

1999



1999
ANNUAL
REPORT
TO CONGRESS

United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



Ann Brown
Chairman



Mary Sheila Gall
Vice-Chairman



Thomas H. Moore
Commissioner

1999

Dear Members of Congress:

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is pleased to submit its report for fiscal year 1999.

As an independent federal agency, CPSC helps keep families, especially children, safe in their homes, schools, in recreation and in other places by overseeing the safety of 15,000 types of consumer products. To reduce injuries and deaths associated with these products, CPSC identifies and analyzes product hazards, works with industry to develop voluntary safety standards for products, monitors compliance with voluntary standards, issues and enforces mandatory standards, obtains voluntary recalls of dangerous products from the marketplace, and informs the public of potential product risks.

CPSC's mission is critical. Though we have had many successes, there is still much work to accomplish. Injuries kill more children than any disease in the U.S., and account for a sixth of all hospital stays. There is an average of 22,000 deaths and more than 29 million injuries each year related to consumer products.

Each year, CPSC saves the nation many times the agency's annual budget. While it is impossible to accurately measure how many tragedies we prevent each year, the agency's primary performance measures are reductions in deaths, injuries and other costs to the nation, such as health care costs and property damage. The performance measures that are available prove that CPSC's activities do provide a substantial benefit. The work of CPSC has contributed significantly to the 30 percent decline in the rates of deaths and injuries related to consumer products since the agency's inception.

This year, CPSC worked with industry to obtain more than 300 corrective actions involving about 75 million consumer product units. About 95 of these actions were toys and children's products, involving more than 60 million product units. About 140 firms participated in the Fast Track Product Recall Program to speed up the recall of hazardous products.

The following pages explain in detail CPSC's work in fiscal year 1999, which helped reduce injuries and save lives. As Chairman, and with my esteemed colleagues Vice-Chairman Mary Sheila Gall and Commissioner Thomas Hill Moore, we will see that CPSC continues to share the responsibility of product safety with our product-safety partners, industry and the American public.

Sincerely,

Ann Brown

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CPSC Highlights

Child Care Safety

In 1999, CPSC visited 220 child care settings across the United States and found that two-thirds had at least one of the targeted safety hazards. Targeted hazards included: drawstrings on children's clothing, inadequate playground safety surfacing, loops in window blind cords, soft bedding in cribs, lack of safety gates in necessary areas and recalled products. To help remedy this situation, CPSC prepared a Child Care Safety Checklist for child care providers and parents. CPSC sent the checklist to many groups nationwide, including the National Child Care Information Center, the National Association for the Education of Young Children, Head Start, and state licensing authorities and other providers and organizations that work with them.

Revisions to Soft Bedding Recommendations

On April 8, 1999, CPSC joined with the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to issue revised recommendations on safe bedding practices when putting infants down to sleep. They recommended that infants under 12 months be placed to sleep on their backs on a firm, tight-fitting mattress in a crib that meets current safety standards and that pillows, quilts, comforters, sheepskins and other pillow-like soft products be removed from the crib. Previously, CPSC recommended that infants should never be placed on top of soft, fluffy bedding because if the baby rolls over, the bedding can become molded around the infant's face. New information shows that some babies have been found dead with their heads covered by soft bedding even while sleeping on their backs.

Phthalates

In December 1998, CPSC released the results of a study of a chemical, diisononyl phthalate (DINP), used to soften some plastic toys and children's products. The study concluded that few, if any, children are at risk from the chemical because the amount that they ingest does not reach a harmful level. This study is the most comprehensive evaluation of phthalates in children's products conducted to date.

However, the study identified several areas of uncertainty where additional scientific research is needed. As a precaution while CPSC conducts additional scientific work, the CPSC staff requested industry to remove phthalates from soft rattles and teethingers. In addition, until reformulated products are available, major retailers have removed teethingers and rattles containing phthalates from store shelves.

Bicycle Helmets

The Children's Bicycle Helmet Safety Act of 1994 directed the Commission to develop a mandatory

safety standard for bicycle helmets. The standard became effective in March 1999 and includes requirements for impact reduction, chinstrap strength, helmet stability and added head protection for children age 5 and under.

New Weekly Summary for Newspapers

CPSC began issuing a new weekly summary of recalls and news to newspapers nationwide. This supplies both daily and weekly small-town papers the news they need to feature a regular weekly column of recalled products. Many newspapers have begun carrying such a column and using this summary since this initiative began, including the Providence, R.I. *Journal*; Wilmington, Del. *Journal*; Erie, Pa. *Daily Times*; and the Sandusky, Ohio *Register*.

Import Surveillance

CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service continued their cooperative efforts to identify and prevent hazardous consumer products from entering the U.S. The dockside surveillance of consumer products imported to the U.S. plays a major role in CPSC's compliance program. Hazardous products that violate mandatory safety standards are stopped at the ports of entry so they never reach consumers. Working together, CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service refused admission into the U.S., or detained for reconditioning or destruction over 400 shipments of imported consumer products that did not meet U.S. safety standards. As a result, about 20.3 million dangerous product units that violated CPSC safety standards never reached store shelves.

Recall Round-Up

Recall Round-Up, held on March 30, 1999, proved once again to be CPSC's most successful single-event federal-state-local partnership program. The Recall Round-Up program is a nationwide effort to publicize previously recalled consumer products and urge people to remove them from their homes. The campaign focuses on products that present a risk of injury to consumers such as cribs and playpens.

The range of program activities was limitless, from surveillance of daycare centers to detailed education curriculum guides, presentations to parenting classes, and shopping mall exhibits. We estimate that over 55 million consumers were reached with our important safety messages. Hundreds of health and safety agencies, thousands of state and local officials, national and grassroots organizations and many businesses participated.

Because of its success, CPSC will conduct a fourth Recall Round-Up in fiscal year 2000.

CPSC Activities

To reduce injuries and deaths associated with the 15,000 types of consumer products under its jurisdiction, CPSC identifies and analyzes product hazards, works with industry to develop voluntary safety standards for products, monitors compliance with voluntary standards, issues and enforces mandatory

standards, obtains recalls of dangerous products from the marketplace, and informs the public of potential product risks.

CPSC carries out its mission chiefly through the following activities: hazard identification and reduction, enforcement and compliance, field investigations, and public information programs.

Hazard Identification and Reduction

To identify hazardous products and to design effective strategies that reduce these hazards and improve consumer safety, CPSC studies and investigates deaths, injuries, diseases and economic losses associated with consumer products.

Data Collection: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System

Through the agency's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), a statistically-selected national sample of hospital emergency rooms, CPSC collects information on product-related injuries. In 1999, NEISS continued to provide the foundation for much of the Commission's work, including special studies of injuries associated with fireworks, playground equipment, strollers and television tipovers.

The NEISS system has been a model for similar systems in Great Britain, Australia and Japan. The European Community also recently implemented an injury-reporting system modeled specifically after NEISS.

Studies

Child Care Safety

In 1999, CPSC visited 220 child care settings across the United States and found that two-thirds had at least one of the targeted safety hazards. Targeted hazards included: drawstrings on children's clothing, inadequate playground safety surfacing, loops in window blind cords, soft bedding in cribs, lack of safety gates in necessary areas and recalled products. To help remedy this situation, CPSC prepared a Child Care Safety Checklist for child care providers and parents. CPSC sent the checklist to many groups nationwide, including the National Child Care Information Center, the National Association for the Education of Young Children, Head Start, and state licensing authorities and other providers and organizations that work with them.

Children and Cigarette Lighter Fires

In 1999, CPSC completed a study to evaluate the effectiveness of CPSC's 1994 Safety Standard for Cigarette Lighters, which requires that cigarette lighters be resistant to operation by young children. An analysis of the results of this study will be completed in 2000.

Clothes Dryers

CPSC evaluated the causes of fires associated with both electric and gas clothes dryers. Household dryers were tested under conditions simulating lint build-up and inadequate venting of the appliances. The testing revealed that fire hazard conditions could increase when these appliances are operated under such conditions. In 2000, CPSC will make recommendations to revise the voluntary standards for clothes dryers to address this fire hazard. On average, each year, there are more than 14,000 residential fires involving clothes dryers.

Phthalates

In December 1998, CPSC released the results of a study of a chemical, diisononyl phthalate (DINP), used to soften some plastic toys and children's products. The study concluded that few, if any, children are at risk from the chemical because the amount that they ingest does not reach a harmful level. This study is the most comprehensive evaluation of phthalates in children's products conducted to date.

However, the study identified several areas of uncertainty where additional scientific research is needed. As a precaution while more scientific work is done, the CPSC staff requested industry to remove phthalates from soft rattles and teething rings. In addition, until reformulated products are available, major retailers have removed teething rings and rattles containing phthalates from store shelves.

To resolve the uncertainties, CPSC is convening a Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel to carry out an additional scientific assessment of potential risk, undertaking further study to determine the amount of time that children mouth products that could contain phthalates, and continuing testing to determine the amount of phthalates released from children's products.

Rangetop Cooking Fires

CPSC completed a study of fires, deaths and injuries associated with both electric and gas ranges, including a special study of 289 cooking fires. The study showed that range fires were the leading cause of residential fires from 1990 to 1996 resulting in an average of 245 deaths and 4,160 injuries annually. Cooking material ignitions were the leading cause of range fires. CPSC developed an experimental electric burner control system that demonstrates the feasibility of using technology to shut the burner off before a fire occurs.

Upholstered Furniture

CPSC continued to study fire hazards related to upholstered furniture. The staff investigated flammability issues as well as issues related to flame retardant (FR) treatments that may be used by manufacturers to meet a flammability performance standard. As directed by Congress in the agency's 1999 appropriation, CPSC sponsored a study by the National Academy of Sciences to investigate potential toxicity associated with selected FR chemicals. This study will be completed in 2000. CPSC also worked with the Environmental Protection Agency to develop a possible significant New Use Rule for FR upholstery fabric treatments, and initiated a study by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to evaluate potential worker safety issues related to FR chemical use.

Mandatory Standards

Bicycle Helmets

The Children's Bicycle Helmet Safety Act of 1994 directed the Commission to develop a mandatory safety standard for bicycle helmets. The standard became effective in March 1999 and includes requirements for impact reduction, chinstrap strength, helmet stability and added head protection for children age five and under.

Children's Sleepwear

In January 1999, the Commission issued a final rule that clarified the definition of tight-fitting sleepwear (how garment measurements are made to assure adequate function and tight fit). In June 1999, the Commission further amended the sleepwear standards to require labeling of tight-fitting garments to inform consumers that the risk of fire injury is related to garment fit and that these garments must fit snugly for safety. The labeling requirements become effective June 28, 2000.

Poison Prevention

The Commission finalized a rule to require child-resistant packaging of products that contain more than 14 mg of the drug minoxidil (used in products sold to promote hair re-growth) because they can cause serious injury and illness in children under 5 years old. The Commission issued a child-resistant packaging standard for household products containing more than 5 percent methacrylic acid (such as acrylic nail primers). In addition, the Commission exempted Sucraid (an oral prescription drug) from the child-resistant packaging requirements.

Voluntary Standards

To create safer products in the marketplace, and to reduce the cost to the federal government for developing and maintaining its own safety standards, CPSC provides technical support to the development of selected voluntary safety standards. In 1999, CPSC provided technical support for 65 voluntary standards projects, and 28 new, revised or reaffirmed standards/guides were completed.

Fire and Electrical Hazards

Fire Safety Products

In response to CPSC recommendations, ASTM issued new safety standards for fire suppression towels and portable escape ladders. Fire suppression towels are for use in extinguishing small fires in and around containers during cooking. Portable escape ladders allow escape from residential fires.

New Safety Devices for Electrical Hazards

With input from CPSC, Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) developed a new voluntary safety

standard for arc-fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs), and a requirement for installing AFCIs in homes was added to the National Electrical Code. AFCIs are new safety devices that prevent fires from electrical faults in homes.

Mechanical Standards

Escalators

CPSC worked with the escalator industry to address the entrapment hazard between the moving stair and the sidewall. In September 1999, the escalator industry proposed revisions to the escalator voluntary standard to address this hazard. These revisions would apply to both new and existing escalators.

Children's Hazards

CPSC supported the development of new or revised voluntary safety standards for many products presenting potential hazards to children.

Crib Slats

Based on recommendations from CPSC, the ASTM voluntary standard for full-size cribs was strengthened to address the hazard of slat/spindle disengagement. Loose, missing or broken slats present a serious entrapment hazard.

High Chairs

CPSC worked with ASTM to revise the standard for high chairs to require a passive crotch restraint to prevent strangulation, which can occur when children slip down in the seat and their heads become entrapped by the space between the seat and tray.

