled with foam plastic beads or other granular material. CPSC knows of 35 infant fatalities and one case of brain damage associated with the use of such cushions.
- * CPSC issued a rule under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act requiring child-resistant packaging for oral preparations of ibuprofen, an anti-inflammatory pain medication.
- * CPSC voted to finalize the definitions and guidelines for chronic hazard labels on art materials and household chemicals (issued on October 9, 1992).
- * CPSC also proposed a number of new rules, including a rule requiring disposable and novelty cigarette lighters to be child-resistant.

VOLUNTARY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

- * The Commission provided technical support in the development of 14 new, revised, or reaffirmed voluntary safety standards that were approved in 1992.
- * The Commission worked with Underwriters Laboratories Inc. to develop a new product safety standard for carbon monoxide detectors. The standard was developed in record time. It is hoped that detectors that meet this standard will help reduce the almost 300 deaths annually associated with carbon monoxide poisoning from residential fuel-burning appliances.
- * CPSC staff successfully proposed new provisions for the National Electrical Code to require additional protection against electrocution for consumers using recreational spas and hot tubs.

RECALLS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

- * The Commission in 1992 obtained a total of 302 corrective actions involving more than 19 million consumer products.
- * Of these, 153 corrective actions involved approximately 16 million products which presented possible substantial product hazards. These corrective action plans included playground equipment, electrical appliances, juvenile furniture, and children's products.
- * The remaining 149 corrective actions involved more than three million products that violated CPSC regulations and standards. The majority of the products recalled were toys and children's products.

SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

- * During 1992, CPSC staff worked with a number of groups interested in all-terrain vehicle (ATV) safety, including the National 4-H Council, the National Off Highway Vehicle Conservation Council, and the Specialty Vehicle Institute of America. These groups helped CPSC draft model state ATV safety legislation.
- * CPSC provided the overall management of the National Smoke Detector Project, a large public/private partnership of nearly 200 participants dedicated to increasing the number of working smoke detectors in residences. CPSC is a co-sponsor of this project and initiated two studies on smoke detector operability and the "For Pete's Sake" media campaign. Other partners in this program include the U.S. Fire Administration, the National Fire Protection Association, and the Congressional Fire Service Institute.
- * During 1992, CPSC worked with various states to perform a variety of activities, including fireworks enforcement, pharmacy inspections, toy testing, and recall effectiveness checks.
- * CPSC provided information to states and local jurisdictions considering enactment of safety legislation on swimming pool and spa barriers. More than 30 jurisdictions have adopted the swimming pool barrier requirements in the appendix to the Uniform Building Code. These requirements are designed to reduce child drownings in residential swimming pools.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- * The Commission staff joined representatives of other agencies in helping to draft the provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement that deals with standards.
- * The Commission continues work in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Committee on Consumer Policy; a major focus of Commission efforts has been in the development of internationally harmonized chemical test methods, classification systems, and labeling.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

- * In 1992, CPSC developed coalitions with several groups, including the Indian Health Service, the National Retail Hardware Association, the American Society of Home Inspectors, and the National 4-H Council, to disseminate product safety information through their national networks.

- * The Commission developed a national multi-media campaign to increase the number of residences with working smoke detectors. The "For Pete's Sake" program targets parents and children with fire safety messages. The plan included news conferences around the country, television and radio public service announcements, and publications for consumers.
- * CPSC promoted the use of ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) by working with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association to develop and distribute a video news release on ground fault circuit interrupters. The GFCI Technical Report and accompanying articles were distributed to realtor associations, insurance associations, insurance companies, and home inspectors.
- * In response to a speech by the CPSC Chairman, manufacturers and retailers agreed to begin including product safety information in their consumer literature for customers. Four companies - Toys 'R' Us, Fisher-Price, Hasbro, and Mattel have agreed to use CPSC safety information in their product brochures and point-of-sale literature. This is part of an effort to encourage industry to "sell safety" in their marketing and promotional campaigns.
- * The Commission received 160,000 calls to its toll-free hotline in 1992. About 2,000 of the calls handled by operators involved reports of accidents or complaints about unsafe or defective consumer products. The balance of the callers were provided information about recalls or product hazards.
- * The Commission filled requests for approximately one million pieces of product safety literature in 1992.

RESEARCH

The Commission conducts studies and investigations of deaths, injuries, diseases, and economic losses associated with consumer products. This research is used to identify hazardous products and to design effective strategies to reduce product hazards.

NATIONAL ELECTRONIC INJURY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (NEISS)

CPSC collects information on product-related injuries through a national sample of hospitals participating in the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). In 1992, NEISS provided the foundation for much Commission work, including major studies on children's poisonings and power mowers.

NEISS continues to serve as a model system for many countries around the world. Systems based on the NEISS model now exist in Japan, New Zealand, and the European Community.

During 1992, CPSC entered into four agreements with other Federal agencies to share NEISS data in return for payments to help defray the costs of the system. In 1992, under these agreements, CPSC collected information on firearm injuries, boating injuries, occupational injuries, and latex glove allergic reactions.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY RESEARCH

CPSC has worked since its inception to protect consumers from illnesses and deaths associated with exposure to chemical and biological pollutants released from consumer products into the indoor air.

In 1992, CPSC completed the first phase of its investigation to determine which chemicals are emitted from carpet systems and whether those chemicals could cause the adverse health effects reported in consumer complaints.

Carpet samples representative of the major types installed in homes and schools were tested. More than 40 chemicals were identified as being released under conditions that approximate indoor living spaces. Results of this and subsequent studies will be used to determine whether the Commission should take any action concerning carpets.

ELECTRICAL RESEARCH

The performance and operating characteristics of heat tapes were evaluated by CPSC staff in 1992. A "heat tape" is a cord-and-plug connected, electrically heated cable product intended to prevent pipes from freezing. Heat tapes are associated with thousands of fires, many of which involve mobile homes.

The results of the testing will provide a basis for judging the adequacy of current designs and voluntary standards. These results will be used to support improvements in both designs and standards.

Also in the electrical research area, CPSC staff prepared a technical report on ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs). GFCIs are electrical safety devices that are credited with reducing the incidence of serious electric shock injuries and deaths.

The research summarized in the report highlighted the ability of GFCIs to interrupt unsafe electrical conditions that could lead to electrocutions or electrically-caused fires. Thousands of copies of the report were distributed to various segments of the electrical and housing communities to encourage the installation of GFCIs in older homes.

SURVEYS AND STUDIES

Aversives

Aversive agents are substances added to a product to make the product taste or smell bad, with the intent of deterring or limiting its ingestion. In 1992, a study of aversive agents was completed and a final report sent to Congress.

CPSC concluded that the use of aversive agents should not be required, due to the lack of data showing the efficacy of these agents. In addition, CPSC recommended against the promotion and use of aversive agents as an alternative to child-resistant packaging and other proven effective means of reducing injuries and deaths from ingestion of hazardous products.

Smoke Detectors

In 1992, CPSC initiated two major field studies to determine the extent of and reasons for smoke detector inoperability in U.S. residences.

One study includes homes in which fires have occurred; the second, larger study covers the general population of homes.

Inoperable detectors are being collected for analysis in the CPSC Engineering Laboratory. The results of the studies will be used to recommend improvements to detector technology, to encourage building code and standards upgrades, and to revise and update consumer information.

Five-Gallon Bucket Labels

An estimated 50 children drown each year in five-gallon buckets. In 1992, CPSC sponsored a focus group study that tested prototype safety labels for these buckets. The results of the study were used to develop recommendations for a safety label being developed under the auspices of the ASTM (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials) as a national consensus voluntary standard.

Riding Lawn Mowers

In 1992, CPSC staff completed a report on a random telephone survey of riding lawn mower users. The survey provided information about mowers, the people operating them, the types of terrain on which they are operated, and the patterns of their use.

This information is immediately useful to industry for design purposes. CPSC will use this information, in conjunction with engineering tests, research, and analyses of riding mower-related injury incidents, to develop recommendations to improve the voluntary standard for riding mowers.

Bicycles

CPSC conducted two nationwide surveys of bicycle riders during 1991. Analysis of these data was carried out in 1992. The first, a survey of people treated for bicycle-related injuries, provided information on the characteristics of riders who were injured, the types of bicycles they use, and different injury scenarios.

The second, a nationwide survey of all riders, provided information on the general population of users and their use patterns. The results of these studies will be used to develop recommendations to improve bicycle safety to help prevent the estimated one million bicycle-related injuries and 1,000 bicycle-related deaths each year.

Lead in Paint

In light of new information that lead may be more harmful to children than previously believed, CPSC is considering lowering the allowable lead in paint limit from 0.06% to 0.01%.

In 1992, CPSC published a Notice of Regulatory Investigation (NRI) concerning the limits for lead levels in paint. As part of this investigation, CPSC's field staff collected 430 samples representative of the national consumer paint market. These samples were analyzed for lead content. These data will be used to determine the amount of lead in new paint and to assess compliance with the current requirement.

Child-Resistant Packaging Effectiveness

In 1992, CPSC completed a study of the effectiveness of child-resistant (CR) packaging of oral prescription drugs and aspirin in reducing the poisoning death rate for children under age five.

The study estimated that CR packaging prevented about 500 to 620 child deaths from the time the requirements for CR packaging on these products went into effect in the early 1970s through 1989, the last year for which data were available for the study. Since then (1990-1992), an additional 100 to 120 deaths may have been prevented.

Cigarette Fire Safety

In 1992, data collection was completed in two CPSC-funded studies of the relation between cigarettes and fires. In the Fire Incident Study, cigarette-related fires were investigated to determine what physical characteristics of cigarettes might affect the risk of fire. The second study was a companion study that surveyed smokers in the areas of the country where the fires occurred.

These studies are part of a Congressionally-mandated project to determine the practicability of developing a performance standard to reduce the number of cigarette-ignited fires. A final report on the study findings will be provided to Congress in (August) 1993.

Infant Suffocation

A study of 681 sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and infant suffocation cases was completed in 1992. The conclusions of the report support the hypothesis that some SIDS deaths may, in fact, be suffocations involving consumer products, such as bedding.

The report also indicated that many infants died in sleeping environments with products that were neither specifically made for infants nor intended for use during extended periods of

sleep. A variety of products were identified as being associated with possible infant suffocation deaths.

A second, detailed study of SIDS and suffocation deaths was initiated in 1992. Using parent interviews and laboratory testing, this study will identify products involved in actual infant suffocations and determine product characteristics that may contribute to these suffocations.

ISSUING AND ENFORCING MANDATORY PRODUCT REGULATIONS

In an effort to reduce unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with consumer products, CPSC issues and enforces product safety standards, including performance standards and labeling requirements.

DEVELOPING MANDATORY PRODUCT REGULATIONS

Completed Rules

Chronic Hazard Guidelines for Art Materials and Household Chemicals

CPSC voted to finalize definitions and guidelines for chronic hazards involving art materials and household chemicals (issued on October 9, 1992).

Ibuprofen

Under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA), the Commission required child-resistant packaging for oral preparations of ibuprofen, an anti-inflammatory pain medication.

Proposed Rules

Cigarette Lighters

Under the Consumer Product Safety Act, CPSC proposed a rule requiring disposable and novelty cigarette lighters to be child-resistant. This action is intended to reduce the risk of injuries and deaths that occur from fires started by children under the age of five who are playing with lighters.

Automatic Garage Door Openers

CPSC proposed rules on certification and recordkeeping requirements for automatic garage door openers. These rules would assist consumers and provide guidance to manufacturers, as well as aid CPSC enforcement of the automatic garage door opener standard.

Lidocaine/Dibucaine

Under the PPPA, the Commission proposed child-resistant packaging of local anesthetic preparations containing either lidocaine or dibucaine.

PRODUCT BANS

In 1992, under the authority of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, the Commission banned infant cushions filled with foam plastic beads or other granular material. CPSC is aware of 35 infant deaths and one case of brain damage associated with the use of such cushions and pillows.

IMPORT SURVEILLANCE

The dockside surveillance of consumer products imported into the United States plays a major role in CPSC's enforcement of regulations. Hazardous products that do not comply with regulations are stopped at the ports of entry and never reach consumers.

In cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, the CPSC staff inspects import shipments of consumer products to assure that they comply with CPSC laws and regulations. This program has been extremely effective and is a model for inter-agency cooperation.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission and the U.S. Customs Service provides the basis for this cooperation. The close cooperation and coordination between the staffs result in effective monitoring of import shipments.

CPSC investigators and U.S. Customs inspectors screen incoming shipments of consumer products and select suspect products for testing in Commission laboratories. Products that do not comply with applicable CPSC safety regulations are detained by Customs. As needed, the Commission's staff supervises the reconditioning of violative goods.

During FY 1992, CPSC and U.S. Customs sampled and tested 1,194 shipments of consumer products. The greatest emphasis was placed on toys and fireworks, but other products were examined as well. Table 1 illustrates the shipments sampled and detained.