Soccer Goals

CPSC worked with ASTM to develop a voluntary standard to address moveable soccer goals which tip over onto victims causing death or serious injury.

Soft-Contained Playground Equipment

CPSC worked with ASTM to develop a safety standard for soft-contained playground equipment, generally found in fast-food restaurants, indoor shopping malls and pay-to-play facilities.

International Activities

CPSC's involvement in international activities during 1999 had three goals:

- to ensure that consumer products imported into the U.S. are safe;
- to encourage mutually acceptable consumer product safety standards and conformity assessment among nations worldwide; and
- to share information and expertise to remain abreast of scientific advances.

CPSC continued its involvement in developing internationally harmonized chemical test methods, classification systems and labeling. These efforts are aimed at ensuring that harmonized standards will meet current U.S. levels of product safety for consumers.

Conferences

Smoke Alarm Research

CPSC held two meetings with industry representatives, researchers, fire safety professionals, and other government agencies to discuss the need for full-scale tests of residential smoke alarms. Attendees discussed the need to evaluate current and emerging detection technologies to determine the most effective responses to typical residential fires and resistance to nuisance alarms. This research would support improvements in residential smoke alarm performance and installation standards, ultimately reducing fire deaths and injuries.

Other

Poison Prevention Packaging

In 1999, CPSC revised its publication, *Poison Prevention Packaging: A Text for Pharmacists and Physicians*, which educates pharmacists and physicians about their responsibilities under CPSC's Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA). The PPPA requires child-resistant packaging for hazardous drugs and household chemicals.

Revisions to Soft Bedding Recommendations

On April 8, 1999, CPSC joined with the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to issue revised recommendations on safe bedding practices when putting infants down to sleep. They recommended that infants under 12 months be placed to sleep on their backs on a firm, tight-fitting mattress in a crib that meets current safety standards and that pillows, quilts, comforters, sheepskins and other pillow-like soft products be removed from the crib. Previously, CPSC recommended that infants should never be placed on top of soft, fluffy bedding because if the baby rolls over, the bedding can become molded around the infant's face. New information shows that some babies have been found dead with their heads covered by soft bedding even while sleeping on their backs.

Enforcement and Compliance Activities

To reduce unreasonable risks of injury and death associated with consumer products, CPSC has the authority to take a variety of actions against hazardous products that fail to comply with mandatory safety standards or that present a substantial risk of injury to consumers. Where it finds violative or defective products that present a significant risk of injury to the public, it seeks corrective action through repair or replacement of the product, or through refund of the product's purchase price. CPSC also informs and educates regulated industries about existing standards and how to meet them. These cooperative efforts help minimize future consumer exposure to products that may be hazardous.

In fiscal year 1999, CPSC obtained 304 corrective actions involving over 75 million consumer product units that either violated mandatory safety standards or presented a substantial risk of injury to the public.

- More than 19 million dive sticks were recalled because they can cause rectal or vaginal impalement and also can cause facial and eye injuries.
- About 3 million cigarette lighters were recalled because they lack child-resistant features and present a fire hazard.
- More than 10 million toy basketball sets were recalled because of potential strangulation in net opening.
- 65,000 robes were recalled because they fail to meet children's sleepwear flammability standards and present a serious burn risk to children.
- 34,000 bunk beds were recalled because they present entrapment and strangulation hazards to young children.
- Nearly 1 million cans of spray string were recalled because the propellant is extremely flammable, presenting a serious burn risk if used near an open flame.
- Nearly 4 million toy notebooks were recalled because the ends of the notebook coil can break off, presenting a small parts choking hazard to children.
- More than 11 million battery operated ride-on cars were recalled because their electrical components can overheat and cause fires.

Toys and children's products continue to be among CPSC's prime concerns. The 304 corrective actions obtained in fiscal year 1999 included 95 different toys and children's products involving about 60 million product units. Most toy recalls were for the following reasons: the toys for children under age 3 had small parts that presented a choking hazard; the toys had paint containing lead levels that were dangerous for children; the toys presented a flammability hazard; or the toys otherwise presented a substantial risk of injury to children.

Criminal and Civil Investigations

CPSC staff continues to investigate the sale of illegal fireworks and explosive devices. The CPSC initiated several new criminal and civil investigations involving fireworks. These investigations, focusing on domestic fireworks manufacturing, distribution and sales, are part of an ongoing effort to stop the manufacture and sale of dangerous fireworks and explosive devices.

Thus far, CPSC has initiated or participated in more than five criminal investigations spanning more than seven states. These investigations have led to court-ordered seizure of tens of thousands of illegal explosive devices, tons of professional fireworks being illegally sold or distributed to consumers, and

components used to manufacture illegal fireworks. Several fireworks retailers and distributors have either been permanently or temporarily shut down. In addition, a recent CPSC investigation led to a permanent injunction against a large fireworks importer in Ohio.

Five defendants in these cases have pled guilty to felony violations of Federal explosives laws as well as violations of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.

CPSC has been directly involved in criminal and civil litigation involving the importation and sale of cigarette lighters that were not child-resistant. Some of these cases were the direct result of our close working relationship with the U.S. Customs Service agents and inspectors in the Los Angeles/Long Beach, Calif. area.

In FY 1999 alone, four individuals, in three separate criminal cases brought by the U.S. Attorney's Office on behalf of CPSC or Customs entered guilty pleas to felony charges of violating laws related to CPSC's Safety Standard for Cigarette Lighters. One individual was convicted of lying to a CPSC investigator about disabling the child-resistant mechanism on cigarette lighters and then selling the lighters to other persons for sale to consumers. Three persons were convicted of importing non-child-resistant lighters, in violation of the CPSC lighter standard.

In a civil case, a firm operating a chain of retail tobacco stores in the western United States agreed to a consent decree for permanent injunction to stop personnel in its stores from purposely disabling the child-resistant mechanisms on child-resistant lighters the stores sell to the public. This firm also is being sued by the government for civil penalties in a case brought on behalf of CPSC for violations of the safety standard. Two other related civil cases are still pending in two more states in the mid-west.

Import Surveillance

CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service continued their cooperative efforts to identify and prevent hazardous consumer products from entering the U.S. The dockside surveillance of consumer products imported to the U.S. plays a major role in CPSC's compliance program. Hazardous products that violate mandatory safety standards are stopped at the ports of entry so they never reach consumers. Working together, CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service refused admission into the U.S., or detained for reconditioning or destruction, over 400 shipments of imported consumer products that did not meet U.S. safety standards. As a result, about 20.3 million dangerous product units that violated CPSC safety standards never reached store shelves. CPSC's and the U.S. Customs Service's import surveillance program:

- prevents injuries and deaths;
- motivates manufacturers and importers to comply with safety regulations; and
- ensures that foreign manufacturers receive the same scrutiny for safety as domestic manufacturers, leveling the competitive playing field.

CPSC's safety standard requiring child resistance in disposable and some novelty cigarette lighters became effective in July 1994. CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service continue to vigorously enforce these requirements. In 1999, CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service prevented approximately 13 million noncomplying lighters from entering the country.

To ascertain the level of compliance with fireworks regulations, CPSC investigated imported fireworks. CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service selectively sampled 522 shipments of fireworks. Out of these, 164 violated CPSC's mandatory safety requirements. More than 6 million units, presenting violations serious enough to warrant seizure or other action by the U.S. Customs Service, were denied entry into the U.S. CPSC is continuing its efforts to ensure that fireworks comply with agency regulations.

CPSC and the U.S. Customs Service also targeted toys and art materials. The U.S. Customs Service alerted CPSC to a number of shipments of hazardous electrical products.

Enforcing Product Regulations

CPSC conducted more than 291 inspections of U.S. manufacturing, importing and retailing establishments involved with products subject to the agency's mandatory requirements.

During these domestic inspections and import surveillance activities, CPSC collected samples of approximately 2,800 different products to determine compliance with mandatory requirements. The agency targeted products it believed might violate safety standards and that would present a significant risk of injury to consumers including fireworks, toys, wearing apparel, cigarette lighters, household chemicals and medications requiring child-resistant packaging.

CPSC found that about 35 percent of the products it sampled violated agency regulations. These inspections resulted in 65 recalls involving 5.5 million product units, including cigarette lighters, flammable garments, fireworks and toys.

Corrective Actions Under Section 15 of the Consumer Product Safety Act and the Federal Hazardous Substances Act

If CPSC determines, after a hearing before an administrative law judge, that a product is defective and presents a substantial hazard to consumers, it can order the manufacturer to repair or replace the product or refund the purchase price of the product to consumers. However, CPSC conducts most recalls with the cooperation of companies.

Of the 304 corrective actions in 1999, 239 dealt with product hazards not addressed by mandatory standards. This resulted in the recall, repair, replacement, refund or prospective design change to nearly 70 million units of consumer products. These products included dive sticks, children's basketball sets, children's garments, bunk beds, electrical appliances, ride-on cars and recreational products.

Civil Penalties

In addition to the many corrective actions involving various consumer products, CPSC obtained civil penalty settlements totaling more than \$6.1 million in 8 separate matters.

These settlements covered CPSC allegations that companies knowingly 1) failed to properly report defects in products that could create a substantial risk of injury, or that presented an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death, as required under section 15(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, or 2) violated

mandatory safety standards.

McDonald's Corp. paid \$4 million in damages for failing to inform CPSC of playground injuries at some of its fast food restaurants. This settlement resolved a dispute arising from enforcement of a 1995 Playground Equipment Reporting Agreement between McDonald's and the government. The injuries involved the "Big Mac Climber," a metal platform resembling a hamburger. From the 1970s through the 1980s, more than 400 children were injured on Big Mac Climbers, mostly in falls, including nearly 20 who suffered concussions or skull fractures and 80 who suffered broken bones.

Fast Track Recall Program

In 1995, CPSC began a Fast Track Recall Program to speed up the recall of hazardous products. When firms report possible product hazards to CPSC and begin a recall, acceptable to CPSC, within 20 working days **of the report**, the CPSC staff does not make a preliminary determination of hazard. This program has sped up corrective actions, and most importantly, removed more unsafe consumer products from the marketplace. In FY 1999, approximately 140 firms participated in the program, resulting in 164 corrective actions involving approximately 16 million product units.

Litigation

Nearly all recalls of hazardous products are conducted voluntarily by firms. However, where appropriate, CPSC seeks recalls through administrative litigation. In FY 1999, CPSC filed one administrative lawsuit against Cadet Manufacturing Co. The staff alleged certain of Cadets in-wall electric heaters were defective and presented a substantial product hazard.

Field Activities

The CPSC field staff, located in 39 cities across the country, performs investigative, liaison, and consumer information activities to support the full range of agency programs. During fiscal year 1999, the CPSC field staff investigated more than 3,200 injuries, deaths and other product-related incidents; collected more than 3,300 product samples for testing or other evaluation; conducted 1,130 inspections of factories, stores or other business establishments; and identified and assured the correction of 979 violations of CPSC mandatory regulations and standards. The field staff works with local news media to publicize CPSC recalls, provides vital safety information to the public, and participates in a wide range of partnerships with state and local governments, and other organizations.

Recall Round-Up

Recall Round-Up held on March 30, 1999 proved once again to be CPSC's most successful single-event federal-state-local partnership program. The Recall Round-Up program is a nationwide effort to publicize previously recalled consumer products and urge people to remove them from their homes. The campaign focuses on products that present a risk of injury to consumers such as cribs and playpens.

The range of program activities were extensive, from inspections of daycare centers to publication of detailed education curriculum guides, presentations to parenting classes, and shopping mall exhibits. CPSC estimate that more than 55 million consumers were reached with our important safety messages. Hundreds of health and safety agencies, thousands of state and local officials participated, as well as national and grassroots organizations and many businesses

Because of its success, CPSC will conduct a fourth Recall Round-Up in fiscal year 2000.

Public Information Programs

CPSC informs consumers about the safe use of products and product recalls. CPSC effectively communicates its mission and its product-safety messages directly to consumers, industry and the media through the following:

- media relations, including print, video news releases and press conferences
- direct responses to consumer inquiries;
- outreach efforts with local and national groups and industries; and
- publications and public information programs.

Media Relations

CPSC's Office of Information and Public Affairs issued 177 press releases during fiscal year 1999 to notify consumers of recalls, announce civil penalties and promote safety information. In addition, 13 video news releases were broadcast, and CPSC conducted and participated in six press conferences to promote the recall of products or important safety information. Press conferences and video news releases included Central Omega Sprinklers, Recall Round-Up, Fourth of July Fireworks and the Daycare Safety Checklist with First Lady Hillary Clinton. Video news releases also were broadcast in an effort to promote notice of playpen rivet hazards, children's sleepwear flammability, flammable spray string, dive sticks, toy basketball nets and faulty extension cords. Broadcasts of individual CPSC video news releases have reached an estimated audience of up to 80 million viewers.