TABLE 1

CPSC/CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT FOR IMPORTS

PRODUCT	SHIPMENTS SAMPLED/TESTED	SHIPMENTS DETAINED
TOYS	507	208
FIREWORKS	642	210
BICYCLES	32	16
CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR	13	8
TOTAL:	1,194	442

These actions involved more than 42 million units with an estimated retail value of more than \$14 million.

As a result of these activities, CPSC has seen an increase in the level of compliance of both the toy and fireworks industries. The fireworks industry has developed a safety certification program and the toy industry has made greater efforts to more fully inform industry members of CPSC's requirements. Many individual firms have developed or improved their internal testing and quality control procedures.

The U.S. Customs Service has also been very helpful in providing information on import shipments to help CPSC staff determine the level of industry conformance to voluntary standards. During FY 1992, CPSC and Customs examined shipments of hand-held hair dryers as part of an effort to gauge the level of industry conformance to the UL voluntary standard.

ENFORCING PRODUCT REGULATIONS

During 1992, a total of 1,341 establishment inspections involving products subject to the Commission's mandatory requirements were conducted at U.S. manufacturing, importing, and retailing locations. These domestic inspections were in addition to the agency's continued cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service to monitor regulated products at ports of entry.

During these domestic and import surveillance activities, CPSC examined more than 2,400 different product models to determine compliance with mandatory requirements. These products varied from fireworks to children's sleepwear to household chemicals to drugs requiring child-resistant packaging

Of the various suspect product models examined, about 45 percent, or more than 1,050 were found to be violative. In the case of 149 product models, the types of violations were judged to be serious enough to warrant a recall. This resulted in the correction of more than 1.1 million units that violated requirements.

As part of the agency's Regulated Product Comprehensive Plan to systematically assess industry compliance with CPSC's requirements, three survey reports were completed. In the report covering a 1990 survey of U.S. pharmacies, staff reported a higher-than-expected level of industry compliance with the child-resistant packaging requirements. Ninety-seven percent of the estimated 45,500 pharmacies in the United States were estimated to be in compliance with the child-resistant packaging requirements.

In a report on a 1990 survey of the estimated 68 firms manufacturing futon mattresses, staff reported a lower-than-expected level of industry compliance with the flammability standard for mattresses. It was estimated that more than 50 percent of the firms were producing futons that would not meet the cigarette ignition requirements of the Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads.

The third survey report looked at possible violations of the Ban on Consumer Patching Compounds Containing Respirable Free-Form Asbestos. Staff found that a 1991 survey of firms manufacturing patching compounds showed no evidence that asbestos was being used in the compounds.

Given the results of the pharmacy and futon mattress surveys, staff has continued its efforts to inform and educate these two industries. Legal action is also being considered.

OTHER ACTIONS TO ASSIST INDUSTRY

CPSC's Engineering Sciences Laboratory published the Laboratory Compliance Test Manual for the Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads. The manual provides detailed testing procedures, test apparatus, test materials, and report formats that are used in conducting compliance testing. The manual will provide guidance to manufacturers and aid CPSC enforcement of this standard. The mattress standard was issued to protect the public from risks of death, personal injury, and property damage associated with fires resulting from the ignition of mattresses by cigarettes

VOLUNTARY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

To help create safer products in the marketplace, and to help reduce the cost to the Federal government of developing and maintaining its own safety standards, the Commission's staff often provides technical support to the development of selected voluntary safety standards. During 1992, the staff supported 39 standards development projects. These voluntary standards are developed through a national consensus process that assures openness and allows for the participation of all affected parties, including industry, associations, and government.

In 1992, the following 14 voluntary safety standards were approved, revised, or reaffirmed with CPSC staff support:

TABLE 2:

VOLUNTARY SAFETY STANDARDS

INDOOR AIR QUALITY HAZARDS	CHILDREN'S PRODUCT HAZARDS	FIRE/ELECTRICAL HAZARDS	OTHER HAZARDS
<p>Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detectors - includes new alarm requirements based on both CO concentration and exposure time.</p>	<p>Bunk Beds - includes provisions to prevent the collapse of the mattress and its foundation, as well as provisions to prevent entrapment or strangulation in the bunk bed's structure.</p>	<p>National Electrical Code (1992 Edition) - provides added GFCI protection around household sinks, requires GFCI protection for spas and hot tubs, and adds a requirement that heat tapes be safety certified.</p>	<p>Automatic Garage Door Openers (two revisions) - includes cautionary labeling on the risk of entrapment.</p>
<p>Formaldehyde in Particleboard and Formaldehyde in Hardwood and Decorative Plywood (two standards) - specifies allowable formaldehyde emissions.</p>	<p>Gates and Enclosures - enhances safety labeling and safety latch requirements in order to prevent children from falling down stairs.</p>		<p>Above Ground/Onground Swimming Pools - provides recommended barrier requirements (within an appendix to the standard) to prevent child drownings</p>
			<p>Gas Combination Controls - provides safety requirements for a combination of individual components when operating together.</p>
			<p>Spas (three standards) - includes safety provisions for signs warning against use by high risk groups, e.g. people with heart problems.</p>
			<p>Child-Resistant Packaging Test Requirements - helps prevent accidental child poisonings.</p>

INDOOR AIR QUALITY HAZARDS

Each year, hundreds of people are poisoned by carbon monoxide (CO) released from a wide variety of fuel-burning appliances and equipment. In addition, almost 300 people are killed each year in their homes from CO poisoning associated with fuel-burning heating appliances.

To reduce these deaths and injuries, the Commission designated CO detectors as a priority project in 1992. The purpose of the project was to promote development and use of effective residential carbon monoxide detectors.

CPSC staff worked with several voluntary standards groups to upgrade standards to include new technology that provides greater protection against CO poisoning.

Staff also urged model building code organizations to adopt requirements for carbon monoxide detectors/alarms in residences.

With contributions from CPSC's staff, a new product safety standard was issued by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL). Several manufacturers submitted CO detectors to UL to be certified, and several models of CO detectors that meet the new standard are expected to be available to consumers in 1993.

Also in 1992, the staffs of CPSC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to work with the National Particleboard Association and the Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association to reduce allowable emissions of formaldehyde provisions in two industry voluntary standards approved in 1992. One of these, which reduces the level of formaldehyde emissions from particleboard underlayment and mobile home decking, is being balloted for approval as a national consensus standard by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The other, which deals with hardwood and decorative plywood, is scheduled to be submitted as a candidate American National Standard in 1993.

Also during the year, CPSC's staff recommended that ANSI revise its standard on unvented gas space heaters to establish a requirement limiting the allowable emission rate of nitrogen dioxide as well as to establish a certification test method

FIRE/ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

CPSC staff successfully proposed new provisions for the National Electrical Code (NEC) to require additional protection against electrocution for consumers using recreational spas and hot tubs. The NEC is widely adopted in the United States for electrical wiring safety rules, including rules for wiring in residences and recreation areas

CHILDREN'S PRODUCT HAZARDS

In 1988, the Commission denied a petition requesting a mandatory standard for bunk beds, and directed the staff to work with industry to develop existing industry safety guidelines into a voluntary standard using the consensus process of ASTM or ANSI.

In 1992, a new ASTM voluntary standard for bunk beds was approved. The standard addresses falls, entrapment, and strangulation in the bed structure, and the collapse of the beds.

In March, the Commission voted to terminate proceedings on choking hazards related to balloons, small balls, marbles, toys, and other articles containing small parts intended for children three years and older. However, the Commission instructed the staff to work with ASTM on balloon labeling. In addition, in June the Commission instructed staff to work with the ASTM Toy Safety Subcommittee to develop a voluntary standard to address the choking hazard associated with small toy figures. As a result, the staff continues to work with ASTM on the development of these voluntary standards.

CPSC staff also provided technical assistance to ASTM subcommittees that are drafting new standards for bicycle helmets, non-full-sized cribs, infant bedding and soft goods, and public playground equipment. CPSC staff supported subcommittees that are revising existing ASTM standards for home playground equipment, playground surfacing materials, toy safety, and strollers.

OTHER HAZARDS

At the request of the Commission, an ASTM subcommittee was formed in May 1992 to address the drowning hazard to infants and toddlers associated with five-gallon buckets. The subcommittee is developing an emergency labeling standard, and is examining the feasibility of developing a performance standard.

Voluntary safety standards activities were also underway during the year for the following consumer products: cribs, flexible gas connectors, fuel gas detection, automatic garage door openers, central gas furnaces, residential gas systems overpressure protection, propane gas 20 pound systems, heat tapes, kerosene heaters, lead poisoning, fireworks, portable room humidifiers, playground surfacing, pool barriers, aboveground/onground residential swimming pools, riding mowers, strollers, and gas water heaters.

RECALLS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

For products already in consumer use that are determined after a hearing to present a substantial hazard, CPSC can order the manufacturer to repair, replace, or refund the purchase price for the hazardous product. Most corrective actions, however, are conducted with the cooperation of the company.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

In 1992, CPSC obtained 302 corrective actions requiring recall, repair, replacement, refund, or prospective design changes to more than 19 million units of consumer products. Of these, 153 corrective actions involved products that presented possible substantial product hazards. CPSC can order the manufacturer in these cases to repair, replace, or refund the purchase price for the products containing substantial hazards, after the opportunity for a hearing. Corrective action plans involving consumer products with possible substantial product hazards included products from playground equipment, juvenile furniture and other children's products, to extension cords and electrical appliances, to recreational products and lap-top computers.

The remaining 149 corrective actions involved more than three million units of products that violated CPSC regulations. Two significant investigations involving children's products were the subject of nationwide recalls in 1992. In one wide-reaching recall, Graco Children's Products recalled the cradle portion of certain "Converta-Cradle" brand infant swings. The company received reports of four incidents of total or partial suffocation of infants who were in the cradle when it was suspended from the swing. A total of 169,000 Converta-Cradles were sold after January 1990. Graco and CPSC initiated an extensive notification campaign in an effort to notify owners of the potential hazard of these cradles.

The second significant recall involved approximately 55,000 Cosco, Inc. model T22 and T23 "Youth Options" metal toddler beds. Cosco received approximately 50 reports of children becoming entrapped between the arches of the bed or between the mattress and an arch of the headboard or footboard. One child died after becoming entrapped.

In another product area, CPSC and BRK Electronics undertook a major recall of about 3.5 million wired-in smoke detectors. The detectors' alarms failed to sound.

A national campaign to notify schools, colleges, soccer associations, and soccer clubs of the dangers of soccer goal tip over was implemented by four manufacturers of mobile soccer goals. The Commission is aware of at least 15 deaths and several serious injuries to children and others as a result of these mobile goals tipping over.

Fast-food restaurant amusement attractions that use cargo nets were the subject of corrective action measures to eliminate the potential head entrapment hazard posed by these popular play items.

CIVIL PENALTIES

In addition to the many more corrective actions involving various consumer products, the Commission was also active in obtaining civil penalty settlement agreements totaling \$897,500 in six separate matters. The agreements covered staff allegations that the firms failed to properly report as required under section 15 (b) of the CPSA or violated product-specific safety or other reporting requirements.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS

In 1992, CPSC completed work on two interpretive regulations relating to reporting requirements contained in sections 15 and 37 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 1990. To implement the provisions of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, the Commission published amendments to its rules governing substantial product hazard reports under section 15, 16 CFR 1115. In addition, CPSC published interpretive rules under section 37 of the CPSA, 16 CFR 1116. Commission activity on these rules contributed to a record year of section 15 (b) reports (firms reporting possible substantial hazard defects or failures to comply with existing regulations). The Commission received a record 203 reports under section 15 (b) in 1992.

SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

CPSC has a limited staff and a very large mission. When outside groups do things that advance CPSC's mission, the resulting leverage expands the impact of CPSC's actions. Partnerships with other organizations, whether public or private, voluntary or compensated, are the tools that accomplish this leverage.

CPSC has a sophisticated injury data collection system, broad regulatory powers, safety expertise, and a reputation as a national leader in product safety and injury prevention. Other organizations contribute their own expertise or regulatory powers in specific areas, financial and/or staff resources, and grass-roots delivery systems.

CPSC cooperates with a wide variety of organizations to reduce product-related deaths and injuries. These include government and private organizations at the national, state, and local level. These partnerships are mutually beneficial.

NATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

The Commission works directly with a number of national organizations with an interest in safety. Often, this cooperation is even more effective because CPSC's regional staff also works with local affiliates of the same groups.

Table 3 gives a partial list of CPSC's safety partners at the national level.

Table 3:

NATIONAL SAFETY PARTNERS

NON-GOVERNMENT	GOVERNMENT
<i>National Safety Council</i>	<i>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</i>
<i>National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards</i>	<i>U.S. Customs Service</i>
<i>National 4-H Council</i>	<i>Army Air Force Exchange Service</i>
<i>Council of American Building Officials</i>	<i>U.S. Food and Drug Administration</i>
<i>Association of Food and Drug Officials</i>	<i>Indian Health Service</i>
<i>National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</i>
<i>National Safe Kids Campaign</i>	<i>U.S. Fire Administration</i>
<i>Consumer Federation of America</i>	<i>National Institute of Standards and Technology</i>
<i>Public Interest Research Groups</i>	<i>Federal Trade Commission</i>
<i>National Electrical Manufacturers Association</i>	<i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</i>
<i>Toy Manufacturers of America</i>	<i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</i>
<i>Juvenile Products Manufacturers Association</i>	<i>U.S. Administration on Aging</i>
<i>Coalition for Container Safety</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Agriculture -Extension Service</i>
<i>Underwriters Laboratories Inc.</i>	<i>Congressional Fire Services Institute</i>
<i>ASTM</i>	
<i>American National Standards Institute</i>	
<i>Poison Prevention Week Council</i>	
<i>American Society of Home Inspectors</i>	
<i>National Environmental Health Association</i>	
<i>American Fireworks Safety Laboratories</i>	
<i>National Parks and Recreation Association</i>	
<i>National Coalition for Consumer Education</i>	
<i>National Retail Hardware Association</i>	
<i>National Association of Home Inspectors</i>	
<i>Art and Craft Materials Institute</i>	
<i>National Realtors Association</i>	
<i>National Swimming Pool Safety Committee</i>	
<i>Association of Trial Lawyers of America</i>	
<i>National Institute of Building Sciences</i>	
<i>National Fire Protection Association</i>	

Following are some examples of cooperation with CPSC's national safety partners:

* CPSC is a co-sponsor of the National Smoke Detector Project, a large public/private partnership of nearly 200 participants dedicated to increasing the number of working detectors in residences. Other major partners in the project include: the U.S. Fire Administration, the Congressional Fire Services Institute, and the National Fire Protection Association. During 1992, CPSC provided the overall management of this project and supported the Field Investigations, Consumer Awareness, Codes and Standards, and Technology operating committees.

CPSC's major contributions were two studies on smoke detector operability and the "For Pete's Sake" media campaign. A CPSC-managed media campaign emphasized the importance of smoke detector installation and maintenance.

* In February, the Commission joined with the Toy Manufacturers of America (TMA) to conduct toy safety seminars at the International Toy Fair in New York. The seminars are held to inform and update manufacturers, distributors, and importers about CPSC toy safety regulations and reporting requirements, as well as toy voluntary safety standards work that is ongoing with industry.

* Since 1978, CPSC has shared its primary data collection system, the National Electronic Injury Surveillance system (NEISS) with other Federal agencies: the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Over this period of time, the agency's NEISS system has been broadened to serve the interests of many other agencies. Currently, CPSC is collecting special study data through NEISS for NIOSH and CDC.

* CPSC participated in EPA's Carpet Policy Dialogue, which coordinated research and publishes consumer information on chemicals released from carpets. CPSC continues to work with EPA and other agencies on this and a wide variety of indoor air quality issues.

* During 1992, a number of groups with an interest in all terrain vehicle (ATV) safety helped CPSC's staff draft model state ATV safety legislation. These groups included: the Specialty Vehicle Institute of America, the National 4-H Council, the National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council, and others.

* CPSC and the National 4-H Council developed a "Home Safety" program to raise consumer awareness and to help reduce deaths and injuries associated with consumer products.

* Again in FY 1992, CPSC worked with outside organizations and/or coalitions of outside organizations to dedicate specific weeks or months to activities aimed at specific safety areas. These groups included: the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) for National Electrical Safety Month, the Poison Prevention Week Council for National Poison Prevention Week, the Juvenile Products Manufacturers Association (JPMA) for Baby Safety Awareness Month, and various members of the fire community for Fire Prevention Week.

STATE AND LOCAL AFFILIATIONS

State and local officials working in cooperation with the Commission perform activities that complement those performed by the Commission's staff. CPSC also works with a wide range of private organizations on the state and local levels.

Projects initiated under contract or in cooperation with CPSC have often served as catalysts for the development of self-sustaining state product safety programs, such as Connecticut's toy safety enforcement program.

"State Designees" are CPSC's primary liaison with state and local agencies involved in product safety work. State Designees are appointed by the governor of each state.

A limited amount of the state product safety work is subsidized by CPSC through contracts with the states. During FY 1992, CPSC signed contracts totaling \$260,000 with various states to fund a variety of activities. These activities included: fireworks enforcement, inspections of pharmacies to determine compliance with child-resistant closure requirements, toy testing, recall effectiveness checks, in-depth injury investigations, procurement of reports of injuries and incidents, monitoring compliance with the ATV Consent Agreement, and conducting consumer education programs on nursery equipment and fire safety.

Additional state activities were conducted through cooperative work-sharing agreements at no expense to the Federal government. During FY 1992, CPSC had agreements with 49 states.

Finally, CPSC commissions state and local officers to conduct investigations, inspections, sample collections, and recall effectiveness checks. Commissioning has the effect of making a state employee a Federal Officer for these purposes. In FY 1992, 249 state employees in 26 states served as CPSC officials.

Detailed information on State Designees, Contracts, Work-sharing Agreements, and Commissioned Officials can be found in Appendix J, "Federal-State-Local Cooperative Mechanisms."

Following is a sampling of specific accomplishments for FY 1992, resulting from CPSC's partnerships with state and local governments:

* CPSC has actively sought the cooperation of State Boards of Pharmacy and local Poison Control Centers in enforcing the Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA) requirements that prescription drugs be dispensed in child-resistant containers, unless otherwise requested. This cooperation is aimed at reducing poisoning incidents resulting from young children ingesting prescription drugs. Through this program, CPSC has developed agreements with 26 states. These agreements eliminate duplicate efforts and increase compliance.

* CPSC provided information to states and local jurisdictions considering enactment of safety legislation on swimming pool and spa barriers. More than 30 jurisdictions have adopted the swimming pool barrier requirements in the appendix to the Uniform Building Code. These requirements are designed to reduce child drownings and near drownings in residential swimming pools.

* State Officials under contract to CPSC helped to enforce the ATV Consent Agreement through inspections of dealers, undercover buys, and evaluations of ATV Rider Training Programs.

* CPSC developed and implemented innovative toy safety enforcement contracts with the states of Colorado, California, and Connecticut. Under these contracts, the states will collect and test toy samples and initiate enforcement actions when violations are encountered.

* A number of states and other organizations reprinted the Commission's updated Playground Safety Handbook, and used it for their own playground safety activities. In cooperation with the Association of Food and Drug Officials, CPSC held a three-day national Playground Safety Workshop in Buffalo, NY, in June. This program helped train state and local counterparts in public playground safety.

* Local medical examiners provided valuable assistance to CPSC field investigators as part of an infant suffocation project. Field investigators were conducting detailed investigations of infant deaths to identify products associated with infant suffocations, and medical examiners from a number of states helped by giving advice, guidance, and information.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Commission's involvement in international activities during 1992 sought to:

- * assure that imported consumer products subject to the Commission's regulatory authority meet applicable health and safety requirements before entering the United States;
- * encourage the implementation and use of mutually-acceptable consumer product safety standards among nations worldwide;
- * share information and expertise on consumer product safety among nations in order to reduce costs and remain abreast of the state-of-the-science.

NORTH AMERICA

CPSC staff participated in the U.S. interagency working group that drafted the standards chapter of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) among Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Among other things, NAFTA calls on each nation to determine the appropriate level of safety for its own people. The Commission is unaware of any provision in NAFTA that is incompatible with any statute administered or enforced by the Commission.

Other North American activities included work on drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Canada. This document defines a working relationship between the two countries. The MOU will provide a means for addressing issues such as compatibility for selected standards, and will provide for prompt notification of proposed standards-related measures, all in accordance with the Canadian Free Trade Agreement.

EUROPE

Commission staff continues to participate in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Committee on Consumer Policy and its Working Party on Consumer Safety. A major focus of Commission efforts has been in the development of internationally-harmonized chemical test methods, classification systems, and labeling. These harmonization efforts are aimed at assuring that harmonized standards will meet current levels of U.S. consumer protection.

Also, in relation to the European Community (EC), CPSC participated in the EC 1992 Standards, Testing, and Certification Working Group, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce. This group seeks to develop an agreement with the EC that will grant reciprocal acceptance of consumer product inspection and testing procedures and certifications.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

The Commission works to educate and inform consumers about the comparative safety of products, the safe use of products, and what to do with products that have been recalled. CPSC does this through the following:

- * direct response to inquiries from the public;
- * outreach efforts with and through local and national groups, industry, and other coalitions;
- * media/public information programs; and
- * publications efforts.

RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES/COLLECTION OF INFORMATION FROM THE PUBLIC

The Commission received about 160,000 calls to its toll-free hotline in 1992. About 2,000 of the calls handled by hotline operators were consumers who called to report accidents or to complain about unsafe or defective consumer products. The balance of the callers were provided information about recalls or product hazards through the hotline's automated answering system.

OUTREACH EFFORTS/COALITION BUILDING

During FY 1992, CPSC developed coalitions with several groups, including the National Association of Home Inspectors (NAHI), the American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI), the National 4-H Council, the National Realtors Association, the American Alliance of Insurance Brokers, and the National Retail Hardware Association (NRHA). These coalitions were aimed at disseminating CPSC product safety information through national networks. Following is a sampling of specific public information accomplishments for FY 1992 resulting from CPSC's outreach and coalition-building efforts:

- * Together with the two national home inspector associations, NAHI and ASHI, CPSC distributed home safety materials to individual home inspectors and home inspection companies. Some 3,000 individual home inspectors or home inspection companies received sample CPSC safety information; the inspectors were encouraged to write to CPSC to request additional materials to distribute to prospective home buyers. Hundreds of home inspectors wrote to CPSC requesting additional materials and as a result, thousands of prospective home buyers are now receiving CPSC safety information on issues like GFCIs, automatic garage door openers, gas stoves, and other products.
- * In cooperation with the Home Centers Institute and the National Retail Hardware Association (NRHA), CPSC distributed over 20,000 "Give a Gift, Give a Smoke Detector" posters to retail chain stores across the country. The posters are for display during the holiday season. CPSC also provided camera-ready safety publications on several product hazards for the NRHA to reprint for point-of-sale distribution. Topics included smoke detectors, electrical safety, and chemical safety.
- * CPSC worked with the National Environmental Health Association to mail indoor air quality publications to 5,000 state and local health departments throughout the nation.

* In collaboration with the U.S. Administration on Aging, CPSC mailed the "Home Safety Checklist for Older Consumers" to 1,000 area agencies on aging.

* CPSC also collaborated with the National 4-H Council to develop a national "Home Safety Program" to reach young people and their parents. The 4-H network includes hundreds of thousands of teenagers, parents, and volunteers who teach safety and other skills to young people. CPSC publications and audiovisuals on fire safety, electrical safety, poison prevention, and other topics will be distributed through this network.

* CPSC helped organize a national coalition to increase the number of residences with working smoke detectors. Together with the U.S. Fire Administration, the National Fire Protection Association, and the Congressional Fire Services Institute, CPSC launched the "For Pete's Sake" project - a multi-year, multi-media campaign targeting parents and children with fire safety messages. CPSC developed and marketed radio and television public service announcements using "Pete," that are now airing nationally. CPSC is also developing publications to spread the fire safety message. Additionally, state and local governments, schools and fire departments are helping Pete to spread his life-saving message.

* In FY 1992, CPSC also worked with individual companies to disseminate product safety information. In response to a speech given by CPSC's Chairman, manufacturers and retailers agreed to begin including product safety information in their literature for consumers. This is part of a CPSC effort to "sell safety" in companies' marketing and promotional campaigns. Four companies - Toys 'R' Us, Fisher-Price, Hasbro, and Mattel - have agreed to use CPSC safety information in their product brochures and point-of-sale literature. Hasbro has included bucket drowning information on the Playskool Hotline, Toys 'R' Us printed one million "Safety Facts" booklets, which are a compilation of CPSC children's Safety Alerts from the last two years, and Fisher-Price launched its "Family Alert" program, telling parents and caregivers about hidden hazards in the home.

MEDIA/PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Working with the media to reach the public is a key aspect of CPSC's consumer information program. Thousands of media interviews are provided annually, be they on television, in print, or on radio. Additionally, CPSC holds roundtables or forums with reporters to promote safety messages and answer media questions.

CPSC, along with a national coalition for automatic garage door opener safety, held a news conference to warn about deaths with automatic garage door openers. Homeowners were urged to check their automatic garage door openers to make sure that the "reverse mechanism" was working properly, as required by the new mandatory standard. As part of this effort, a video, brochure, and safety sticker were developed and distributed. Information about garage door opener safety was mailed to about 3,000 home inspectors and home inspection companies.