Chairman Brown also helped get notice for recalls and safety issues by making at least 25 appearances on nationally broadcast news programs. In addition, the director of CPSC's Office of Information and Public Affairs appeared on both the *Oprah* and *Sally* shows to discuss recalled products.

Radio Access

As part of the effort to notify consumers of recalls, CPSC public affairs staff participated in numerous live and taped radio interviews with local stations nationwide, including National Public Radio, ABC News Radio and CBS News Radio. In addition, last year CPSC installed an audio system to allow local radio stations nationwide to access information about recalls. The audio sound bites can be accessed by using a toll-free telephone line. Radio stations can use the audio of a CPSC spokesperson discussing various recalls as part of their local broadcasts.

New Weekly News Summary

CPSC began issuing a new weekly summary of recalls and news to newspapers nationwide. This supplies both daily and weekly small-town papers the news they need to feature a regular weekly column of recalled products. Many newspapers have begun carrying such a column and using this summary since this initiative began, including the Providence, R.I. *Journal*, Wilmington, Del. *Journal*, Erie, Pa. *Daily Times*, and the Sandusky, Ohio *Register*.

Safety Partnerships

CPSC continues to serve as a resource for both consumers and businesses by partnering with organizations and individuals to educate and inform consumers. During 1999, in partnership with McDonalds, CPSC launched a campaign to encourage bike helmet use. McDonalds launched a nationwide marketing campaign that was kicked off by a press conference on the Washington Mall, and included the distribution of the *Use Your Head* brochure at McDonalds restaurants nationwide, as well as promotions that distributed free bike helmets. In partnership with CNA Insurance, CPSC produced the brochure *Childproofing Your Home*, which discussed 12 safety devices to protect children. With Gerber, CPSC re-issued a Baby Safety Shower How-To Kit to educate new parents.

Chairman's Commendations

The "Chairman's Commendations" program recognizes outstanding contributions to product safety. Award recipients are selected on the basis of efforts that are voluntary, go beyond what the government requires, and make a significant contribution to the safety of children and others.

In 1999, Chairman Brown recognized a business for its safety efforts – the American Water Heater Company, headquartered in Johnson City, Tenn., a subsidiary of Southcorp Limited of Australia. The company was recognized for introducing a technology that prevents gas water heaters from igniting vapors such as gasoline. Each year, gas-fired water heaters igniting flammable vapors cause nearly 2,000 fires, 320 injuries, 20 deaths and more than \$26 million in property damage.

Publications

In response to consumer requests, CPSC distributed about 2 million free publications, which are in the public domain and can be reproduced without CPSC's permission. This year, CPSC produced several new publications:

Childproofing Your Home, a safety guide that provides information to parents and care providers on 12 safety devices to protect children, such as safety gates and latches.

Child Care Safety Checklist, is a guide for parents and care providers that reviews common hazards to look for at child care centers and around the home.

Consumer Product Safety Review, published quarterly by CPSC, is a newsletter which includes in-depth articles on current consumer product safety issues, data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) on consumer product related injuries, news from the Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Project and Emergency Physicians Reporting System (MECAP-EPRS) on consumer product-related deaths, and listings of recent consumer product recalls.

Information Services

Hotline

The CPSC Hotline received more than 410,000 calls in FY 1999, up from 288,000 in 1998. Approximately 85,000 calls were handled directly by the Hotline staff and more than 4,300 callers reported unsafe products or problems relating to product recalls. To insure that consumers can access recent product recall and safety announcements without delays, CPSC increased the number of incoming phone lines to the Hotline from 48 to 96. Also in 1999, CPSC implemented systems to notify Hotline callers reporting unsafe products if these products are later recalled.

Information Technology

A major effort was completed to ensure that all hardware and software is Y2K compliant. This included evaluating, modifying, testing, and certifying all agency applications. A similar effort was completed for all agency equipment.

CPSC continued to integrate and enhance the Commission Information System (CIS). The CIS is made up of agency program applications such as Epidemiology, Compliance, Field, Laboratory and Hotline. In addition, there are many supporting administrative applications such as procurement, mailing, freedom of information, work tracking, accounting, daily activity reports, budget and operating plan. Almost all of these applications were upgraded in FY 1999.

Some of the application upgrades include: the implementation of a new electronic assignment system for the Field Office personnel, the development of a new Daily Activity Reporting System and a new MIS/Payroll System, integration of Compliance and Field data reports, and the completion of new Hazard Analysis reporting and retrieval systems.

An agency-wide desktop software conversion to Microsoft Exchange was completed and the Outlook electronic mail system was introduced. Other advances include a new backup system, increased security measures, and upgrade of network system supporting the Commission's operations.

Internet

Through CPSC's web site, www.cpsc.gov, the agency provides recall information, including pictures of recalled products. A new interactive interface allows direct searches for products that have been recalled, and companies that manufactured, distributed or imported them. Portions of video news releases can now be downloaded from the web site.

Other information and services available on-line include an interactive kid's site, the public calendar, the electronic reading room (Freedom of Information Act documents), a search feature, consumer publications, business guides, and an interactive feature that allows consumers to file product incident reports electronically. Manufacturers also can file reports about potentially hazardous products under Section 15 of the Consumer Product Safety Act online.

The number of visits to the CPSC site average approximately 200,000 per month compared to approximately 10,000 a month in its first year of operation in fiscal year 1996.

CPSC also maintains an electronic mail (e-mail) address, **info@cpsc.gov**, for receiving inquiries about recalls, requests for other product safety related information, publication orders, and reports about product hazards. More than 4,300 e-mail messages were handled in 1999. E-mail volume is about doubling each year.

The public also can use the Internet to subscribe to CPSC's free listserver, which automatically distributes news releases, the public calendar, and other important CPSC information to subscribers by e-mail.

Clearinghouse

The National Injury Information Clearinghouse maintains and disseminates reports of accident investigations, product-related incidents, death certificates and newspaper reports. Injury data summaries and statistics from electronic data sources, and publications, including hazard analyses and special studies, also are available as resources to respond to more than 5,000 requests annually from the American public. In addition, each year the Clearinghouse forwards approximately 7,000 incident reports for confirmation and 6,000 copies of incidents and investigations to manufacturers whose products are named in the reports.

APPENDIX A: Deaths, Injuries and Costs 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 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, October 1, 1996-September 30, 1997. These data are taken from death certificates the Commission purchases from the states.

Table 2: Estimates of Hospital Emergency Room Treated Injuries Associated with the Use of Certain Consumer Products, October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999. 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 on January 1, 1990, and again on January 1, 1997, to take into account changes that have occurred in the NEISS sampling frame of emergency departments over time (e.g., including hospital emergency departments opened after the initial sampling frame was constructed). In addition, over time, there have been modifications to the definition of in-scope injuries.

Table 3: Estimates of the Costs of Hospital Emergency Room Treated Injuries Associated with the Use of Certain Consumer Products, October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999. This is derived by applying the Commission's Revised Injury Cost Model to the injury estimates of Table 2. Estimates are not generally comparable to estimates in previous Annual Report tables because of differences in data and methodology.

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 incidents, 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 20207-0001

Table 1**Deaths Associated With the Use of Certain Consumer Products
October 1, 1996- September 30, 1997**

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.**Death certificates are made available to CPSC through contracts with each state. The time required for collection and processing varies by state, but the majority of death certificates are received within two years of the date of death.**

Product Group ¹	AGE GROUP ²				
	Total	Under 5	5-24	25-64	65 And Over
1. Child Nursery Equipment and Supplies	55	54	1	0	0
2. Toys	18	9	3	2	4
3. Sports and Recreational Activities and Equipment	1,239	233	376	488	142
4. Home Communication, Entertainment And Hobby Equipment	20	1	6	12	1
5. Personal Use Items	233	26	26	67	114
6. Packaging and Containers for Household Products	81	12	17	42	10
7. Yard and Garden Equipment	337	9	26	152	150
8. Home Workshop Apparatus, Tools and Attachments	104	2	40	59	3
9. Home and Family Maintenance Products	51	15	16	15	5
10. General Household Appliances	43	3	7	14	19
11. Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Appliances	132	5	16	73	38
12. Housewares	24	4	3	9	8
13. Home Furnishings and Fixtures	949	303	94	271	281
14. Home Structures and Construction Materials	482	43	45	160	234
15. Miscellaneous	79	5	26	35	13

Table 2

**Estimates Of Hospital Emergency Room Treated Injuries
Associated With the Use of Certain Consumer Products
October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999 ***

Source: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS)³

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

Product Group ¹	Total	AGE GROUP ²			
		Under 5	5-24	25-64	65 And Over
1. Child Nursery Equipment and Supplies	83,109	67,740	7,412	6,684	1,273
2. Toys	149,377	69,741	58,688	18,075	2,873
3. Sports and Recreational Activities and Equipment	4,224,038	185,923	2,899,483	1,063,651	74,981
4. Home Communication, Entertainment and Hobby Equipment	111,981	25,463	33,631	40,344	12,543
5. Personal Use Items	438,330	134,549	139,539	127,924	36,318
6. Packaging and Containers for Household Products	345,127	43,760	106,887	166,794	27,686
7. Yard and Garden Equipment	245,476	8,199	47,462	150,820	38,995
8. Home Workshop Apparatus, Tools and Attachments	351,394	10,575	78,554	224,399	37,866
9. Home and Family Maintenance Products	131,403	29,364	34,610	57,877	9,552
10. General Household Appliances	140,448	28,935	28,688	66,516	16,309
11. Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Appliances	135,428	35,230	38,362	49,793	12,043
12. Housewares	785,944	49,833	256,864	427,452	51,795
13. Home Furnishings and Fixtures	2,128,004	519,394	471,558	695,425	441,627
14. Home Structures and Construction Materials	3,423,329	457,844	976,642	1,292,669	696,174
15. Miscellaneous	215,880	45,087	91,667	60,618	18,508

*Comparisons with previous Annual Report tables must be done with caution since the NEISS sample was updated on January 1, 1990, and again on January 1, 1997.

Table 3

**Estimates of the Cost of Emergency Room Treated
Consumer Product Injuries
October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999
(in millions of dollars)**

**Source: CPSC Revised Injury Cost Model⁴ as Applied to NEISS Injury Data for the Period.
Estimates are not comparable to estimates in previous Annual Reports because of changes in data
and methodology.**

Product group ¹	AGE GROUP ²				
	Total	Under 5	5-24	25-64	65 and over
1. Child Nursery Equipment and Supplies	2,174	1,838	154	140	43
2. Toys	2,159	1,007	834	266	51
3. Sports and Recreational Activities and Equipment	83,257	4,474	52,136	25,035	1,612
4. Home Communication, Entertainment and Hobby Equipment	1,938	452	427	686	372
5. Personal Use Items	6,953	2,051	1,860	2,126	916
6. Packaging and Containers for Household Products	4,560	504	1,162	2,415	478
7. Yard and Garden Equipment	5,127	177	965	3,186	799
8. Home Workshop Apparatus, Tools and Attachments	6,632	174	1,371	4,264	823
9. Home and Family Maintenance Products	1,961	387	412	960	203
10. General Household Appliances	2,954	751	454	1,378	371
11. Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Appliances	2,443	553	550	1,043	299
12. Housewares	9,694	911	2,852	5,276	656
13. Home Furnishings and Fixtures	43,274	9,103	6,712	14,848	12,612
14. Home Structures and Construction Materials	71,836	9,067	14,011	26,402	22,357
15. Miscellaneous	4,390	934	1,536	1,468	452

Product groups and specific products are included in each group. These products are defined in the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) Coding Manual (1997), 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

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

3. SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND EQUIPMENT
 - Amusement rides
 - Archery
 - ATVs, mopeds, minibikes, etc.
 - Barbecue grills, stoves and fuel
 - Baseball/softball
 - Basketball
 - BB guns, BB's and pellets
 - Beach, picnic and camping equipment
 - Bicycles and accessories
 - Billiards or pool
 - Bowling
 - Boxing
 - Cheerleading
 - Curling
 - Dancing
 - Darts
 - Exercise equipment
 - Fencing
 - Fishing
 - Football
 - Golf
 - Gymnastics and equipment
 - Hockey, all kinds

Horseshoes
Ice or snow boating
Lacrosse, rugby and miscellaneous ball games
Martial arts
Mountain climbing
Playground equipment
Racquet sports
Shuffleboard
Skateboards
Skating, all kinds
Snowmobiles
Snow skiing and snow boarding
Soccer
Swimming activity, pools and equipment
Toboggans, sleds, snow discs, etc.
Track and field
Trampolines
Unicycles
Volleyball
Water skiing, tubing and surfing
Wrestling
Miscellaneous