In June, as part of "Operation Water Watch", CPSC's Chairman and Commissioners participated in news conferences in four cities: Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and Fort Lauderdale. The news conferences helped promote pool safety. As part of Operation Water Watch, the president signed a letter encouraging national participation in the swimming pool safety program.

The Commission, along with the Poison Prevention Week Council, again played a leading role in 1992 in the observance of the 31st National Poison Prevention Week. A news conference kicked off the event. Evaluation of television coverage of the event showed that more than 11 million TV viewers saw poison prevention week stories. Since National Poison Prevention Week was first observed in 1962, the annual death toll to children who accidentally swallow medicines and household chemicals has been reduced from 450 deaths in 1962 to 55 deaths in 1989.

Along with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and Underwriters Laboratories Inc., CPSC participated in a kick-off news conference for National Electrical Safety Month in May. A video news release was developed and distributed nationally. CPSC staff also participated in the Austin, TX electrical safety month kick-off, with CPSC's Western Regional Director speaking at the news conference and CPSC's GFCI exhibit being the main visual focus of Austin's event.

CPSC also worked with NEMA on a program to promote the use of GFCIs through a video. The video, in which the grandfather of a child electrocuted by a hair dryer was interviewed, was distributed nationally to media and all or parts of the video were viewed by hundreds of thousands of viewers.

In an effort to prevent toy-related deaths and injuries to children, CPSC held its annual news conference on toy safety. This year the conference covered "holiday safety," and displayed various types of safety products that could be good gift choices for the holiday season. The event gained national news coverage and hundreds of news stories and articles were generated.

CPSC also promoted children's safety as part of "Baby Expo 1992" sponsored by radio station WMIX in Baltimore. The Chairman promoted the event through Baltimore media and encouraged Baltimore residents to visit the CPSC exhibit booth to obtain toy and nursery product safety information.

PUBLICATION EFFORTS

In FY 1992, CPSC developed Safety Alerts on about 20 hazards in the home, mainly hazards affecting the safety of young children. These Alerts were distributed to the media, state and local consumer protection offices, and to pediatricians.

In collaboration with the Art & Craft Materials Institute, CPSC distributed a Safety Alert titled "Never Use Hazard Labeled Art Materials with Elementary School Children, Nursing Home Residents, or Hospital Patients." This publication explained the new labeling for art material and warned that art materials should not be used with vulnerable populations.

CPSC developed a Safety Alert on carbon monoxide poisoning and carbon monoxide detectors that meet a new national voluntary safety standard. The alert was distributed to home inspectors nationwide through two national associations of home inspectors.

The Commission also developed a Fact Sheet on "Tips for Purchasing and Installing New Carpet." This document summarized the Commission's study of carpet chemicals and offered several recommendations to consumers about selecting and installing new carpet. In collaboration with the EPA, CPSC also distributed the brochure "Indoor Air Quality and Carpet." This publication was developed as part of a dialogue among 15 public and private organizations concerned about carpet chemicals.

CPSC developed a poster, news article, and radio script on the hazards of worm probes, a device used to shock fishing worms to the soil surface. The poster was for point-of-purchase display. The article and script were distributed to thousands of newspapers and radio stations nationwide. Information packets were also sent to state and local contacts, and to appropriate magazines and other media.

CPSC also developed and printed media and information packets on a number of topics, including the following: Operation Water Watch (pool safety), Fireworks Safety, National Electrical Safety Month, Holiday Safety, Garage Door Opener Safety, Smoke Detectors, Poison Prevention Week, and others. These media and information packets were mailed to various media outlets, private and not-for-profit organizations, state and local governments, and interested consumers.

Finally, staff also worked with various state, local, and private organizations to reprint publications and safety messages. This effort helped make consumer safety information available to millions of people nationwide at a minimal cost to the government.

Appendix A:

1992

**Deaths,
Injuries and
Cost of Injuries
from Consumer
Products**

DEATHS, ESTIMATES OF INJURIES AND ESTIMATES OF COSTS OF INJURIES FROM CONSUMER PRODUCTS

The Commission, in fulfilling its mission to protect the public against unreasonable risk of injuries associated with consumer products, collects, reviews and analyzes data on deaths and estimated injuries associated with such products. Appendix A presents three tables which contain summary data by totals and by age groups for deaths, estimated injuries and estimated costs of injuries associated with products under the jurisdiction of the Commission. These products are aggregated into 15 product groupings.

While the deaths and injuries in these tables represent product involvement, that involvement does not necessarily indicate causality.

Table 1: Deaths Associated with the Use of Certain Consumer Products, January 1, 1990 through December 31, 1990. These data are taken from death certificates the Commission purchases from the states. Comparisons of Table 1 with previous Annual Report tables of deaths associated with the use of consumer products ought not to be undertaken since budgetary restrictions alter the amount and categories of death certificates purchased each year.

Table 2: Estimates of Hospital Emergency Room Treated Injuries Associated with Use of Certain Consumer Products, October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992. This is based on data collected from a statistically selected group of hospitals as part of the Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). Comparisons of Table 2 with previous annual report tables of injuries associated with the use of these consumer products must be undertaken cautiously. The NEISS hospital sample was updated as of January 1, 1990 to take into account changes that have occurred in the NEISS sampling frame of emergency departments since the 1975 sampling frame was constructed (e.g., representing hospital emergency departments opened after 1975).

Table 3: Estimates of the Costs of Hospital Emergency Room Treated Injuries Associated with the Use of Certain Consumer Products, October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992. This is derived by applying the Commission's Injury Cost Model to the injury estimates of Table 2.

For products where Commission remedial action has been considered, additional data have been collected and analyzed to develop more detailed estimates. Based on interviews with victims or witnesses, the Commission identifies causes of accidents, including the interaction among the person, the product and the environment. Using all the available data, the Commission staff periodically prepares hazard analysis reports for selected products. To learn whether an analysis for any particular product is available, or to receive general injury data reports or more detailed data than are included in this appendix, please write to

National Injury Information Clearinghouse
U S Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, DC 20207

TABLE 1

**DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS
JANUARY 1, 1990 - DECEMBER 31, 1990**

Source: CPSC Death Certificate Project

Note: Product association is defined as any involvement of the product with these deaths and does not necessarily imply causality.

The data in this table cannot be used in trend analysis with the data from previous years, due to budgetary restrictions, differing numbers of death certificates may have been purchased in each time period.

PRODUCT GROUP ¹	TOTAL	AGE GROUP ²			
		UNDER 5	5-24	25-64	65 AND OVER
1. Child Nursery Equipment and Supplies	82	72	2	1	7
2. Toys	17	12	2	3	0
3. Sports and Recreational Activities and Equipment	1,220	268	422	411	118
4. Home Communication, Entertainment and Hobby Equipment	29	4	6	17	2
5. Personal Use Items	228	45	22	50	110
6. Packaging and Containers for Household Products	90	30	16	35	9
7. Yard and Garden Equipment	191	8	17	90	76
8. Home Workshop Apparatus, Tools and Attachments	117	2	45	56	14
9. Home and Family Maintenance Products	44	24	5	10	5
10. General Household Appliances	69	5	5	29	30
11. Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Appliances	175	11	26	74	64
12. Housewares	22	5	3	6	8
13. Home Furnishings and Fixtures	815	249	91	257	218
14. Home Structures and Construction Materials	380	48	45	140	147
15. Miscellaneous	87	10	23	42	12

TABLE 2

**ESTIMATES OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM TREATED INJURIES
ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1992 ***

Source: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS)²

Note: NEISS data indicate that a product was associated with an injury but not necessarily that the product caused the injury.

PRODUCT GROUP ¹	AGE GROUP ²					ESTIMATED MEAN SEVERITY ⁴
	TOTAL	UNDER 5	5-24	25-64	65 AND OVER	
1. Child Nursery Equipment and Supplies	118,179	97,922	9,543	7,185	3,512	51
2. Toys	175,208	84,052	67,685	21,829	1,642	33
3. Sports and Recreational Activities and Equipment	4,497,768	217,598	3,170,671	1,055,546	52,532	28
4. Home Communication, Entertainment and Hobby Equipment	132,176	33,294	42,477	39,003	17,403	32
5. Personal Use Items	531,144	164,067	195,478	137,477	34,044	55
6. Packaging and Containers for Household Products	335,911	51,830	122,784	138,468	22,646	28
7. Yard and Garden Equipment	280,302	14,153	71,832	156,699	37,582	46
8. Home Workshop Apparatus, Tools and Attachments	374,186	16,928	94,735	226,729	35,794	51
9. Home and Family Maintenance Products	133,095	36,607	30,821	55,840	9,767	72
10. General Household Appliances	161,556	37,294	39,495	69,893	14,874	70
11. Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Appliances	136,010	45,357	38,214	43,200	9,239	83
12. Housewares	849,849	62,476	316,610	427,997	42,698	27
13. Home Furnishings and Fixtures	1,970,747	586,594	475,893	576,421	331,610	41
14. Home Structures and Construction Materials	3,343,202	527,627	1,117,038	1,180,098	517,923	36
15. Miscellaneous	220,349	49,395	100,078	54,907	15,970	51

* Comparisons with previous annual report tables must be done with caution since the NEISS sample was updated as of January 1, 1990

TABLE 3

**ESTIMATES OF THE COSTS OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM TREATED
INJURIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS
OCTOBER 1, 1991 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1992
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)***

Source: CPSC Injury Cost Model⁶ applied to NEISS injury data for the period.

PRODUCT GROUP ¹	TOTAL	AGE GROUP ²			
		UNDER 5	5-24	25-64	65 AND OVER
1 Child Nursery Equipment and Supplies	277	213	28	21	15
2 Toys	408	161	169	72	6
3 Sports and Recreational Activities and Equipment	13,650	552	8,718	4,148	229
4 Home Communication, Entertainment and Hobby Equipment	380	60	104	127	89
5 Personal Use Items	1,464	335	545	436	148
6 Packaging and Containers for Household Products	824	89	285	373	78
7 Yard and Garden Equipment	963	49	225	550	139
8. Home Workshop Apparatus, Tools and Attachments	1,232	35	273	800	124
9 Home and Family Maintenance Products	416	89	102	190	34
10 General Household Appliances	566	125	120	255	65
11 Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Appliances	449	110	116	171	51
12 Housewares	1,893	204	671	912	105
13 Home Furnishings and Fixtures	6,511	1,276	1,247	2,173	1,816
14 Home Structures and Construction Materials	11,224	1,103	2,764	4,246	3,111
15 Miscellaneous	702	112	289	225	77

* Dollar values are not comparable to previous Annual Report estimates because of the inclusion of estimates for pain and suffering costs.

¹Product groups and specific products are included in each group. These products are defined in the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) Coding Manual (1987), Directorate for Epidemiology, U S Consumer Product Safety Commission.

- 1 CHILD NURSERY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
 - Baby carriages, walkers and strollers
 - Cribs, playpens and baby gates
 - High chairs and youth chairs
 - Miscellaneous baby equipment

2. TOYS
 - Children's sports and hobby equipment
 - Electric trains, cars and accessories
 - Miscellaneous toys
 - Projectile or flying toys
 - Toy chests and boxes
 - Tricycles (children's)
 - Wagons and other ride-on toys

3. SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND EQUIPMENT
 - Amusement rides
 - Archery
 - ATVs, mopeds, minibikes, etc.
 - Barbecue grills, stoves and fuel
 - Baseball
 - Basketball
 - Beach, picnic and camping equipment
 - Bicycles and accessories
 - Billiards or pool
 - Bowling
 - Boxing
 - Cheerleading
 - Croquet
 - Curling
 - Dancing
 - Darts
 - Exercise equipment
 - Fencing
 - Fishing
 - Football
 - Golf
 - Guns, BB's and pellets
 - Gymnastics and equipment
 - Hockey, all kinds
 - Horseback riding
 - Horseshoes
 - Ice, roller and in-line skating
 - Ice or snow boating
 - Lacrosse, rugby and miscellaneous ball games
 - Martial arts
 - Mountain climbing
 - Playground equipment
 - Shuffleboard
 - Skateboards
 - Snowmobiles

Snow skiing
Soccer
Swimming activity, pools and equipment
Table tennis
Tennis, badminton and squash
Toboggans, sleds, snow discs, etc.
Track and field
Trampolines
Unicycles
Volleyball
Water skiing, tubing and surfing
Wrestling

4. HOME COMMUNICATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND HOBBY EQUIPMENT

Miscellaneous hobby equipment
Pet supplies and equipment
Plants
Sound recording and reproducing equipment
Television sets and stands