4. HOME COMMUNICATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND HOBBY EQUIPMENT

Sound recording and reproducing equipment
Television sets and stands
Miscellaneous

5. PERSONAL USE ITEMS

Cigarettes, etc., lighters, lighter fluids and matches
Clothing, all
Coins
Desk supplies
Drug and cosmetic poisonings and chemical burns to children under age 5
Grooming devices
Holders for personal items
Infrared lamps and saunas
Jewelry, watches, keys and key chains
Massage devices
Protection devices (eyes, ears, etc.)
Razors, shavers and razor blades
Miscellaneous

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
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 accessories and chemicals
Batteries, all types
Battery chargers
Chains
Engines, non-automotive
Hoists, lifts, jacks, etc.
Power home tools (excluding saws)
Power home workshop saws
Welding, soldering, cutting tools
Wires, cords, not specified
Workshop chemicals
Workshop manual tools
Miscellaneous

9. **HOME AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS**
Cleaning agents (excluding soaps)
Cleaning equipment, non-caustics
Drain, oven cleaners and caustics
Paints, solvents and lubricants
Polishes and waxes
Soaps and detergents
Miscellaneous

10. **GENERAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**
Cooking ranges, ovens, etc.
Irons and clothes steamers

Refrigerators and freezers
Washers and dryers
Miscellaneous

11. SPACE HEATING, COOLING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT

Air conditioners
Chimneys and fireplaces
Fans (excluding stove exhaust fans)
Furnaces
Heating stoves and space heaters
Pipes (heating and plumbing)
Radiators
Water heaters
Miscellaneous

12. HOUSEWARES

Cookware
Drinking glasses
Knives, unpowered
Scissors
Skewers and picks
Small kitchen appliances
Tableware and accessories
Miscellaneous

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
Other miscellaneous furniture and accessories
Scales (excluding baby scales)
Sinks and toilets
Tables

Window, table, chair and bed covers
Miscellaneous

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
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
Miscellaneous

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
Miscellaneous

²"TOTAL" includes incidents where the age was not recorded. 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. Consumer product-related injuries reported in the sample hospitals are transmitted via computer to the Commission on a daily basis. The injury estimates shown are provisional; they are based on data reported to CPSC as of 3/29/00. 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. 20207-0001

⁴The estimates in Table 3 of the costs of emergency room treated injuries associated with the use of consumer products are from the Revised Injury Cost Model (ICM) developed by the Directorate for Economic Analysis. The ICM includes four injury cost components: medical costs; work losses; product liability administration costs; and pain and suffering costs. Cost estimates are based on the emergency room treated injuries reported in Table 2, and 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. Furthermore, cost estimates are not available for many acute and chronic illnesses associated with exposure to chemical hazards. The number and cost of these illnesses would be expected to be large. 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 1998 price levels using the employment cost index and the per capita medical care consumption expenditure.

Age group costs may not add to product totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX B: Policies, Final Regulations, and Proposed Regulations

Policies, Final Regulations, And Proposed Regulations

Description	Proposed	Final	Effective Date	Resource
Consumer Product Safety Act				
Final Action:				
Commission resolution that responds to action plans that certain members of the all terrain vehicle industry will undertake	09/09/98	12/09/98		63 FR 67861
Commission resolution that responds to an action plan that an all terrain vehicle manufacturer will undertake		03/31/99		64 FR 15350
Correction to the procedures for filing rulemaking petitions to delete outdated references		09/08/99	09/08/99	64 FR 48703
Proposed Action:				
Extension of period for issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking for bunk beds until March 22, 1999	01/22/99			64 FR 3456

Description	Proposed	Final	Effective Date	Resource
Proposal to issue a safety standard for bunk beds to reduce risks of injury that are associated with the bunk beds because of entrapment hazards to young children	03/03/99			64 FR 10245
Request for comment on additional proposed requirements in a safety standard for bunk beds	07/09/99			64 FR 37051
Request for comment on revised proposed requirements in a safety standard for multi-purpose lighters	08/04/99			64 FR 42302

Poison Prevention Packaging Act

Final Action:

Issuance of final rule to require child-resistant packaging for minoxidil preparations containing more than 14 mg of minoxidil in a single package	03/17/98	11/16/98	05/17/99	63 FR 63602
Issuance of final rule to exempt from child-resistant packaging requirements the oral prescription drug Sucraid	06/12/98	12/01/98	12/01/98	63 FR 66001

Description	Proposed	Final	Effective Date	Resource
Issuance of final rule to require child-resistant packaging for products containing more than 5 percent methacrylic acid	12/30/98	06/18/99	06/19/2000	64 FR 32799
Proposed Action:				
Proposal to require child-resistant packaging for household products containing more than 5 per cent methacrylic acid	12/30/98			63 FR 71800

Flammable Fabrics Act

Final Action:

Amendment of the policy statements on the flammability of children's sleepwear so that infant garments (sized for a child 9 months and under) and "tight-fitting" garments (as defined in the sleepwear standards) can be marketed and promoted with other sleepwear	05/21/98	01/19/99	01/19/99	64 FR 2832
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Description	Proposed	Final	Effective Date	Resource
Amendment of the flammability standards for children's sleepwear in sizes 0 through 6X and 7 through 14 to make several technical changes that would correct the definition of "tight-fitting garment"	05/21/98	01/19/99	02/18/99	64 FR 2833
Modification of amendments to standards for the flammability of children's sleepwear, sizes 0 - 6X and 7 - 14 to require that tight-fitting sleepwear bear a label and hangtag		06/28/99	06/28/2000	64 FR 34533
Withdrawal of proposed revocation, issued as directed by Congress in the FY 1999 appropriations legislation, proposing to revoke amendments to the children's sleepwear flammability standards that exempted infant and tight-fitting garments		06/28/99	06/28/99	64 FR 34597

Description	Proposed	Final	Effective Date	Resource
Correction of the labeling and hangtag requirements in the amendments to the children's sleepwear flammability standards		09/08/99	06/28/2000	64 FR 48704
Proposed Action:				
As directed by Congress in the FY 1999 appropriations legislation, proposed to revoke amendments to the children's sleepwear flammability standards that exempted infant and tight-fitting garments	1/19/99			64 FR 2867
Proposed amendments to laundering procedure in the standards for the flammability of children's sleepwear	03/17/99			64 FR 13126
Proposed amendments to laundering procedure in the standards for the flammability of carpets and rugs and small carpets and rugs	03/17/99			64 FR 13132
Proposed amendments to laundering procedure in the standard for the flammability of mattresses and mattress pads	03/17/99			64 FR 13137

APPENDIX C: Meetings of Substantial Interest

Meetings of Substantial Interest

During Fiscal Year 1999, 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 Meetings 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.

Address information requests to:

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

Abbreviations

We have used the following abbreviations:

CPSA	Consumer Product Safety Act
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
EC	Directorate for Economic Analysis
EH	Directorate for Epidemiology and Health Sciences
EP	Directorate for Epidemiology
ES	Directorate for Engineering Sciences
EXC	Office of Compliance
EXHR	Office of Hazard Identification and Reduction
EXPA	Office of Information and Public Affairs
FO	Directorate for Field Operations
HS	Directorate for Health Sciences
LS	Directorate for Laboratory Sciences
NEISS	National Electronic Injury Surveillance System
OCR	Office of Congressional Relations
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OEX	Office of the Executive Director
PPPA	Poison Prevention Packaging Act

List of Meetings

American Academy of Pediatrics

October 31-Nov.1 EH: committee on injury and poison prevention

American Fiber Manufacturers Association

February 9 Chairman Ann Brown/staff: update on fabric coating for upholstered furniture
February 9 Commissioner Thomas H. Moore: proposed test method for flammability of
flame-retardant back-coated upholstery fabric

American Fireworks Standard Laboratory (AFSL)

February 6-7 LS & EXC: fireworks testing

American Furniture Manufacturers Association (AFMA)

March 9 EC: speech on CPSC activities on upholstered furniture flammability

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

November 2-4 ES: chain saw safety
November 4 ES: carbon monoxide performance requirements for portable camping heaters
January 19-20 ES: standards for gas-fired water heaters
February 9-10 ES: standards revisions proposal and safety issues on vented gas-fired warm
air heaters
April 14-15 ES: safety standards for gas-fired appliances
May 26 ES: standards revisions proposal for vented gas-fired warm air heaters
May 27 ES: standards revisions proposal for vented decorative appliances
June 15 ES: safety-related issues associated with residential gas furnaces
June 23 ES: carbon monoxide emissions from portable camping equipment

American Pyrotechnics Association

April 9 Chairman Ann Brown/staff: CPSC's Millennium Fireworks Safety Initiative

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

June 28-29 ES: escalators and moving walkways
September 16-17 ES: ASME Code A17 "Escalators and Moving Walkways"

American Textile Manufacturers Institute (ATMI)

February 9 Chairman Ann Brown/staff: update on fabric coating for upholstered furniture
February 9 Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: proposed test method for flammability
of flame-retardant backcoated upholstery fabric

American Water Heater Company

June 30 Chairman Ann Brown: proprietary information concerning development of
technological solutions to the hazard of water heater ignition of flammable

	vapors
June 30	Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: company's flammable vapors water heater program
June 30	Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: company's flammable vapors water heater program
June 30	ES: proprietary information concerning development of technological solutions to the hazard of water heater ignition of flammable vapors

Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM)

October 5	ES & other CPSC staff: rangetop cooking fires
November 19	ES & LS: range top fires
March 3	ES: technical solutions to reducing rangetop cooking fires

Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs (ASIP)

July 14	EXHR & other CPSC staff: devices marketed to prevent SIDS
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ASTM

October 1	ES, HS, EXC & other CPSC staff: issues related to the rulemaking proceeding for multi-purpose lighters
November 2	EH, OGC & other CPSC staff: issues related to the rulemaking proceeding for multi-purpose lighters
December 8-11	ES: new and revised standards on fitness products and protective headgear
January 8	ES: candle products
January 12	EH: revisions to a draft standard for guards intended to prevent children from falling out of windows
January 28	ES: fire suppression towel for consumer use
February 10	EH: proposed revisions to F963 on requirements for battery-operated toys and acoustic requirement
February 22-25	ES: provisions for voluntary standards for juvenile products

ASTM cont'd.

March 24	ES: revisions to the ASTM voluntary standard on bunk beds
March 29	EH & other CPSC staff: revisions to a draft standard for guards to prevent children from falling out of windows intend for emergency escape
April 19-20	EH: child-resistant packaging
April 20	EC: upholstered furniture
April 21	ES: revisions to the ASTM voluntary standard for bunk beds
April 23	ES: test methods and performance standards for candles
May 20-21	ES: standards development on recreational headgear and fitness equipment
May 20-21	LS: trampoline and playground surfacing standards
July 20	HS: standards for flammable liquid containers
July 23	ES: fun karts
August 3	EP & EXHR: results of a ballot of "Provisional Standard Safety Specifications

	for Window Fall Prevention Devices with Emergency Escape (Egress) Release Mechanisms"
August 24	ES: revisions to the ASTM voluntary standard for bunk beds
August 30-Sept. 2	ES & EP: juvenile products standards development
September 10	ES: progress in developing voluntary requirements for the safety of candles and candle products
September 27	ES: provisions for a new standard on playground equipment for children under two years of age
September 28	ES: revisions of the ASTM F1148 standard for home playground equipment
September 28-29	HS, EXC & OGC: the status and issues related to the rulemaking proceeding for multi-purpose lighters
September 29	ES: revisions of the ASTM F1487 standard for public playground equipment

Avon Products

December 2	EH & other CPSC staff: their cosmetic products that might be impacted by a child-resistant packaging rule
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Bath & Body Works

December 2	EH & other CPSC staff: company's cosmetic products that might be impacted by a child-resistant packaging rule
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**Bed Coverings for Infants: What's Safe ?
Chairman's Roundtable with outside interested parties**

December 9	Chairman Ann Brown & other CPSC staff: bed coverings for infants: What's Safe
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Bees & Jam

March 30	ES: various textile flammability testing questions
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Allen M. Bissell, Inc.