5. PERSONAL USE ITEMS

Cigarettes, etc , lighters, lighter fluids and matches
Clothing, all
Grooming devices
Holders for personal items
Infrared lamps and saunas
Jewelry, watches, keys and key chains
Massage devices
Medical compounds
Paper money and coins
Pencils, pens, and other desk supplies
Protection devices (eyes, ears, etc.)
Razors, shavers and razor blades
Sewing equipment
Umbrellas

6. PACKAGING AND CONTAINERS FOR HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

Cans and other containers
Glass bottles and jars
Paper, cardboard and plastic products

7 YARD AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT

Chain saws
Decorative yard equipment
Hand garden tools
Hatchets and axes
Lawn and garden care equipment
Lawn mowers, all types
Other power lawn equipment
Outdoor electric lighting equipment
Pumps
Trimmers and small power garden tools

8. **HOME WORKSHOP APPARATUS, TOOLS AND ATTACHMENTS**
Automotive tools, accessories and chemicals
Batteries, all types
Battery chargers
Chains
Engines, non-automotive
Hoists, lifts, jacks, etc.
Miscellaneous working equipment
Power home tools (excluding saws)
Power home workshop saws
Welding, soldering, cutting tools
Wires, cords, not specified
Workshop chemicals
Workshop manual tools
- 9 **HOME AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS**
Cleaning agents (excluding soaps)
Cleaning equipment, non-caustics
Drain, oven cleaners and caustics
Miscellaneous household chemicals
Paints, solvents and lubricants
Polishes and waxes
Soaps and detergents
- 10 **GENERAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**
Cooking ranges, ovens, etc
Irons and clothes steamers (not toys)
Miscellaneous household appliances
Refrigerators and freezers
Washers and dryers
11. **SPACE HEATING, COOLING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT**
Air conditioners
Chimneys and fireplaces
Fans (excluding stove exhaust fans)
Furnaces
Heating stoves and space heaters
Miscellaneous heating and cooling equipment
Pipes (heating and plumbing)
Radiators
Water heaters
12. **HOUSEWARES**
Cookware
Drinking glasses
Knives, unpowered
Miscellaneous housewares
Scissors
Skewers, ice picks and other picks
Small kitchen appliances
Tableware and accessories
13. **HOME FURNISHINGS AND FIXTURES**
Bathtub and shower structures
Beds, mattresses and pillows
Blankets

- Carpets and rugs
- Chairs, sofas and sofa beds
- Desks, cabinets, shelves, racks, etc
- Drapery rods and accessories
- Electric fixtures, lamps and equipment
- Fireplace equipment
- Holiday and party supplies
- Hot tubs, spas and whirlpools
- Ladders and stools
- Mirrors and mirror glass
- Miscellaneous decorating items
- Other miscellaneous furniture and accessories
- Scales (excluding baby scales)
- Sinks and toilets
- Tables
- Window, table, chair and bed covers

14 HOME STRUCTURES AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- Automatic doors and door openers
- Cabinet or door hardware
- Ceilings and walls of a completed structure
- Counters and counter tops
- Fences
- Glass doors, windows and panels
- Handrails, railings and banisters
- Insulation
- Miscellaneous construction materials and lightning rods
- Nails, carpet tacks, etc.
- Non-glass doors and panels
- Outside attached structures and materials
- Outside unattached structures
- Porches, open side floors, etc
- Stairs, ramps, landings and floors
- Window and door sills (including frames)
- Wood panelling and particleboard

15 MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

- Alarms and escape equipment
- Business and office machines
- Dollies and carts
- Elevators and other lifts
- Fireworks and flares
- Fuel-burning lighting equipment and fuels
- Gasoline and diesel fuels
- Generators and utility meters
- Miscellaneous

²"TOTAL" includes unknown ages. Therefore, the aggregated age groups may not equal the total.

³The NEISS is a probability sample of the hospital emergency departments in the United States and its territories. All consumer product-related injuries treated in the sample hospitals are transmitted via computer to the Commission on a daily basis. These injury reports not only provide the means for estimating the magnitude of consumer product-related injuries in the United States, but also provide a source for gathering further information concerning the nature and probable cause of the accident.

Since the estimates shown in this table are based on a sample of hospital emergency departments rather than all hospital emergency departments in the United States, they are subject to sampling error. For a description of the sample design and calculation of the sampling error, write:

National Injury Information Clearinghouse
U S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, D.C. 20207

⁴Each consumer product-related injury seen in the emergency department is assigned a severity value ranging from 10 to 2,516, based on a combination of three factors: injury diagnosis, body part involved and disposition of the case. The estimated mean severity is an average severity value for an estimated number of injuries

Based on the nature of the injury and the body part affected, all nonfatal injuries are classified to a 6-point scale with injuries ranging from minor to most severe. This ranking is based on medical judgment in terms of expected physical impact, as well as threat to life and potential for permanent impairment. This scale value is then increased by one if the patient is admitted for inpatient hospital care. Therefore, a seventh point on the scale is established for those injuries with the most severe classification which require hospitalization. Poisonings are an exception to the procedure. A poisoning case which is treated and released is classified as a "2" on this scale, while a poisoning case requiring hospitalization is classified as a "6". Deaths are classified as "8" on this scale, but are grouped with Category 7 in the weighting procedure discussed below.

A geometric inflation factor is used to reflect differences in the degrees of severity among the seven scale categories. Category 1, the least severe category, has been assigned a value of "10." This value is increased by 20 percent to arrive at a value of "12" for Category 2. Therefore, each succeeding scale category value is increased by a geometric proportion of the preceding value, i.e., 40 percent, 80 percent, up to a 640 percent increase for Category 7.

Because the mean severity is based on subjective value judgments, the reader should use caution in interpreting small differences in these measures between product groups.

⁵The estimates in Table 3 of the costs of emergency room treated injuries associated with the use of consumer products are from the Injury Cost Model (ICM) developed by the Directorate for Economic Analysis. The ICM includes 11 injury cost components: medical costs; forgone earnings; transportation costs, visitors' forgone earnings; visitors' transportation costs, health insurance administration costs, product liability insurance administration costs, litigation costs; disability costs; retreatment costs; and pain and suffering costs. Since the ICM relies solely on information on the emergency room treated injuries reported in Table 2, the cost estimates in Table 3 do not include the costs of consumer product-related injuries that were treated elsewhere, such as in physicians' offices, health maintenance organizations, and freestanding emergency clinics. Table 3 also excludes the economic losses of fatalities associated with the use of a consumer product. These losses may be substantial.

Injury cost estimates are adjusted to June 1992 price levels using the overall consumer price index and the overall medical care index.

Age group costs may not add to product totals because the age of the victim was not always known.

Appendix B:

1992

**Policies,
Final Regulations
and
Proposed
Regulations**

POLICIES, FINAL REGULATIONS, AND PROPOSED REGULATIONS

DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED	FINAL	EFFECTIVE DATE	RESOURCE
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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY ACT

Final Action:

Rule advising manufacturers how to comply with requirement to report certain information about outcomes of product liability litigation	10/28/91	08/04/92	09/03/92	57 FR 34230
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Rule governing required reports by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of failure to comply with voluntary standards relied upon by the Commission and of products presenting an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death	10/28/91	08/04/92	09/03/92	57 FR 34222
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Revision to rule governing substantial hazard reports; correction		09/01/92	09/03/92	57 FR 39597
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Proposed Action:

Rule governing required reports of manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of failure to comply with voluntary standards relied upon by Commission and of products presenting an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death		10/28/91		56 FR 55530
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DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED	FINAL	EFFECTIVE DATE	RESOURCE
Rule advising manufacturers how to comply with requirement to report certain information about outcomes of product liability litigation		10/28/91		56 FR 55535
Certification and recordkeeping requirements for garage door openers subject to CPSC's safety standard		03/18/92		57 FR 9395
Notice of regulatory investigation of possible changes in rules for levels of lead in paint		04/30/92		57 FR 18418
Amendment to hazard reporting requirements concerning definition of "grievous bodily injury"		08/04/92		57 FR 34272
Safety standard for child-resistant cigarette lighters		08/17/92		57 FR 36932
Rule determining that it is in the public interest to regulate risks associated with cigarette lighters, that can be operated by children, under the CPSA		08/17/92		57 FR 36929

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT

Final Action:

Ban of infant cushions or pillows filled with foam plastic beads or other granular material	07/16/91	06/23/92	07/23/92	57 FR 27912
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DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED	FINAL	EFFECTIVE DATE	RESOURCE
Rule advising manufacturers how to comply with requirement to report certain information about outcomes of product liability litigation		10/28/91		56 FR 55535
Certification and recordkeeping requirements for garage door openers subject to CPSC's safety standard		03/18/92		57 FR 9395
Notice of regulatory investigation of possible changes in rules for levels of lead in paint		04/30/92		57 FR 18418
Amendment to hazard reporting requirements concerning definition of "grievous bodily injury"		08/04/92		57 FR 34272
Safety standard for child-resistant cigarette lighters		08/17/92		57 FR 36932
Rule determining that it is in the public interest to regulate risks associated with cigarette lighters, that can be operated by children, under the CPSA		08/17/92		57 FR 36929

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT

Final Action:

Ban of infant cushions or pillows filled with foam plastic beads or other granular material	07/16/91	06/23/92	07/23/92	57 FR 27912
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DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED	FINAL	EFFECTIVE DATE	RESOURCE
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Amendment to rates reimbursable to the Government for costs of reconditioning non-complying imported hazardous substances	3/04/92	06/26/92	07/27/92	57 FR 28604
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Proposed Action:

Amendment to rates reimbursable to the Government for costs of reconditioning non-complying imported hazardous substances		03/04/92		57 FR 7686
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POISON PREVENTION PACKAGING ACT

Final Action:

Child-Resistant packaging required for oral ibuprofen preparations containing more than 1 gram of ibuprofen in package	07 /02/91	06/23/92	12/21/92	57 FR 27916
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Proposed Action:

Child-Resistant packaging requirement for products containing lidocaine or dibucaine	08/04/92			57 FR 34274
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MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

Final Action:

Notice of newly-enacted civil penalty authority and explanation of procedures		10/08/91	11/16/90	56 FR 50710
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Appendix C:

1992

**Meetings
of
Substantial
Interest**

MEETINGS OF SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

During Fiscal Year 1992, Commissioners and staff at the Consumer Product Safety Commission held meetings to discuss matters related to the mission of CPSC. The list of those meetings complies with the requirements of section 27(j)(8) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, which requires the Annual Report to account for "the extent of cooperation of Commission officials and representatives of industry and other interested parties in the implementation of this Act." We have compiled this list on the basis of meetings announced in CPSC's weekly Public Calendar

It is important to note that this list of meetings does not account for all meetings between Commission personnel and outside parties because not all such meetings are required to be listed in the Public Calendar. The Commission's Meetings Policy (16 CFR part 1012) requires that meetings concerning matters of "substantial interest" be listed in the Public Calendar while meetings on "non-substantial interest" are not required to be listed, although many are. For example, field staff meet frequently with a wide range of outside organizations in order to inform consumers and others of CPSC's work, but since these meetings are of "non-substantial interest" as defined by CPSC's Meeting Policy, they are not necessarily listed in the Public Calendar. Also, the list may not fully account for all meetings of voluntary standards development organizations with which CPSC participated. For additional information on voluntary standards efforts, see Appendix E.

CPSC's Meeting Policy defines "substantial interest" as concerning "any issue that is likely to be the subject of a regulatory or policy decision by the Commission." The Meetings Policy imposes the following three requirements on CPSC staff and Commissioners who hold or attend meetings involving matters of "substantial interest:" 1) they must announce the meetings in advance in the Public Calendar, 2) they must hold these meetings open to the public, unless certain specified exceptions apply, and 3) they must submit summaries of such meetings to the Office of the Secretary. In addition, summaries of telephone conversations involving "substantial interest" matters also must be submitted to the Office of the Secretary

Meeting summaries are available from the Office of the Secretary upon request under the Freedom of Information Act.

For copies of the Public Calendar, please write to:

Office of the Secretary
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, DC 20207

ABBREVIATIONS

We have used the following abbreviations

CE	Office of Compliance and Enforcement
CPSA	Consumer Product Safety Act
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
EC	Directorate for Economic Analysis
EP	Directorate for Epidemiology
ES	Directorate for Engineering Sciences
EXHR	Office of Hazard Identification and Reduction
EXPA	Office of Information and Public Affairs
FO	Directorate for Field Operations
HS	Directorate for Health Sciences
OEX	Office of the Executive Director
OGC	Office of the General Counsel

LIST OF MEETINGS

AEROTECH, INC.