November 19	ES: gas appliance incident report to the CPSC
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Bradford White Corporation

February 19	ES: product development schedule for flammable vapor ignition resistant water heaters
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Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association (BIFMA)

March 8	EC: CPSC activities on upholstered furniture flammability
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Chemical Specialties Manufacturing Association (CSMA)

July 15 Office of Chairman Ann Brown & other CPSC staff: needs of the Commission staff in determining chemical composition of consumer products

Cherry Electrical Products

February 16 LS: company's detection and control system for a smoothtop electric range burner

Choice Point

November 23 OGC & other CPSC staff: product recall tracking system

Clinical Trial Drug Interest Group

May 18 EH & other CPSC staff: child-resistant packaging of clinical trial drug
August 18 EP & HS: child-resistant packaging of clinical trial drugs

Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association (CEMA)

July 27 EXHR & other CPSC staff: the industry's TV and TV Cart Tipover outreach program

Consumer Federation of America (CFA)

January 25 Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: bunk beds

Consumers Association Research and Testing Centre (Milton Keynes, UK)

January 22 ES, EH & other CPSC staff: product migration from the professional to domestic sector

Consumers Union

January 25 Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: bunk beds

Core Concept Task Group

March 24 EXHR & other CPSC staff: to develop framework for a possible project on smoke alarms

Cosmetic, Toiletry & Fragrance Association (CTFA)

September 22 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: child-resistant packaging for low-viscosity hydrocarbons

Council for Amusement and Recreational Equipment (CARES)

October 14-15 EXC: amusement ride safety, various state safety programs, and

accident/incident data

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.

December 9 ES: to witness arc fault circuit interrupter testing

Ecos Consulting

September 22 ES: update on torchiere floor lamps

Estee Lauder

December 2 EH & other CPSC staff: company's cosmetic products that might be impacted by a child-resistant packaging rule

Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF)

September 21 ES: possible research issues to be addressed by the Foundation

Fire Retardant Chemicals Association (FRCA)

October 6 EC: upholstered furniture flammability
March 15 ES: polymeric materials in portable electric appliances

Fireworks Industry Representatives

November 19 OCR & other CPSC staff: fireworks

Garage Door Industry Representatives

March 29 ES, EXC & other CPSC staff: the safety standard for sectional garage door (ANSI/DASMA 102)

Garber, Sandy

August 10 CPSC staff: presentation on VAC-ALERT suction relief system for pools and spas

Gary Pools

July 1 ES: results of a suction entrapment testing

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association (GAMA)

March 24 ES & other CPSC staff: to witness staff furnace vent system test set-up

Gas Research Institute (GRI)

November 24 EC & other CPSC staff: latest series of CO alarm tests

GasNatural

June 14 ES, EC & others CPSC staff: the technology and marketing of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms

GTO, Inc.

December 2 ES, EH & EXC: automatic gate openers

**Hatfield, Fred
(Chief of Staff to Senator John Breaux (LA))**

June 3 Office of Commissioner Thomas H. Moore, EXHR & ES: children's sleepwear

Hydrocarbons, Interested Trade Association Representatives

November 18 EH & other CPSC staff: child-resistant packaging of petroleum distillates and other hydrocarbons

International Capital Strategies

November 19 OCR & other CPSC staff: fireworks

International Conference on Fire Safety

July 26-27 ES: flammability of plastic materials used in portable electrical appliances

International Playground Safety Conference

August 18-21 ES & LS: playground safety

International Poison Center

September 22 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: child-resistant packaging for low-viscosity hydrocarbons

International Sleep Products Association (ISPA)

February 18 ES, LS & other CPSC staff: the ticking classification test of the Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses

International Staple, Nail and Tool Association (ISANTA)

December 4 ES & other CPSC staff: nail gun safety issues and related standard ANSI SNT-101-1993, "Safety Requirements for Portable Compressed Air Actuated, Fastener Driving Tool"

Intertek Testing Service

October 1-2 ES: electrical safety issues in general

Johnson & Johnson

December 2 EH & other CPSC staff: company's cosmetic products that might be impacted by a child-resistant packaging rule
September 22 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: child-resistant packaging for low-viscosity hydrocarbons

Kopelman Ideas, Inc.

September 27 ES: update on thermal overcurrent protection technology for plugs and receptacles

Lawnmower Industry Representatives

March 3 ES: developments and future actions regarding ride-on mower control for mowing in reverse

Leviton Manufacturing Company, Inc.

October 14 ES: ground-fault circuit interrupters
June 17 ES: ground-fault circuit interrupters

Lighter Association, Inc.

September 28-29 HS, EXC & OGC: status and issues related to the Upholstered Furniture Project and Mattress and Bedding Fire Project

Arthur D. Little, Inc.

January 12 EXHR & other CPSC staff: Phase II & Phase III research to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments
April 1 EXHR & other CPSC staff: test plans to develop performance standards to address escalator step-shirt entrapments
May 3 EXHR & other CPSC staff: test results to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments
May 21 ES: to review Phase II testing to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments
July 12 ES: to observe an escalator focus group
July 15 EXHR & other CPSC staff: test results to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments
September 2 EXHR & other CPSC staff: review the final report and information pertaining to the escalator step-shirt entrapments study

September 22 EXHR & other CPSC staff: review the recommendations which were presented at the ASME A17 committee 9/16/99 meeting addressing escalator step-skirt entrapments

Longoria, Jose

February 24 ES: smoke detector-based range shut-off system

McNeil Labs

September 22 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: child-resistant packaging for low-viscosity hydrocarbons

National Academy of Sciences

July 29 EXHR, HS & other CPSC staff: study of toxicological risk of flame-retardant chemicals

September 22 HS: study of flame-retardant chemicals

National Cotton Batting Institute (NCBI)

September 28 Chairman Ann Brown/staff: certification requirements

September 28 Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: certification requirements

September 28 Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: certification requirements

National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)

July 21 ES: lamp bulbs

National Electrical Safety Foundation (NESF)

February 24 ES: electrical safety programs

National Elevator Industry, Inc. (NEII)

January 12 EXHR & other CPSC staff: Phase II & III research to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments

April 1 EXHR & other CPSC staff: test plans to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments

May 3 EXHR & other CPSC staff: test results to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments

May 21 ES: to review Phase II testing to develop performance standards to address escalator step-skirt entrapments

July 12 ES: to observe an escalator focus group

July 15 EXHR & other CPSC staff: test results to develop performance standards to

September 2 address escalator step-skirt entrapments
EXHR & other CPSC staff: review the final report and information pertaining
to the escalator step-skirt entrapments study
September 22 EXHR & other CPSC staff: review the recommendations which were
presented at the ASME A17 committee meeting on 9/16/99 addressing
escalator step-skirt entrapments

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

February 25-26 ES: proposals on residential electrical maintenance code for one-and two-
family dwellings
April 15-16 ES: fire test committee

National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

June 7 ES: residential fire sprinklers

National Propane Gas Association (NPGA)

March 9 ES: safety standards for gas-fired water heaters

National Safe Kids Campaign

September 28 Chairman Ann Brown/staff: crib safety in hotels and motels

National Spa and Pool Institute (NSPI)

July 1 ES: results of a suction entrapment testing

National Symposium on Patient Compliance

March 23 EH: speech on child-resistant unit packaging

O'Keefes, Inc.

May 17 ES: The CPSC architectural glazing standard and the ANSI Z97.1 voluntary
standard

Outdoor Power Equipment Institute (OPEI)

December 29 ES: the status of ride-on mower standards activities

Phoenix Regulatory Associated, Ltd.

November 24 EH & other CPSC staff: child-resistant packaging issues for a new drug

Pioneer Electronics

April 16 EC & other CPSC staff: the product development of a CO detector tester

Playtex, Inc.

December 2 EH & other CPSC staff: company's cosmetic products that might be impacted by a child-resistant packaging rule

Rohm and Haas

May 12 EH & other CPSC staff: a potential substitute for phthalates

SIDS Alliance

July 14 EXHR & other CPSC staff: devices marketed to prevent SIDS

Smoke Alarms

Chairman's Roundtable with outside interested parties

October 29 Chairman Ann Brown & other CPSC staff: future program to evaluate the relative effectiveness of different types of smoke alarms

Smoke Alarms

with outside interested parties

February 16 EXHR & other CPSC staff: to develop plans for a possible project on smoke alarms

Southcorp USA

October 21 EXHR & ES: proprietary designs of new technology water heater resistant to ignition of flammable vapors

State of Florida's Special Task Force on Escalator Safety

October 30 ES: hazards associated with escalators

Sunbrook

November 17 ES: electric blanket standards activities in Great Britain and the United States

Technology Research Corporation

February 16 ES: electrical shock/fire protection products

May 27 ES: electrical wiring devices

September 2 ES: electrical safety devices

Toy Manufacturers of America (TMA)

February 11	Chairman Ann Brown: opening remarks at Toy Fair
February 11	EH: phthalates in toys
May 17	CPSC staff: CPSC's protocol for observation study of children

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

October 14	ES: UL 746 IAG/IAC meeting
November 18	ES: issues related to household cooking appliances and cord-connected air heating equipment
December 2	ES, EH & EXC: automatic gate openers
March 8	ES: safety requirements for deep fat fryers for household use
April 15	CPSC technical staff: to review electrical and fire topics
June 16	ES: the use of plastics in electrical appliances
June 22	ES & other CPSC staff: the risk of injury associated with television tipover and televisions used in combination with carts and stands
July 14-15	ES: permissible cord- and plug-connected loads for 15- and 20-ampere electrical branch circuits
August 25	ES, EC & other CPSC staff: carbon monoxide alarms
September 28	Chairman Ann Brown/staff: certification requirements
September 28	Commissioner Mary Sheila Gall/staff: certification requirements
September 28	Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: certification requirements

U.S. Public Interest Group (USPIRG)

January 25	Commissioner Thomas H. Moore/staff: bunk beds
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Ventex

January 6	ES & other CPSC staff: mattress open flame tests
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Water Heater Industry Joint Development Consortium

June 9	ES: proprietary information concerning development of technological solutions to the hazard of water heater ignition of flammable vapors
September 28	ES: proprietary information concerning development of technological solutions to the hazard of water heater ignition of flammable vapors

WEC Consulting

October 27	ES: carbon monoxide emissions from portable camping heaters
June 14	EC, EH & other CPSC staff: CPSC's carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities

Zlan, Ltd.

September 28

ES: demonstration of a new arc fault circuit interrupter testing technology

APPENDIX D: Log and Status of Petitions and Applications

Log and Status of Petitions and Applications

The Consumer Product Safety Amendments of 1981 repealed former section 10 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA). That section provided that any person could petition the Commission to issue, amend or revoke a consumer product safety rule, and required the Commission to grant or deny the petition within 120 days.

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. Therefore, notwithstanding the revocation of former section 10 of the CPSA, the Commission continues to receive and act 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).

Although the Commission is no longer required to act on petitions for consumer product safety rules within 120 days, the Commission addresses all petitions as responsively and expeditiously as possible.

The status of each petition under consideration during Fiscal Year 1999 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 - Commission review and analysis of the petition is incomplete at this time.

Pending

Number	Petitioner	Summary of Petition	Disposition as of September 30, 1999
Consumer Product Safety Act			
CP 97-1	Scott Anderson/ Diana Anderson	Requests development of a safety standard for escalators	Decision Pending
CP 99-1	John C. Stein The Boccardo Law Firm, LLP	Requests a ban of, or require warnings/ instructions for, steel electricians' fish tapes	Decision Pending
CP 99-2	Rep. Bill Luther Rep. Jim Ramstad Congress of the U.S.	Requests issuance of safety standard for bleachers and grandstands	Decision Pending
Federal Hazardous Substances Act			
HP 93-1	New York City Dept. of Consumer Affairs	Requests rule establishing requirements for backyard play sets	Decision Pending as to 5 requirements requested (Petition Denied as to 4 of 9 requirements requested 4/2/96)
HP 99-1	National Environ- metal Trust et. al.	Requests to ban polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in toys and other children's articles	Decision Pending
Flammable Fabrics Act			
FP 93-1	National Association of State Fire Marshals	Requests issuance of safety standard for upholstered furniture	Decision Pending as to cigarette ignition part of petition (other parts of petition decided 5/12/94)
FP 99-1	National Association of State Fire Marshals	Requests flammability warning label for polyurethane foam in upholstered furniture	Decision Pending

APPENDIX E: Voluntary Standards Activities

Voluntary Standards Activities

Twenty-eight new, revised or reaffirmed voluntary consumer product safety standards/guides, for which the CPSC staff provided technical support, received final approval in FY 1999. These completed standards/guides involved the following: candles, high chairs, arc-fault circuit-interrupters, cribs, escalators, fire blankets (towels), fire escape ladders, garage door & gate operators, bicycle and recreational (down hill bike racing, horseback riding, roller skating, skateboarding, skiing, and snowboarding) helmets, infant bedding & accessories, pacifiers, playground equipment (home, public, and soft contained) playground surfacing, play yards, soccer goals, toy chests, trampolines, and window guards. CPSC staff involvement for three FY 1999 standards (pacifiers, play yards, and toy chests) was completed prior to the reporting period.

In total, the staff provided technical support to the development of 65 voluntary safety standards, each of which is included in the information below. Nearly all of these were handled by three standards development coordinating organizations - the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL). These standards provide performance safety provisions addressing potential hazards associated with consumer products found in our homes, schools, and recreational areas. In addition, the staff continued monitoring conformance to selected voluntary consumer product safety standards.

SUMMARY LISTING OF FY 1999 VOLUNTARY STANDARDS PROJECTS

1. Activity Centers, Stationary
2. All-Terrain Vehicles
3. Baby Swings
4. Bassinets and Cradles
5. Bed Rails
6. Bicycles
7. Camping Equipment
8. Candles
9. Carbon Monoxide Alarms (Detectors)
10. Chairs, High
11. Child Resistant Packaging
12. Circuit-Interrupters, Arc-Fault
13. Circuit-Interrupters, Ground Fault
14. Clothes Dryers
15. Cribs
16. Dishwashers, Household
17. Electrical Maintenance Code, Residential
18. Escalators
19. Fire Blankets (Towels)
20. Fire Escape Ladders
21. Fire Extinguishers
22. Fire Sprinklers
23. Fireworks Devices
24. Fryers, Deep Fat
25. Fun Karts
26. Furnaces, Gas-Fired Central
27. Furnaces, Corrugated Ducts
28. Furniture Tipover
29. Garage Door & Gate Operators
30. Gas Systems (Overpressure Protection)
31. Heaters, Portable Electric
32. Heaters, Unvented Gas Room
33. Heaters, Vented Gas Room
34. Helmets, Bicycle
35. Helmets, Down Hill Bike Racing
36. Helmets, Horseback Riding
37. Helmets, Roller Skating
38. Helmets, Skateboarding
39. Helmets, Skiing
40. Helmets, Snowboarding
41. Infant Bedding and Accessories
42. Infant Carriers
43. Mini Hammocks
44. Nail Guns
45. National Electrical Code
46. National Fuel Gas Code
47. Playground Equipment, (<2Yrs.)
48. Playground Equipment, Home
49. Playground Equipment, Public
50. Playground Equipment, Soft
51. Playground Surfacing
52. Polymeric Materials
53. Protective Padding
54. Saws, Chain
55. Saws, Table
56. Snow Blowers
57. Soccer Goals
58. Toasters
59. Toaster Ovens
60. Toys, Battery-Operated Ride-On
61. Trampolines
62. Treadmills
63. Washing Machines
64. Water Heaters, Gas
65. Window Guards

Description of CPSC FY 1999 Voluntary Standards Activities

1. Activity Centers, Stationary

Purpose – To develop a new American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) safety standard for stationary activity centers.

Highlights – A new national consensus voluntary safety standard for stationary activity centers was balloted by the ASTM Section F15.17 on Stationary Activity Centers to the ASTM F15 Committee on Consumer Products in a ballot closing 8/6/99. At a subsequent 9/2/99 Section meeting, two negative votes were ruled non-persuasive and one additional negative vote was withdrawn. The Section Chairman advised he would attempt to contact the negative voters in order to have them withdraw their negative votes. In addition, requirements to restrict the movement of stationary activity centers were discussed at the 9/2/99 meeting and CPSC staff agreed to prepare recommendations for the next Section meeting scheduled 2/28/00 - 3/2/00.

2. All-Terrain Vehicles

Purpose - To revise the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) "Standard for Four-Wheel All-Terrain Vehicles (ANSI/SVIA 1-1990)."

Highlights - In 8/99, CPSC staff submitted proposed revisions in response to a canvass letter ballot for a revised ANSI safety standard.

3. Baby Swings

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM safety standard for baby (infant) swings.

Highlights – At a 9/1/99 meeting of the ASTM F15.21 Infant Carrier and Baby Swings Subcommittee, a draft safety standard for baby swings was finalized. The draft standard addressed structural integrity, stability, restraints and warning labels. The subcommittee agreed to send the draft forward to the full ASTM F15.21 Subcommittee for letter ballot.

4. Bassinets and Cradles

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM safety standard for bassinets and cradles.

Highlights – An ASTM organizational meeting was held on 2/22/99 at which a new Section on Bassinets/Cradles was established under the ASTM F15.18 Subcommittee. During the next several months, provisions for a draft safety standard were developed. A first draft of the safety standard was discussed by the ASTM F15.18 Subcommittee on 8/31/99 and the Section Chairman requested any further comments be forwarded to him by 10/1/99.

5. Bed Rails

Purpose – To develop a new ASTM safety standard for portable bed rails to eliminate or reduce the risk of suffocation and strangulation resulting from head entrapment in a bed rail.

Highlights –The ASTM F15.11 Bed Rail Subcommittee developed a draft warning label standard for ballot vote approval. The CPSC staff developed draft performance requirements to address head entrapment.

6. Bicycles

Purpose – To develop safety standards for bicycle components and accessories.

Highlights – Working groups continued the development of new standards in five areas: 1) handlebars and stems, 2) suspension forks, 3) frames, 4) use classification, and 5) accessories. A new standard on “Non-Powered Bicycle Trailers Designed for Human Passengers (ASTM F1975)” was published in 1999.

7. Camping Equipment

Purpose - To revise the ANSI camping heater standard (ANSI Z21.63) in order to eliminate or reduce the risk of CO poisoning from camping heaters and to likewise add CO emission requirements in the ANSI standards for camping stoves (ANSI Z21.72) and lanterns (ANSI Z21.73).

Highlights - Prior to the reporting period, CPSC staff tested a number of camping heaters and demonstrated that under certain conditions hazardous levels of CO can be produced. CPSC staff made recommendations regarding CO emissions to the Joint Subcommittee on Gas Refrigerators and Portable Camping Equipment (ANSI Z21/83). The ANSI safety standard for “Portable Camp Heaters Of Other Than The Catalytic Type For Use With Liquefied Petroleum Gases (Z21.63),” which included CPSC staff recommended safety requirements for CO emissions, was approved by the ANSI Z21 Committee in 4/99. Final ANSI approval was obtained in 10/99, subsequent to the end of the reporting period. In FY 1999, CPSC staff met with the camping equipment subcommittee and recommended that the camping lantern and camping stove standards be modified to include CO emissions provisions similar to those for camping heaters.

8. Candles

Purpose – To develop new ASTM voluntary standards to eliminate or reduce fire hazards associated with candles and candle products.

Highlights – CPSC staff participated in the development of several safety standards being prepared by the ASTM Candles and Candle Products Subcommittee (ASTM F15.45). The “Terminology for Candles and Associated Accessory Items (ASTM F1972-99)” new standard was approved on 6/10/99. During 1/99, two new task groups were formed to develop standards for glass containers for candles and for sooting/smoking. The Glass Container Task Group is drafting a standard for annealing (to minimize breakage); the Sooting/Smoking Task Group is drafting tests for measuring soot or smoke. Both of these activities will help identify and support further performance guidelines or standard initiatives. The National Candle Association continued collecting data on burning characteristics of various candle types. CPSC staff continued collecting and reviewing information from fire incidents involving candles. A draft “Labeling for Candle Products (ASTM z7765z) standard, including cautionary information for consumers, was balloted to the ASTM F15 Committee and negative comments were reviewed at a 9/99 Subcommittee meeting.

9. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarms (Detectors)

Purpose - To: (1) revise the Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) carbon monoxide alarm (detector) safety standard (UL 2034).

Highlights - A revised, "Standard for Safety for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Detectors (UL 2034)," became effective on 10/1/98. A further revision of the safety standard was discussed at a UL Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) meeting on 8/25/99.

10. Chairs, High

Purpose - To revise an existing safety standard (ASTM F404) in order to include: (1) a dynamic test for structural integrity and (2) a passive means to prevent strangulation due to children slipping down in the seat and becoming entrapped by the head in the space between seat and tray.

Highlights – The revised “Consumer Safety Specification for High Chairs (ASTM F404-99),” which included a dynamic test for structural integrity, was approved on 1/10/99 and published in 2/99. A second revision (ASTM F404-99a) which included a provision for a passive crotch restraint was approved on 4/10/99.

11. Child-Resistant Packaging

Purpose - To develop voluntary national consensus quality assurance safety standards for child-resistant packaging (CRP).

Highlights - The Commission staff continued participation on the ASTM Child- Resistant Closures Subcommittee (ASTM D10.31). A working group of the Subcommittee continued to revise the classification of child-resistant packaging. The classification is being updated to include new designs that were developed to meet the CPSC "adult-friendly" requirements.

12. Circuit-Interrupters, Arc-Fault

Purpose - To reduce electrical distribution system fires through the use of arc-fault circuit-interrupters (AFCIs). Approaches include: (a) adding AFCI safety provisions to the “National Electrical Code (NEC)” and the “Residential Electrical Maintenance Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings (NFPA 73)” and (b) supporting the development of a new “Standard for Safety for Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters (UL 1699).”

Highlights – A new “Standard for Safety for Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters (UL 1699)” was approved in 2/99. CPSC staff submitted proposals for revising the NFPA 73 standard to include AFCI use in existing homes and developed AFCI proposals for the “2002 NEC.”

13. Circuit-Interrupters, Ground-Fault

Purpose - To revise the "Standard for Safety for Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters (UL 943)" and the "Practical Application Guideline for Leakage Current Protection Devices (UL 943A)" so as to increase safe use and installation.

Highlights - CPSC staff met with GFCI manufacturers to discuss ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI) safety enhancements, such as auto-test features to alert the consumer of a malfunction within the GFCI circuitry and a lock-out function to prohibit a failed GFCI from being reset. Manufacturers indicated that designs incorporating these functions would be available soon. CPSC staff requested UL add requirements for these additional safety features to their safety standard on GFCIs.

14. Clothes Dryers

Purpose - To evaluate the adequacy of the voluntary standards for gas and electric clothes dryers and to develop recommendations for revisions to the standards which could reduce the risk of fire.

Highlights - CPSC staff contracted with an independent technical expert to assess gas and electric clothes dryer failure scenarios that could result in fires. This assessment supplemented a prior CPSC staff fire incidence study and was anticipated to support future development of improved product safety standards for clothes dryers.

15. Cribs

Purpose - To revise an existing ASTM standard for full-size cribs to address slat disengagement in crib side panels.

Highlights – A revision of the “Consumer Safety Specification for Full Size Baby Cribs (ASTM F1169-99)” addressing slat/spindle disengagement was approved on 4/10/99 and published in 7/99.

16. Dishwashers, Household

Purpose - To evaluate the adequacy of the “Standard for Safety for Household Dishwashers (UL 749.)”

Highlights - CPSC staff conducted an assessment of the adequacy of the voluntary standard for household dishwashers. Based on an evaluation of the incident data, the current safety requirements in the UL 749 standard, and the household dishwasher market, no further action was recommended.

17. Electrical Maintenance Code, Residential

Purpose - To revise the “Residential Electrical Maintenance Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings (NFPA-73),” in order to reduce the number of fires, injuries, and deaths associated with electrical systems in existing homes.

Highlights - In 1/99, CPSC staff submitted five proposals to revise the NFPA-73. CPSC staff attended the NFPA 73 Committee meeting in 1/99 to support the proposals. Three of the proposals were accepted in principle. Comments on the rejected CPSC staff proposals were drafted by CPSC staff in 9/99 for discussion with the NFPA 73 Committee in 11/99.

18. Escalators

Purpose - To revise the ANSI/ASME A17 standard to address entrapments between the moving stair and the side wall.

Highlights – In 9/99, an industry escalator step-skirt performance study was completed which focused on the potential entrapment hazard. A request was made to the ANSI/ASME A17 Committee to revise specific requirements of the safety standard. The request was based on the results of the study and asked that all new and existing escalators be required to meet an entrapment index safety provision.

19. Fire Blankets (Towels)

Purpose – To develop a voluntary safety standard for fire blankets (towels) to be used to extinguish home cooking fires.

Highlights - A new ASTM provisional standard, “Provisional Specification for Fire Suppression Towels (ASTM PS114-99),” was approved on 5/3/99. A new full standard, “Standard Specification for Fire Suppression Towels (ASTM F1989-99)” was approved on 9/10/99.

20. Fire Escape Ladders

Purpose – To develop a voluntary standard for fire escape ladders for residential use.

Highlight - A new “Provisional Specification for Portable Escape Ladders for Residential Use (ASTM PS117-99)” was approved on 5/28/99.

21. Fire Extinguishers

Purpose – To revise the “Standard for Safety for Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers (UL 711)”, to include a test to address cooking oil fires.