November 5 CE CPSC regulations on model rocket motors

AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE

February 20 HS. furnace attached humidifiers
May 5 HS indoor air quality research activities

ALLIANCE TO END CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

October 6-8 HS & EXPA: lead poisoning prevention

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

October 17 EP: poison prevention

AMERICAN ADVERTISING FEDERATION

March 17 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith speech

AMERICAN APPAREL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

February 20 CE & EC. CPSC's sleepwear standards evaluation project and CPSC's enforcement position on various types of garments

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

March 10 *Office of Commissioner Carol G. Dawson. new reporting requirements under revised sections 15 & 37 of the Consumer Product Safety Act*
March 10 CE *revised sections 15 & 37 reporting requirements*

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION (AGA)

February 21 ES: CO detector code proposals
April 7-9 ES: gas appliances voluntary standards

AMERICAN HEALTH FOUNDATION

June 16 HS & EP: toxicity of cigarettes with low ignition potential

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

October 23 ES: safety standards for gas-fired appliances
October 29 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff. voluntary and international standards
October 29 Commissioner Carol G Dawson/staff: voluntary and international standards
October 29 EXHR & other CPSC staff: domestic and international voluntary standards activities
November 12-14 ES gas-fired water heater standards
November 18-20 ES: flexible connectors for gas appliances
November 25 ES: the CPSC electrical hazards programs

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI) cont'd.

January 14-15	ES	safety issues associated with the National Fuel Gas Code
February 11-13	ES:	gas-fired central furnaces
March 12	EC	the CPSC bicycle project and the activities of the U S A Bicycle Technical Advisory Group
March 17-18	ES	water heater fires
April 21	ES.	electrical voluntary safety standards and the CPSC electrical hazards program
May 15	CPSC Officials/staff	ISO 9000 Standards and their impact on product safety liability domestic & international voluntary standards issues & highlights
May 27	ES	international standards requirements
July 23	ES & HS:	revisions to ANSI voluntary standard on bicycling headgear
September 9-10	ES	flammable vapor ignition by gas water heaters
September 11	ES:	gas pressure regulations
September 21-22	ES:	standards for gas water heaters
September 23-24	ES	standards for outdoor cooking gas appliances
September 28-29	ES	chainsaws and related committee activity

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING & AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS, INC.

January 24-29	HS	indoor air quality
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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

July 29	ES.	recent hair entrapment incidents associated with the ASME A112 19.8 listed suction fitting cups
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AMERICAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE

April 10	ES:	fabrics to use to classify cigarettes for smolder ignition propensity under the Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1990
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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW

July 2	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith:	speech
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ANDERSON LABORATORIES, INC.

November 14	HS:	sensory irritation testing
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ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS (AFDO)

February 4	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff.	courtesy call
June 15	ES:	significant new information in the 1991 CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety
June 15-16	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith & CPSC staff:	playground safety
June 16	Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall:	AFDO 96th Annual Conference

ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA

November 12	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith:	mutual cooperation in promoting safety prevention and compliance
May 20	ES:	playground equipment related injuries

ASTM

October 15-16	HS, EP & other staff· revisions to toy safety voluntary standard revisions
October 17	HS & other staff status of mandatory standard for child-resistant cigarette lighters and revisions to F400-87 Cigarette Lighter Voluntary Standard
October 31- November 1	ES: voluntary standards for cribs and strollers
November 4-7	ES: indoor air quality
November 8	HS & other CPSC staff· proposed revisions to the PPPA test protocol
December 4-6	ES & EP: revisions to voluntary standard for public playground equipment
December 12-13	ES: provisions for voluntary standards for playing surfaces and facilities and bicycling headgear
January 29-30	HS· child-resistant packaging
February 20	HS & other CPSC staff: ASTM child-resistant package testing protocol proposal
February 27-28	ES: voluntary standards for cribs & strollers
March 4	ES revisions to a voluntary standard for home playground equipment
March 4-6	EP & ES new voluntary standard for home playground equipment
March 5	HS & other staff ASTM D-10 proposal for child-resistant package test
March 24-25	HS child-resistant packaging voluntary standards
April 8-9	HS. abatement of lead-based paint in buildings and related structures
April 9	HS· possible voluntary criteria for button pacifiers, character and figure test gauge
April 10	HS: status of mandatory standard to require child-resistant cigarette lighter
April 13	ES: the current state of the art in chamber testing of material
May 5	EP & other project staff development of a safety standard for large, open-headed containers (buckets), to address the toddler drowning hazard
May 21-22	ES· revisions to the voluntary standard on bicycle helmets
May 28	EP & CPSC staff revisions to voluntary toy safety standard
May 29	ES, CE & EXHR: revisions to the voluntary standard for toy safety
June 2-3	EXHR: consumer product voluntary standards activities handled by ASTM
June 3	ES & EP: revision to voluntary standard for home playground equipment
June 4-5	HS proposal for testing in support of PPPA protocol revisions
June 9	EP & HS: revisions to toy safety standards, specifically balloon labeling and working groups' progress
June 11	HS proposal for testing in support of PPPA protocol revisions
June 11-12	HS· development of standards for lead abatement materials and methods
June 24	EP, EC & ES manufacturing and filling of 5-gallon buckets
July 8	EP & other CPSC staff· development of voluntary consensus standard for 3-7 gallon shipping pails
July 9	HS possible inclusion in the Toy Safety Voluntary Standard of a standard on toy figures
September 9	EP & other staff open-head containers (buckets)
September 10	HS & ES: revisions to toy safety voluntary standard
September 30	HS, ES & CE toy safety voluntary standard on pacifiers

BARTSCH, SHAWN ESQ.

July 22	CE & other CPSC staff: the Automatic Garage Door Opener Safety Maintenance Guide
July 31	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith: courtesy call

BASF

November 13	HS: aversives
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BLACK AND DECKER

November 6 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff & OGC: courtesy call

BLUE BOX TOYS

June 16 ES & other CPSC staff CPSC toy regulations and test methods

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (SAN FRANCISCO, CA)

March 11 OGC: possible amendment of the safety standard for architectural glazing material

BOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

June 22 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall. press conference, "Operation Waterwatch"

BROWN, MICHAEL ESQ.

January 15 ES: ignition of flammable vapors from water heaters

BUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

April 27 ES & HS: chamber testing of combustion emissions

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

July 8 ES CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety

CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

February 10 ES: code proposal to ICBO requiring CO detectors

CARPET AND RUG INSTITUTE

January 21 HS: carpet testing
February 25 HS: quality certification program

CARPET CUSHION COUNCIL

May 21 HS: testing on carpet cushion

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

June 16 HS & EP. toxicity of cigarettes with low ignition potential

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (CSMA)

June 30 HS & other CPSC staff: comment on PPPA protocol revisions

CHILDRENSWEAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

November 13 CE. current sleepwear enforcement issues

CIBA-GEIGY

April 8 HS: topical local anesthetics

CIGARETTE INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES

March 30 EP & ES the influence of airflow and other factors on the results of cigarette ignition propensity tests

CLOSE UP FOUNDATION

March 16 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith' participant in a current issues seminar

COALITION FOR CONTAINER SAFETY

February 24 OEX & other CPSC staff: activities relating to 5-gallon buckets
March 27 OEX & other staff: update on current developments--5 gallon containers
June 26 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff, OEX & OCR. update session on recent Coalition activities

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA

November 14 CE reporting brochure prepared by the Coalition for Consumer Health and Safety
November 20 ES: National Smoke Detector Project
December 5 ES: National Smoke Detector Project
January 6 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall' introductory meeting
March 4 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: choking hazards
March 4 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: choking hazards

CONTECH ASSOCIATES, INC.

March 12 EXHR & other CPSC staff voluntary standards for suction outlets

COUNCIL OF AMERICAN BUILDING OFFICIALS

April 7-9 ES & HS: code proposal for CO detectors

CPSC SMOKE DETECTOR PROJECT

March 24 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith & other staff training session for the project coordinators from the 15 cities participating in the field survey for the Smoke Detector Project

CREATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

November 7 OEX, CE, EP, EC & HS: alternative paint strippers

CRICKET USA

April 28 HS, EC & OGC: draft notice of proposed rulemaking for child-resistant lighters

CROWELL AND MORING

November 12 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: mutual cooperation in promoting safety prevention and compliance

DC FIRE DEPARTMENT

October 25 EP & ES training for pilot test of smoke detector fire incident study questionnaire

DC SAFE KIDS COALITION

February 10 ES. new recommendations in the CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety

DOW

November 13 HS: aversives

DURACELL, INC.

July 14 ES & other CPSC staff batteries/battery technology and relation to the Smoke Detector Project

EMERSON ELECTRIC

January 14 CE application of the definition of "particular model" of consumer product in Section 37, CPSA

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

May 27-29 ES: Leadership in Public Fire Education. The Year 2000 and Beyond

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH REGION III

March 30-April 1 HS Indoor Air Quality - An Overview for Managers

FIRST BRANDS CORPORATION

November 13 HS: aversives

FIRST NATIONAL PLAYGROUND INSTITUTE

October 16-17 EP & ES playground safety

FISHER PRICE

February 14 OEX: product safety issues
March 24 ES & other staff. flammability test procedure for the voluntary standard for toy safety, ASTM F963
June 15 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff & other CPSC staff: research development and quality control efforts
June 15 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall: safety, research development & quality control efforts
July 27 Fisher Price's consumer awareness program

FOUNDATION OF SPINAL CORD INJURY PREVENTION

May 5 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff & other CPSC staff. Mr. Gilbert's work on behalf of the Foundation for Spinal Cord Injury Prevention
May 7 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith & other CPSC staff Mr Gilbert's work on behalf of the Foundation for Spinal Cord Injury Prevention

GAS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

December 4 HS: unvented gas space heater emission testing

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

March 24 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: formaldehyde emissions from particleboard and medium density fiberboard

GLIDESTAR INDUSTRIES

November 4 EP & other CPSC staff: self-closing/self-latching mechanisms on sliding patio doors leading to swimming pools

GOULD, JAMES (attorney for the Tobacco Institute)

January 23 EP industry research on the effect of airflow variations on the ignition propensity of cigarettes

HARDWOOD PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

March 24 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: formaldehyde emissions from particleboard and medium density fiberboard

HASBRO, INC.

February 14 OEX: product safety issues

HEALTHCARE COMPLIANCE PACKAGING COUNCIL

March 11 HS & others: PPPA proposed protocol revisions
September 17 HS: unit dose packaging issues

HEMPHILL, EILEEN (DC State Designee)

May 15 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: courtesy call
June 9 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff & FO: courtesy call

HENLEY CHEMICAL COMPANY

October 23 HS aversives

HONDA

February 25 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall's staff & other CPSC staff riding lawnmower project status

HUGHES-ANTHONY, NANCY

December 4 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff & OEX. courtesy call and CPSC issues

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

July 20-21 HS. changes in the protocol for child-resistant packaging

INTERAGENCY REGULATORY COLLOQUIUM

October 22 EC social benefits of injury reduction

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (IAFC)

September 13-17 ES heat tapes, smoke detectors, and fire safe cigarettes

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BUILDING OFFICIALS (ICBO)

February 10-11 ES: code proposal requiring carbon monoxide detectors in residences

INTERNATIONAL MASS RETAIL ASSOCIATION

November 14 CE: reporting brochure prepared by the Coalition for Consumer Health and Safety

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

October 9 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: child health and other safety topics

JENNER AND BLOCK

March 24 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff formaldehyde emissions from particleboard and medium density fiberboard

JUVENILE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (JPMA)

October 7-9 Commissioner Anne Graham: trade show and conference
October 7-10 EXPA: trade show and conference

KEY STATE AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (INVOLVED IN ATV ISSUES)

June 3 FO & other CPSC staff: locally-supportable ATV safety legislation

LABTEST HONG KONG, LTD.