Highlights – Prior to the reporting period, results of tests conducted by CPSC staff in FY 1998 indicated that some fire extinguishers designated for home use might be ineffective in extinguishing cooking oil fires. Staff proposed a new test method, similar to the test method adopted by ASTM to assess fire blankets, to enhance the performance of fire extinguishers.

22. Fire Sprinklers

Purpose – To improve product and installation safety standards for automatic fire sprinklers.

Highlights - (UL Standards) – During FY 1999, CPSC staff proposed revisions to UL safety standards for fire sprinklers (UL 199, UL1626, and UL1767). In 4/99, CPSC staff attended a UL Industry Advisory Conference (IAC) to discuss water sprinkler seals and dezincification testing requirements. CPSC staff supported UL’s proposal to prohibit the use of O-rings since they were problematic in dynamic seal applications, but the IAC decided that manufacturers should not be prohibited from any design approach. Instead, the IAC directed UL to develop performance tests to assure long-term reliability of O-rings. CPSC staff suggested that a round robin test be conducted before the test method was adopted since manufacturers were concerned about the repeatability of the UL proposed test method. The IAC agreed to conduct the round robin testing with CPSC participation. CPSC staff participated in the round robin testing and forwarded test results to UL subsequent to the end of the reporting period in 11/99. Test results from other laboratories had not been received as of that time. In 7/99, CPSC staff provided

comments to proposed revisions to UL 199, UL 1626, and UL 1767 standards to prohibit the use of sprinkler parts that contain more than 15% zinc and to prohibit the use of O-rings in dynamic seal applications.

Highlights - (NFPA Standards) – During FY 1999, a CPSC staff member was appointed as a non-voting member to the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water Based Fire Protection Systems Technical Committee (NFPA 25) and served on a task group developing new requirements for testing frequencies and sampling for fire sprinklers. In 5/99, CPSC staff submitted a proposed NFPA Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to require all recalled products be replaced or repaired. The Technical Committee rejected the proposed TIA and at the close of FY 1999, CPSC staff was preparing to appeal the decision to the NFPA Standards Council. In 6/99, CPSC staff provided comments to support a TIA proposed by UL to reduce the test frequency of dry sprinklers from 50 to 10 years.

23. Fireworks Devices

Purpose - To monitor the development of industry fireworks safety standards and, fireworks testing and certification programs to reduce the risks of injury associated with consumer fireworks devices.

Highlights - A total of 2,027,000 cases of fireworks were tested under the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory's (AFSL) China Fireworks Quality Improvement Program during calendar 1998, which includes the first quarter of FY 1999. (Quarterly information is not available.) The fireworks in over 86% of the cases tested complied with all AFSL and CPSC requirements. There were 1,289,550 cases of fireworks tested under the AFSL's China Fireworks Quality Improvement Program during the last three quarters of FY 1999. The fireworks in over 85% of the cases tested complied with the AFSL and CPSC requirements.

24. Fryers, Deep Fat

Purpose - To revise the voluntary standard to address burns to children resulting from tipover.

Highlights - CPSC staff studied the feasibility of using a magnetically attached cord to address incidents where children pull on the cord resulting in tipover of the appliance and the spilling of hot oil. The results were summarized in a "Report on the Assessment of a Magnetically-Attached Power Cord to Address Burn Hazards Related to Tipover of Electric Deep Fat Fryers" dated 2/26/99. CPSC staff met with UL staff and the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) on 3/8/99 to discuss these results and initiate development of safety standard requirements. CPSC staff performed additional tests to determine typical friction forces required to slide deep fat fryers across a smooth surface. In 8/99, UL drafted performance requirements for the plug separation force so that the plug will release before the deep fat fryer slides across a countertop. It was anticipated that subsequent to the end of the reporting period, UL would issue a 10/99 UL Bulletin that would include revised safety requirements for the "Standard for Safety of Electric Skillets and Frying-Type Appliances (UL 1083)."

25. Fun Karts

Purpose - To develop a new voluntary safety standard to address deaths and injuries

associated with fun karts.

Highlights - CPSC staff continued participation in the ASTM Fun Kart Subcommittee (ASTM F15.41) which was developing a full safety standard based on the “Provisional Standard Specification for Safety and Performance of Fun Karts (PS 80-98)” of 9/10/98. At the close of FY 1999, the Subcommittee was considering negative votes from an ASTM F15 Committee ballot.

26. Furnaces, Gas-Fired Central

Purpose - To: (1) strengthen the ANSI Z21.47 Gas-Fired Central Furnaces standard to include furnace shutoff requirements to prevent combustion product emissions when the vent becomes disconnected, (2) determine if addressable failure trends exist, and (3) make recommendations to appropriate codes and standards groups.

Highlights - Before committing to explore and develop disconnected vent shutoff requirements, the ANSI Z21.47 Central Furnace Subcommittee requested the Gas Research Institute (GRI) to conduct additional analysis of CPSC incident data. CPSC staff reviewed and commented on the GRI analysis of the CPSC incident data. CPSC staff continued emissions testing of furnaces in order to strengthen the staff’s original request that the subcommittee include disconnected vent safety provisions in the ANSI national consensus safety standard.

27. Furnaces, Corrugated Ducts

Purpose - To: (1) review incident data and determine if there is a potential fire hazard associated with the use of flexible corrugated ducting of the comfort air for gas-fired furnaces and (2) develop recommendations to revise the voluntary standards and model building codes to eliminate or reduce any hazard found.

Highlights – The CPSC staff reviewed fire incident data for cases to support the need for changes to the voluntary standards or building codes. No supporting data were found and CPSC staff involvement was terminated.

28. Furniture Tipover

Purpose – To: (1) develop a full safety standard based on the provisional standard ASTM PS 110-98 addressing chests and dressers tipping over and (2) develop a new or revised voluntary safety standard to prevent or reduce deaths and injuries associated with television receivers and television carts tipping over.

Highlights – A full safety standard based on the "Provisional Safety Specification for Chests, Door Chests and Dressers (ASTM PS110-98)" was under development throughout FY 1999. UL began revising the stability tests in its "Standard for Household, Commercial, and Professional-Use Carts and Stands (UL 1678)" and in its "Standard for Safety for Audio-Video Products and Accessories (UL 1492)." The ASTM Furniture Tipover Subcommittee (ASTM F15.29) began drafting a new safety standard for TV cart stability.

29. Garage Door & Gate Operators

Purpose – To: (1) monitor changes in the entrapment provisions of the "Standard for Safety for Door, Drapery, Gate, Louver, and Window Operators and Systems (UL 325)" which might relate to the CPSC mandatory standard on garage door operators (16 CFR 1211), (2) revise the ANSI/Door and Access Systems Manufacturers Association (ANSI/DASMA) standard to address injuries from hand/finger entrapment and from springs, and (3) revise the gate operator standard to address entrapment injuries.

Highlights – A new "Standard for Counterbalance Systems on Residential Sectional Garage Doors (DASMA 103-1999)" was approved by the Door Access Systems Manufacturers Association International (DASMA) in 6/99. The standard contains safety requirements for garage door hardware that is subject to spring tension. At the end of the reporting period, this industry standard was in effect and being considered for ANSI national consensus approval. The "Standard for Section Interfaces on Residential Garage Door Systems (DASMA 116-1999)" was drafted in FY 1999 for approval by the DASMA. This standard contains a performance test for pinch resistant section joints. The staff is preparing a briefing package recommending that the CPSC mandatory standard for garage door operators (16 CFR part 1211) be revised to match changes in UL 325 safety standard.

30. Gas Systems (Overpressure Protection)

Purpose - To develop a national consensus safety standard for natural gas service regulators.

Highlights – This project was completed ahead of schedule at the end of FY 1998 with the approval and implementation of the ANSI "Standard for Natural Gas Service Regulators (ANSI B109.4)" national consensus safety standard.

31. Heaters, Portable Electric

Purpose – To assess the "Standard for Safety for Movable and Wall- or Ceiling-Hung Electric Room Heaters (UL 1278)" to eliminate or reduce the risk of fire.

Highlights – To assess the need to revise the UL standard, the CPSC staff: (a) conducted a hazard analysis of portable electric heater fire incident data, (b) performed a limited assessment of market data, (c) reviewed safety requirements in current standards, (d) conducted an engineering analysis of available portable heater models, and (e) tested available models using fire indicators that were representative of items that the incident data often listed as the material first ignited. Assessment of the standard was ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

32. Heaters, Unvented Gas Appliances

Purpose - To create or revise safety standards and building code provisions in order to reduce deaths, injuries and health risks caused by carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and other toxic gases emitted from unvented gas heaters and other unvented gas appliances, such as gas ranges.

Highlights - In FY 1999, CPSC staff completed emissions testing of gas ranges. Various cooking and heating usage conditions were replicated in the laboratory. In 2000, CPSC staff plans to extrapolate the results of the laboratory emissions tests to actual home conditions.

33. Heaters, Vented Gas Room

Purpose - To monitor incident data and voluntary standards activities associated with vented gas room heaters.

Highlights - In FY 1999, CPSC staff recommended changes to the voluntary standard related to the vent connection for vented gas room heaters. A working group was formed to consider the recommended changes, and improved safety requirements for vent connection were developed for presentation to the ANSI Z21 vented heater subcommittee in 12/99.

34. Helmets, Bicycle

Purpose - To support the development of improved safety provisions for the ANSI bicycle helmet standards in order to reduce the risk of serious head injury while bicycling.

Highlights – During FY 1999, two revisions were approved to the “Standard Test Methods for Equipment and Procedures Used in Evaluating Performance Characteristics of Protective Headgear (ASTM F1446-98A and ASTM F1446-99)” on 11/10/98 and 6/10/99 respectively. In addition, the revised “Standard Specification for Protective Headgear Used in Bicycling (ASTM F1447-99)” was approved on 6/10/99. This standard includes test procedure clarifications and includes a provision that disallows compliance with only parts of the standard. Further revisions to the ASTM F1447 standard, which harmonize requirements with the CPSC mandatory bicycle helmet standard, were being developed at the end of the reporting period.

35. Helmets, Down Hill Bicycle Racing

Purpose – To develop a new ASTM national consensus safety standard for helmets used by down hill mountain bicycle riders in order to reduce the risk of serious head injury.

Highlights – A new “Standard Specification for Helmets Used for Down Hill Mountain Bicycle Racing (ASTM F1952-99)” was approved 2/10/99. The standard requires greater impact protection than recreational street bicycling helmets and it provides performance criteria for chin bars on full-face helmets.

36. Helmets, Horseback Riding

Purpose - To support the development of improved safety provisions for the ASTM horseback riding helmet standard.

Highlights – The revised “Standard Specification for Protective Headgear Used in Horse Sports and Horseback Riding (ASTM F1163-99),” which includes a positional stability requirement, was approved on 5/10/99.

37. Helmets, Roller Skating

Purpose - To support the development of improved safety provisions for the “Standard Specification for Helmets Used in Recreational Roller Skating (ASTM F1751).”

Highlights – This standard incorporated (by reference) current requirements of the “Standard Specification for Protective Headgear Used in Bicycling (ASTM F1447-99)” which was approved on 6/10/99. Consequently the ASTM F1751 safety standard on roller skating helmets was changed to amend the impact test region and to clarify other test procedures.

38. Helmets, Skateboarding and Trick Roller Skating

Purpose - To support the development of improved safety provisions in the ASTM skateboard helmet national consensus safety standard.

Highlights – Revisions to the “Standard Specifications for Helmets Used in Skateboarding and Trick Roller Skating (ASTM F1492-99)” which added a positional stability provision and clarified the impact test region, were approved on 1/10/99.

39. Helmets, Skiing

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM national consensus safety standard for helmets used while skiing.

Highlights –A draft ASTM skiing helmet safety standard was developed and balloted to the ASTM F08.53 Subcommittee. Negative votes on the draft standard were found persuasive and work continued on a revision of the draft standard.

40. Helmets, Snowboarding

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM standard for helmets used in snowboarding.

Highlights – This effort was combined with the development of the skiing helmets safety standard that is summarized above.

41. Infant Bedding and Accessories

Purpose - To: (1) develop a new ASTM national consensus safety standard to address entanglement/strangulation on strings, ribbons and threads of infant bedding products and related accessories and (2) create warning labels addressing suffocation or strangulation on certain infant soft goods.

Highlights – A new ASTM “Standard for Safety Performance Specification for Infant Bedding and Related Accessories (ASTM F1917-99)” was approved on 6/10/99 and published in 8/99. The ASTM Infant Bedding Subcommittee (ASTM F15.19) continued work on an additional standard revision that would add a provision to address the fit of fitted crib sheets.