December 14 ES: toy safety
September 24 ES: age grading of toys

LANDRY, BROCK ESQ

December 4 CE, OGC, ES & FO: CPSC bicycle regulations

LATHAM AND WATKINS

April 28 HS, EC & OGC: *issues related to draft notice of proposed rulemaking for child-resistant lighters*

MAM BABYARTIKEL G.m.b.H

October 8 ES & other CPSC staff: development of European requirements for pacifiers

MANUFACTURED HOUSING INSTITUTE

December 4 ES & other CPSC staff installation and construction regulations for mobile homes as they apply to heat tape

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

March 19-20 ES: *new recommendations in the CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety*

MARYLAND NATIONAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

November 20 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith keynote address at Ninth Annual Safety Management Conference

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

February 27 EP: playground safety

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

June 16 HS & EP: toxicity of low ignition potential cigarettes

MASSACHUSETTS RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

February 27 EP playground safety

MATTEL TOYS

February 14 OEX: product safety issues

MCDONALD CORPORATION

July 6 OEX & EXPA: hazard information on packaging

MCFARLAN SMITH LIMITED

October 23 HS: aversives

MID ATLANTIC ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE RESOURCE CENTER

March 30-April 1 HS: Indoor Air Quality - An Overview for Managers

MINNESOTA SAFE KIDS COALITION

April 30 ES: recommendations in the CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Equipment

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS

April 25-29 ES: 3rd Annual Conference
July 27 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith & CPSC staff. fire prevention projects, ideas and concerns of mutual interest

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

June 16 HS & EP toxicity of cigarettes with low ignition potential

NATIONAL CHILDHOOD INJURY PREVENTION

May 19 ES: playground equipment safety issues
May 19 ES the national smoke detector project

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

December 6 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith. speech

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE COMMITTEE PANEL 20

December 9-11 ES: proposed revisions to the National Electrical Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

November 6 ES smoke detector project
September 1 ES ground-fault circuit interrupters

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

October 17 ES: NFPA-58, TIA 357
November 5 CE: CPSC regulations on model rockets
November 5-7 ES safety proposals for the national fuel gas code
February 27-28 ES draft code for inspection and repair for electrical systems in older homes
May 18-21 ES: the 1993 edition of the National Electrical Code
July 15 ES: Article 680-42 of the 1993 National Electrical Code covering spas and hot tubs
September 9-11 ES Proposed NFPA-73 Residential Reinspection Code

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

October 7 EP hidden hazards to infants and toddlers and general child safety

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST)

November 1 EP, ES & others: development of a test method to measure cigarette ignition propensity
March 30 EP & ES the influence of airflow and other factors on the results of cigarette ignition propensity tests
April 14 ES: symposium on IAQ

NATIONAL KEROSENE HEATERS ASSOCIATION

January 16 HS & ES IAQ modeling and kerosene heater emissions

NATIONAL PAINT AND COATINGS ASSOCIATION

November 14 CE: sections 15 and 37 of the Consumer Product Safety Act

NATIONAL PARTICLEBOARD ASSOCIATION

November 27 EXHR & HS. ANSI standard for particleboard
March 6 HS & other CPSC staff: formaldehyde emission from pressed wood products
March 24 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: formaldehyde emissions from
particleboard and medium density fiberboard
April 6 Commissioner Carol G. Dawson/staff: formaldehyde emissions from
particleboard

NATIONAL PROPANE GAS ASSOCIATION (NPGA)

October 14-17 ES propane gas safety
December 20 ES hazard associated with sniffing propane gas and warning labels
March 2-4 ES safety standards for LP-gas

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

October 7-8 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: speech

NATIONAL SPA AND POOL INSTITUTE (NSPI)

October 31 EP & other staff: covers for spas
June 8 Commissioner Carol G. Dawson/staff & other CPSC staff: swimming pool
safety
July 17 Commissioner Carol G. Dawson: swimming pool safety

NATIONAL SWIMMING POOL SAFETY COMMITTEE (NSPSC)

March 6 Commissioner Carol G. Dawson/staff: swimming pool safety issues
March 6 EP: issues related to swimming pool safety
June 8 Commissioner Carol G. Dawson/staff: swimming pool safety issues
June 8 EP: swimming pool safety

NORTHEAST SPA AND POOL ASSOCIATION

January 29-30 EC: 1992 Pool & Spa Show

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

March 14-21 OEX: international standards

OUTDOOR POWER EQUIPMENT INSTITUTE

July 26-28 ES & other CPSC staff: *International Lawn, Garden, and Power Equipmen*
Expo 92

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION

July 15 HS & OGC: animal bioassay and other studies on fibrous glass

PASS AND SEYMOUR, INC.

September 2 ES: electrical wiring devices

PILLSBURY, HAROLD

June 16 HS & EP toxicity of cigarettes with low ignition potential

POPHAM, HAIK, SCHNOBRICH, AND KAUFMAN LTD.

July 15 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff safety programs of mutual interest

PRIVATE LABEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

November 17 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith speech - annual trade show/conference

PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CORPORATION

December 4 HS aversives

QUANTUM GROUP, INC.

November 8 ES: indoor air quality and pollutant detection
November 18 ES: issues facing carbon monoxide detectors

RAYCHEM CORPORATION

January 9 ES: heat tapes
April 28 ES: heat tapes

RJR NABISCO COMPANY

December 12 EXHR, EP & ES: cigarette flammability research

ROADMASTER CORPORATION

November 26 OGC & CE bicycle regulations

SAFETY AND HEALTH COUNCIL

April 1-2 ES & EP: playground equipment safety
April 3 ES playground equipment safety

SIDS ALLIANCE

December 10 EP & other CPSC staff. infant suffocation

SMOKE DETECTOR COMMITTEE FOR CODES AND STANDARDS

January 30 ES & FO: strategies for improving state requirements for residential smoke detectors

SMOKE DETECTOR STEERING COMMITTEE

October 22 ES: information update on smoke detector program
March 23 ES & EP: status of committee activities and related issues

SOAP AND DETERGENT ASSOCIATION

May 20 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith, EXPA & other staff: current CPSC activities

SOCIETY OF THE PLASTIC INDUSTRY, INC.

January 31 OEX & EXHR: 5-gallon buckets
June 26 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff, OEX & OCR: update session on recent Coalition activities re: buckets
September 18 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall: bucket safety

SOFTNESS GROUP

November 7 OEX, CE, EP, EC & HS: alternative paint strippers

SOUTHERN BUILDING CODE CONGRESS INTERNATIONAL (SBCCI)

October 29-30 EP: code change proposal related to swimming pool barriers
July 13-14 EP code change proposals related to swimming pool barriers
July 13-16 ES: *model code provisions for carbon monoxide detectors in homes*

STEGEMAN, TRACEY ESQ.

December 16 OGC request for regulation of insulation

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

February 5 EP, HS & CE general introductory meeting
February 12 EXHR. seminar
June 8 HS exposure and toxicity of N-methylpyrrolidone

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG) FOR CIGARETTE FIRE SAFETY

October 31 HS, EP, ES & other CPSC staff: *recent research on cigarette ignition propensity and plans for a cigarette fire incident study*
January 24 HS, EP, ES & other CPSC staff: *recent research on cigarette ignition propensity and plans for a cigarette fire incident study*
April 16 HS, EP & other CPSC staff: *status of current research in connection with Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1990*
June 15 HS, EP & other CPSC staff *status of current research in connection with the Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1990*
September 1 HS, EP & other CPSC staff: *status of current research in connection with Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1990*

TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH CORPORATION

April 2 ES: electrical safety devices

TIANJIN BICYCLE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

December 9-11 ES: bicycle marketing and safety

TOY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA (TMA)

February 12-14	EXPA & other staff	toy safety seminar
February 13	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff	toy safety seminar
February 13	Commissioner Carol G Dawson/staff	toy safety seminar
February 13	Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff	toy safety seminar
February 13-14	CE	toy safety seminar
February 27	OEX.	product safety issues and follow-up to discussion at toy fair
March 23	OEX	toy safety issues
May 4	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff.	the role of the CPSC and toy safety
September 21	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith	CPSC regulations and voluntary toy safety standards

TRIDATA CORPORATION

February 26	ES	national smoke detector project - reaching high risk population
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UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES, INC (UL)

November 22	OEX & other CPSC staff.	Delonghi recall replacement kits for electric heaters
December 4	HS.	vented gas space heater emission testing
January 16	HS & ES.	IAQ modeling and kerosene heater emissions
February 12-13	ES & other staff:	UL voluntary standards activities
April 20-22	Office of Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall, EXHR & ES	UL activities and plans concerning consumer products
June 2	Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff.	CPSC & UL joint cooperation
June 2	OEX:	CPSC/UL joint cooperative efforts
August 31	ES.	the feasibility of cooperative testing of smoke detectors
September 29	ES	1993 UL 325 entrapment provisions for garage door operators

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO MEDICAL CENTER

June 16	HS & EP.	toxicity of cigarettes with low ignition potential
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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

June 16	HS & EP.	toxicity of cigarettes with low ignition potential
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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN BAR ASSOCIATION

March 5-6	CE.	speech
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UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND

February 3	EC & other CPSC staff.	survey of marketing of children's sleepwear in Rhode Island
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UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE ACTION COUNCIL (UFAC)

April 10-11	OEX	update on UFAC compliance and other related developments in product safety
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U.S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

March 30-April 1	HS	Indoor Air Quality - An Overview for Managers
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U.S. PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP (PIRG)

March 4 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff choking hazards
March 4 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: choking hazards
March 11 Chairman Jacqueline Jones-Smith/staff: courtesy call and to discuss recent
work on product safety issues
March 11 Commissioner Carol G Dawson/staff PIRG activities

U.S. SAFETY AND ENGINEERING CORPORATION

April 30 ES & CPSC staff: issues related to the National Smoke Detector Project

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

February 12 ES: recommendations in the new CPSC Handbook for Public Playground
Equipment

V.P. MARKETING, SMITH-GATES/EASY HEAT

November 20 ES: development of warnings and instructions, point of sale education and
consumer notice information for heat tapes

Appendix D:



Log and Status of Petitions and Applications

LOG AND STATUS OF PETITIONS AND APPLICATIONS

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires each agency to give interested persons the right to petition for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a rule. The Commission receives and acts on petitions for rulemaking under the CPSA and the other statutes which the Commission administers

The Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA);

The Flammable Fabrics Act (FFA);

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA), and

The Refrigerator Safety Act (RSA).

The Commission addresses all petitions as responsively and expeditiously as possible.

The status of each petition under consideration during Fiscal Year 1992 is listed in this appendix using the following terminology:

- Granted - The Commission has decided to initiate a rulemaking proceeding
- Denied - The Commission has decided not to initiate a rulemaking proceeding.
- Decision Pending - Commission review and analysis of the petition is incomplete at this time.

Petition Number	Petitioner	Summary of Petition	Disposition as of September 30, 1992
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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY ACT

CP 90-2	Dr. Edward Press	Requests issuance of a safety standard for spas and hot tubs	Petition Denied 3/19/92
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FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT

HP 90-2	Fascination Toys and Gifts	Requests amendment to regulation relating to clacker balls	Petition Granted 7/23/92
HP 91-1	Barbara Mauk	Requests labeling of charcoal	Decision Pending
HP 92-1	Gary C Rosenfield	Requests amendment to regulation applicable to model rocket motors	Decision Pending

POISON PREVENTION PACKAGING ACT

PP 91-1	Robert Meyer, Esq.	Request for issuance of a rule to require child-resistant packaging of spot removers containing naphtha	Decision Pending
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Appendix E:

1992

**Voluntary
Standards
Activities**

VOLUNTARY STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

During FY 1992, there were 14 new, revised or reaffirmed voluntary consumer product safety standards approved, for which the Commission's staff provided technical support. These standards address among other things, carbon monoxide detectors, child-resistant packaging, combination gas controls, formaldehyde in particleboard, formaldehyde in hardwood and decorative plywood, garage door operators, baby gates and enclosures, aboveground/onground swimming pools and the 1993 edition of the National Electrical Code.

The staff supported 39 voluntary standards development projects. Thirty-three of these are being directed by three national consensus groups. The staff worked on 13 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards, 12 ASTM standards, and eight Underwriters Laboratories (UL) standards. A description of the purpose and status of these projects follows:

**SUMMARY LISTINGS OF FY 1992
VOLUNTARY STANDARDS PROJECTS**

Product/Project (1)

Bicycle Helmets
Buckets Open-Head Five-Gallon
Bunk Beds
Carbon Monoxide Detectors*
Child-Resistant Packaging
Cigarette Lighters
Cribs
Fireworks Devices
Flexible Connectors, Gas*
Formaldehyde in Pressed Wood Products*
Fuel Gas Detection*
Garage Door Operators
Gas Central Furnaces*
Residential Gas Systems Overpressure Protection*
Gas 20 lb Systems*
Hair Dryers
Heat Tapes
Heaters, Kerosene*
Hot Tubs and Spas
Humidifiers, Portable Room*
Indoor Air Quality ASTM
Indoor Air Quality ASHRAE
Microwave Ovens
National Electrical Code
Playground Equipment, Home*
Playground Equipment, Public*
Playground Surfacing*
Pool Barriers*
Pools, Aboveground/Onground Residential Swimming
Pools, Public Swimming*
Pools, Residential Swimming*
Riding Mowers*
Shock Protectors
Smoke Detectors*
Soft Goods/Infant Bedding
Strollers
Toy Safety
Unvented Gas Space Heaters*
Water Heaters, Gas*

Note: (1) An asterisk (*) indicates a "participation" level of involvement. Projects without an asterisk are "monitoring" level projects. Definitions of "participation" and "monitoring" are attached.

**Definition of Participation and
Monitoring Level Involvement**
(See 16 CFR 1031.10(b) and (c))

"Participation" includes one or more of the following and is greater involvement than "monitoring" regularly attending meetings of a standards development group; taking an active part in discussions; research, engineering, health sciences, economics, or epidemiology support, information and education programs, and administrative assistance

"Monitoring" includes one more of the following and is lesser involvement than "participation" maintaining awareness of the standards development activities through written and oral inquires, receiving and reviewing minutes of meetings and copies of draft standards; attending meetings and making comments, as appropriate, and, responding to requests for information of risks of injury

DESCRIPTION OF CPSC FY 1992 VOLUNTARY STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

1. BICYCLE HELMETS (ANSI Z90.4 & ASTM F08.53)

Purpose - The purpose of this project is twofold. 1) to revise an existing voluntary standard, ANSI Z90.4-1984, in order to provide more effective bicycle helmets and 2) to support the development of a new ASTM standard for bicycle helmets and future provisions for infant and toddler headgear and helmet roll off stability. **Status** - The chairman of the group revising the ANSI standard has indicated that he hopes to complete a proposed revised standard during the first quarter of FY 1993. Proposed new ASTM standards for bicycle headgear and a basic test procedure for all headgear were balloted at the ASTM Society level in 9/92.

2. BUCKETS: FIVE-GALLON OPEN-HEAD CONTAINERS (ASTM F15.31)

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM labeling and, if appropriate, performance standards for five-gallon buckets and other open-head containers. **Status** - A draft labeling standard was sent to the ASTM F15.31 Subcommittee in 10/92 for ballot vote, and the staff is conducting research regarding possible performance specifications.

3. BUNK BEDS (ASTM F15.30)

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM bunk bed safety standard based on existing industry safety guidelines. **Status** - A new ASTM "Consumer Safety Specification for Bunk Beds (ASTM F1427)" was approved on 9/22/92. This project is completed, except for maintaining liaison with industry during the development of a certification program.

4. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS (UL 2034)

Purpose - To develop a new UL standard for residential carbon monoxide (CO) detectors, to develop installation requirements for the detectors, and to advocate that the model building code organizations adopt CPSC staff proposals regarding the installation of CO detectors in new residences. **Status** - The new UL standard for CO detectors was approved in 4/92. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) will develop installation requirements, and the CPSC staff is submitting proposals regarding CO detectors to the model building code organizations.

5. CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING (ASTM D10.31)

Purpose - To continue enhancement of safety standards for child-resistant packaging (CRP), including the development of international standards. **Status** - In 1992, the standard entitled, "Measurement of Minimum Application Torque of Type 1A CR Closures (ASTM D3810-91)," was published.

6. CIGARETTE LIGHTERS (ASTM F15.02)

Purpose - To develop a revision to the ASTM national consensus safety standard on cigarette lighters (ASTM F400-92), or to develop a mandatory standard which will provide for child resistance. **Status** - The Technical Subgroup of ASTM Subcommittee F15.02 drafted a standard addressing child resistance. The Lighter Association Inc., submitted the draft standard to the Commission and requested that the draft standard be adopted as a mandatory standard. The ASTM Subcommittee stopped work on the

child resistance portion of the voluntary standard until Commission action is taken on a possible mandatory rule. On 7/15/92, ASTM approved a revision to the "Standard Consumer Safety Specifications for Lighters (ASTM 400-92)" which includes revisions to the instructions and warnings section but does not address child resistance. The Commission proposed a mandatory rule dealing with child resistance.

7. CRIBS (ASTM F15.40.24)

Purpose - To revise the ASTM F966 standard for crib corner post extensions and to develop ASTM national consensus voluntary safety standards for the structural integrity of full-size and non-full-size cribs **Status** - The ASTM F966 standard for crib corner post extensions was revised in 1/91. A new ASTM standard (F1169-88) for structural/mechanical integrity of full size cribs was published in 2/89. The ASTM F15.40.24 Task Group is currently drafting safety requirements for the structural/mechanical integrity of non-full-size cribs and is expected to begin the ballot process after the next subcommittee meeting in 11/92.

8. FIREWORKS DEVICES

Purpose - To monitor the development of voluntary standards for 12 product categories of fireworks devices and a testing and certification program to address the risk of injury and high level of *noncompliance associated with fireworks devices* **Status** - The voluntary standards are developed and the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory (AFSL) is implementing a certification program.

9. FLEXIBLE CONNECTORS, GAS (ANSI Z21.24)

Purpose - To revise the ANSI standard on gas flexible connectors in order to provide improved stress testing. **Status** - Proposed revisions to the ANSI standard were sent to the Z21.24 Subcommittee for ballot vote. Negative votes/comments were received and are currently being reviewed.

10. FORMALDEHYDE IN PRESSED WOOD PRODUCTS (ANSI A208.1, HPMA HP 1983, AND ASTM D-22)

Purpose - To develop effective national consensus voluntary standards limiting consumer exposure to formaldehyde emissions from pressed wood products. **Status** - An ANSI American National Standard on particleboard (ANSI A208.1-1989) was approved 2/1/89. An industry voluntary standard for particleboard flooring products (NPA 10-92) was approved 5/19/92. An interim industry standard for particleboard underlayment and mobile home decking was submitted for ANSI approval in late 1992. Standards for MDF and hardwood plywood will be submitted to ANSI shortly thereafter.

11. FUEL GAS DETECTION (UL 1484)

Purpose - To support the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) development of installation requirements for placement of fuel gas detectors in residences and to review the UL 1484 standard with a view toward recommending improvements, as appropriate. **Status** - During 1992, NFPA commenced activities to develop installation requirements for fuel gas detectors in residences.

12. GARAGE DOOR OPERATORS (UL 325)

Purpose - To monitor the "Standard for Door, Drapery, Gate, Louver and Window Operators and Systems (UL 325)" in order to decrease the entrapment hazard associated with residential garage doors operated by garage door operators **Status** - UL issued a revised voluntary standard on 12/31/91 *Several additional provisions were revised and issued on 6/10/92 All revisions have an effective date of 1/1/93* The Commission staff provided extensive comments on the proposed revisions

13. GAS CENTRAL FURNACES (ANSI: Z21.44, Z21.47, Z21.48, Z21.49)

Purpose - To improve the safety performance of gas central furnaces through recommendations to appropriate voluntary standards organizations and building code groups **Status** - Staff recommendations to the ANSI subcommittee for gas-fired furnaces were being considered at the end of 1992.

14 RESIDENTIAL GAS SYSTEMS: OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION (ANSI Z223.1)

Purpose - To propose revisions to the National Fuel Gas Code to provide for overpressure protection in residential gas systems **Status** - The ANSI Z223 1 Subcommittee has a working group developing standards which will provide overpressure protection

15 GAS 20-LB SYSTEMS (UL 2061 AND ANSI Z21.58)

Purpose - To improve the safety and performance of gas outdoor cooking and heating equipment (typically supplied by LP gas in the "20 pound" cylinder) **Status** - The standard is being harmonized with a similar Canadian standard Recommendations for gas bypass and routing were given to the ANSI Z21 Subcommittee

16. HAIR DRYER UL 859

Purpose - To develop and implement a standard providing immersion protection in both the "on" and "off" position **Status** - UL has adopted requirements for immersion protection for hand-held dryers in the switch "on" position as well as the "off" position, effective 1/1/91 A staff conformance monitoring project was completed in 9/92 This project is completed

17. HEAT TAPES (UL 1462 and UL 2049)

Purpose - To determine the risk of injury and appropriate measures, including revising voluntary standards, to reduce residential fire losses associated with electrical heat tapes **Status** - CPSC staff completed a human factors analysis of heat tapes instructions and a laboratory study to verify the effectiveness of voluntary standards requirements and manufactured-home regulations in reducing heat-tape related fires.

18. HEATERS, KEROSENE - INDOOR AIR QUALITY (UL 647)

Purpose - To revise the existing UL 647 standard to include an emission rate standard for nitrogen dioxide. **Status** - The staff developed a hood test method which can be used to measure nitrogen dioxide emission rates from kerosene heaters. The staff also recommended an emission rate limit for

inclusion within UL 647. UL accepted the test method but believes that more testing should be conducted on kerosene heaters by the manufacturers before deciding on the emission rate limit. UL issued a ballot proposing testing by the manufacturers using the test method developed by CPSC.

19. HOT TUBS AND SPAS (ANSI/NSPI-2, 3, & 6)

Purpose - To monitor development of ANSI American National Standards for public spas and hot tubs, permanently installed residential spas and hot tubs, and residential portable spas and hot tubs. **Status** - Standards for hot tubs and spas (ANSI/NSPI-2, ANSI/NSPI-3, and ANSI/NSPI-6) were approved 8/6/92. This project is completed.

20. HUMIDIFIERS, PORTABLE ROOM - INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Purpose - To develop a national consensus voluntary safety standard which provides for cleaning and maintenance instructions and labeling requirements for portable home humidifiers. **Status** - CPSC staff has been working with the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) to develop effective cleaning and maintenance strategies for portable humidifiers. AHAM conducted laboratory testing to verify the effectiveness of proposed cleaning and maintenance instructions.

21. INDOOR AIR QUALITY: ASTM (ASTM D22.05)

Purpose - To establish testing standards relating to indoor air quality. **Status** - The CPSC staff has reviewed standards proposed by the ASTM D22.05 Subcommittee on indoor air quality issues of interest to the Commission. Examples include proposed standards for exposure modeling and small chamber emission testing.

22. INDOOR AIR QUALITY: ASHRAE (ASHRAE 62-89 & ANSI/ASHRAE 62-91)

Purpose - To establish indoor air quality national consensus voluntary standards for buildings. **Status** - The ANSI/ASHRAE 62-1990 American National Standard was approved 5/17/91. Model building code groups are being asked to incorporate it into their codes. The CPSC staff continues to monitor other ASHRAE standards development activities associated with indoor air quality.

23. MICROWAVE OVENS (UL 923)

Purpose - To determine the risk of electric shock injury involving microwave ovens due to repair and maintenance by untrained consumers and to revise the UL 923 standard, as appropriate. **Status** - In 1992, a CPSC staff study plan was completed for conducting a technical assessment of the potential electrical safety problems associated with repair and maintenance of microwave ovens.

24. NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC) (NFPA 70)

Purpose - To enhance the safety of electrical consumer products by upgrading the protection at the time of the NEC revision. **Status** - This code is updated every three years. The latest edition of the NEC (1993) was adopted in 5/92. The Commission's staff continues to participate in revisions to the NEC.

25. PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT, HOME (ASTM F15.09)

Purpose - To revise an existing standard to address entrapment in enclosed openings, entanglement on hooks, other protrusions, and roller slides **Status** - At a 9/16/92 subcommittee meeting, negative votes and comments received in an F15 Committee ballot were discussed. In response to negative votes, some changes were made to the standard. All but one of the changes were editorial. The exception required the deletion of a numerical value that may be ruled by ASTM as substantive and, if so, will require that portion of the proposed standard to be approved by the F15 Committee.

26. PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT, PUBLIC (ASTM F15.29)

Purpose - To develop a new voluntary safety standard addressing falls, head entrapment, swing impact injuries, entanglement on protrusions and other injuries associated with public playground equipment. **Status** - At a 6/3-5/92 ASTM F15.29 Subcommittee meeting, negative votes and comments resulting from a 6/92 ASTM F15.29 Subcommittee ballot were discussed. Some changes were made to provisions in the standard because of negative votes that were ruled persuasive. These changes were reballotted in 7/92 together with a proposal to issue the standard using ASTM emergency standard development procedures. This latter proposal was approved by the F15 Committee. Some additional negative votes were cast in the subcommittee ballot and have been resolved by working group chairmen. Concurrence by the full subcommittee will be sought in another ballot. Staff will attend the next subcommittee meeting scheduled for 1/6-8/93.

27. PLAYGROUND SURFACING (ASTM F08.52.01)

Purpose - To develop a new standard establishing performance requirements for shock absorbing materials used for surfacing under and around playground equipment. **Status** - A new ASTM voluntary standard for surfacing systems under and around playground equipment, ASTM F1292, was published in 2/91. ASTM Task Group F08.52.01 met on 5/21/92 to discuss a revision of the standard to make the requirements for impact attenuation performance consistent with the recommendations in the CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety published in 11/91. A F08 Committee ballot of the revised requirements was received on 10/6/92 and had a closing date of 11/6/92.

28. POOL BARRIERS

Purpose - To advocate that model building code organizations adopt CPSC staff recommendations for residential swimming pool barriers. **Status** - All four major model building codes groups (CABO, BOCA, ICBO, and SBCCI) have included the CPSC staff recommendations in their codes or appendices to their codes. This project is completed, except for monitoring possible revisions to the pool barrier requirements in the model building codes.

29. POOLS, ABOVEGROUND/ONGROUND RESIDENTIAL SWIMMING (ANSI/NSPI-4)

Purpose - To participate in the development of ANSI American National Standards for above-ground/onground residential swimming pools. **Status** - A new American National Standard for above-ground/onground residential swimming pools (ANSI/NSPI-4) was approved 11/12/91. This project is completed.