42. Infant Carriers

Purpose - To develop an ASTM safety standard for infant carriers.

Highlights – On 6/9/99, the agency heads of the CPSC and the National Highway Transportation and Safety Administration (NHTSA) requested the development of an expedited standard to address handle failures. At an 8/31/99 meeting of the Subcommittee on Infant Carriers and Baby Swings (ASTM F15.21) the subcommittee drafted a safety standard for handle latch integrity. The subcommittee agreed to promptly evaluate the proposed test procedures and to use fast track balloting procedures to expedite the process.

43. Mini Hammocks

Purpose - To develop a national consensus safety standard for mini hammocks.

Highlights – When ASTM solicited possible/past manufacturers to participate in an organizational meeting to start a standards development process, there was insufficient interest since manufacturers have discontinued making mini hammocks.

44. Nail Guns

Purpose – To revise the ANSI “Safety Requirements for Portable, Compressed-Air-Actuated, Fastener Driving Tools (ANSI SNT-101)” to provide safer activation mechanisms on nail guns.

Highlights – CPSC staff met with members of International Staple and Nail Tool Association (ISANTA) on 12/4/98 and presented injury data on nail guns. ISANTA developed and proposed changes to the ANSI SNT-101 standard which address hazards associated with some nail gun activation systems. The approval process for the standard revision was ongoing at the end of FY 1999.

45. National Electrical Code

Purpose - To revise the safety provisions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) to reduce electrical fires and shock associated with consumer products including appliances, electrical equipment, and wiring products.

Highlights - CPSC staff developed three proposals for the 2002 NEC which included extending application of arc-fault circuit-interrupters and requiring ground-fault circuit-interrupters with enhanced reliability features for outside locations.

46. National Fuel Gas Code

Purpose - To revise the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) to improve consumer product safety.

Highlights - The NFPA 54 Committee met to consider proposed changes to the National Fuel Gas Code. CPSC staff monitored proposed changes to the code: (1) to ensure that safety-related provisions were not weakened, and (2) to support recommendations for improved safety provisions.

47. Playground Equipment (<2 Years Old)

Purpose - To develop a new ASTM safety standard for playground equipment intended for children from six months to two years of age. Typically, such equipment is found in childcare facilities.

Highlights – Working groups within the ASTM Subcommittee On Play Equipment For Children Under Two (ASTM F15.44) developed several safety provisions for a new standard. Standard development was ongoing at the end of FY 1999.

48. Playground Equipment, Home

Purpose - To revise the “Standard Consensus Safety Performance Specification for Home Playground Equipment (ASTM F1148)” to improve its safety provisions.

Highlights - A CPSC study of playground-related injuries was conducted and an analysis of the incidents investigated is scheduled for FY 2000. For home playground-related incidents, the data analysis will determine the need for a safety provision to address injuries associated with multiple-occupancy swing impact.

49. Playground Equipment, Public

Purpose - To harmonize the safety requirements in the ASTM F1487 standard with those in a Canadian standard for public playground equipment.

Highlights - A revised “Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification For Playground Equipment For Public Use (ASTM F1487-98)” was approved 11/10/98 and published 2/99. The revised standard contained many requirements that were harmonized with those in the Canadian standard for children’s play spaces and equipment.

50. Playground Equipment, Soft Contained

Purpose - To develop a new voluntary national consensus safety standard for enclosed playground structures (frequently found at fast food restaurants) that are significantly different in design from equipment covered by the ASTM public playground equipment safety standard (ASTM F1487).

Highlights - A new “Standard Safety Performance Specification for Soft Contained Play Equipment (ASTM F1918-98) was approved on 10/10/98 and published in 3/99.

51. Playground Surfacing

Purpose – To improve safety provisions of the ASTM safety standard for impact attenuation of surface systems for use under and around playground equipment.

Highlights – The revised “Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment (ASTM F1292-99)” was approved on 8/10/99. The revision added an alternative test procedure that uses a portable-testing device, which can assess the energy absorbing properties of a playground surfacing material at the playground site.

52. Polymeric Materials

Purpose - To assess the efficacy of consumer product safety standards that evaluate polymeric (plastic) materials used in electrical equipment. These standards include the UL 94 standard and the UL 746 series of standards.

Highlights – Due to documented instances of misapplication of insulating and enclosure materials, CPSC staff continued to participate in standard revision activities of the UL Plastics Flammability Ad Hoc Committee. UL agreed to issue proposed changes to the UL 746C safety

standard that would prohibit use of non-flame retardant plastics in enclosures for unattended electrical appliances.

53. Protective Padding

Purpose - To develop a national consensus safety standard to reduce deaths and injuries associated with baseball chest-impact incidents to children.

Highlights - CPSC staff terminated voluntary standards activities on protective padding pending evaluation of results of medical investigators' studies which were in process at the end of FY 1999.

54. Saws, Chain

Purpose - To improve kickback safety provisions in the ANSI standard for chain saws.

Highlights – CPSC staff participated in the annual meetings of both the ANSI Chain Saw Subcommittee (ANSI B175.1) as well as the Main Committee (ANSI B175). Changes to the chain saw standard were reviewed by both committees and scheduled for balloting in 11/99.

55. Saws, Table

Purpose - To revise the “Standard for Safety for Stationary and Fixed Electric Tools (UL 987),” to reduce the risk of laceration and amputation hazards associated with table saw blade contact.

Highlights - During FY 1999, CPSC staff participated in a UL Industry Advisory Conference (IAC) on power tools. At that meeting, staff presented injury data that indicated that current-design blade guards for table saws, which should prevent contact with a blade, might be inadequate. Staff also suggested that performance requirements addressing these inadequacies be incorporated into the safety standard. At the close of the reporting period, CPSC staff planned to attend a 12/99 IAC meeting to explore ways to decrease consumer injuries from table saws.

56. Snow Blowers

Purpose - To revise the ANSI snow blower safety standard to eliminate or reduce the risk of severe finger and hand injuries associated with contact with the snow blower impeller.

Highlights - CPSC staff began a cooperative effort with industry members to conduct research on ways to prevent clogging of the discharge chute and methods to safely clear the chute. Further, CPSC staff participated in an ongoing joint project with industry to collect data on the snow conditions that result in clogging of discharge chutes.

57. Soccer Goals

Purpose - To create a new national consensus safety standard for portable soccer goals.

Highlights - A new “Safe Use Guide for Moveable Soccer Goals (ASTM F1938-98),” based on a prior provisional standard, was approved on 11/10/98. A new “Provisional Standard Safety and Performance Specification for Soccer Goals (ASTM PS75-99)” was approved on 3/10/99.

58. Toasters

Purpose – To revise the “Standard of Safety for Electric Household Cooking and Food Serving Appliances (UL 1026)” to eliminate or reduce the risk of fire in toasters.

Highlights - In 11/98, CPSC staff participated in a UL Technical Advisory Panel meeting on small household appliances. Included in the discussions were CPSC staff’s previously proposed standard revisions to include performance requirements to eliminate or reduce ignition of jammed foods in automatic toasters. UL staff presented an outline of a proposal to address the jammed food issue. In 8/99, UL presented a draft revision for review.

59. Toaster Ovens

Purpose – To revise the “Standard of Safety for Electric Household Cooking and Food Serving Appliances (UL 1026)” in order to eliminate or reduce the risk of fire in toaster ovens.

Highlights - In 4/99, CPSC and UL staffs discussed options for eliminating or reducing the fire hazard in toaster ovens, e.g., providing an alternative fire indicator or test to evaluate outside temperatures with regard to ignition of the surrounding combustibles. UL was evaluating possible standard revisions to address fire hazards related to control component failures at the end of FY 1999.

60. Toys, Battery Operated Ride On

Purpose - To develop a voluntary safety standard for battery-powered ride-on toys.

Highlights - CPSC staff drafted safety provisions for battery-powered ride-on toys. At the request of CPSC staff, the ASTM Toy Safety Subcommittee (ASTM F15.22) established a working group to develop safety provisions for inclusion within the “Standard Consumer Safety Specification on Toy Safety (ASTM F963).”

61. Trampolines

Purpose - To revise the ASTM trampoline safety standard to eliminate or reduce deaths and injuries.

Highlights – A revised “Consumer Safety Specification for Components, Assembly and Use of a Trampoline (ASTM F381-99)” was published in 5/99. The revised standard included a requirement to cover springs with padding and added labeling and warning requirements. CPSC staff worked with manufacturers on possible future changes to the impact attenuation performance of frame padding and on a test for padding retention. Round robin impact testing of trampoline padding was initiated.

62. Treadmills

Purpose - To create a new ASTM national consensus safety standard for exercise treadmills.

Highlights – A subcommittee of the ASTM F08 Committee on Sports Equipment and Facilities completed drafts of the Standard Specification and Standard Test Methods for ballot vote in 10/99.

63. Washing Machines

Purpose - To revise the "Standard for Safety for Electric Clothes Washing Machines and Extractors (UL 2157)" to eliminate or reduce severe injuries associated with the spin cycle.

Highlights - The current standard allows manufacturers to either disengage the drive to the clothes basket (should the washing machine lid be raised) or incorporate an interlock which prevents the lid from being raised during the spin cycle. CPSC staff continued to monitor injury scenarios associated with the spin cycle of washing machines to see if a revision of the safety standard might eliminate or reduce injuries.

64. Water Heaters, Gas

Purpose - To revise the ANSI gas water heater safety standard (ANSI Z21.10) to eliminate or reduce ignition of flammable vapors by residential gas water heaters.

Highlights - During FY 1999, the gas water heater industry developed a revision to the voluntary safety standard which, it is believed, will eliminate or significantly reduce the risk of ignition of flammable vapors by water heaters. This proposed revision included a new flammable vapor ignition resistance test method that was adopted by the ANSI Z21 Water Heater Subcommittee and the ANSI Z21 Committee. A number of promising new technologies were developed and one manufacturer planned to introduce vapor ignition resistant water heaters in 10/99. Other technologies were being field-tested at the end of FY 1999. The approval of the ANSI test method standard was appealed and final ANSI approval was delayed pending the results of the appeal.

65. Window Guards

Purpose - To create two new national consensus safety standards for: (1) emergency egress window guards and (2) non-emergency egress window guards. These standards are intended to prevent children from falling out of windows.

Highlights - A new "Provisional Standard Safety Specification for Window Fall Prevention Devices for Non-Emergency Escape (Egress) and Rescue (Ingress) Windows (ASTM PS112-98)" was approved 12/10/98. The emergency egress window guard proposed standard was balloted and received negative votes. At the end of FY 1999, the Subcommittee was considering changes to the proposed standard, in response to the negative votes.

APPENDIX F: Voluntary Corrective Action Plans and Product Recalls

Subsection A: Regulatory Recalls

Subsection B: Section 15 Recalls

Voluntary Corrective Action Plans and Product Recalls

Voluntary Corrective Action Plans and Recall of Products Subject to Product Safety Standards and Other Specific Regulations Exclusive of Section 15 of the Consumer Product Safety Act

The Office of Compliance and the Regional Offices are jointly responsible for identification of consumer products that fail to comply with a specific product safety standard or the CPSC product-related requirements mandated by statute or regulation. CPSC worked cooperatively with the responsible companies to obtain voluntary corrective action plans monitored by the commission during Fiscal Year 1999.

Consumers may find products on the market that resemble those appearing on this list. After manufacturers and importers correct violations, they may distribute complying versions of products which were recalled. CPSC monitors recalls to ensure that the noncomplying products have been removed from the market. It is unfair to responsible manufacturers and importers to conclude that toys and children's products on the list are still offered for sale.

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
0/1/1998	Pacifier & Pacifier Clip	Pacifier 16 CFR 1511	Atico International Usa, Inc. Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301
10/8/1998	Fax Cleaning Kit N/A	Household Cleaning Products Labeling 16 CFR 1500	IC Intracom Usa Inc. Oldsmar, FL 34677
10/20/1998	Plush Toy Skin BSW	Sharp points 16 CFR 1500.48	Great American Toy Co., Inc. Port Washington, NY 11050
10/28/1998	27" Witch Broom Style No. 85	Children's Product Flammability 16 CFR 1500.13	Rubies Costume Company Richmond Hill, NY 11418
10/28/1998	Vampire Cape 50282	Vinyl Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1611	Rubie's Costume Co., Inc. Richmond Hill, NY 11418
11/5/1998	Lighter	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Big Bargain World Corp Orlando, FL 32819
11/10/1998	Step Stool 30903	Lead-in-Paint Non- Toy/Children's Product 16 CFR 1303	Hasbro/Playskool Pawtucket, RI 02860
11/13/1998	3 Piece Braided Rug Set 406305000127	Carpet Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1630	McCarthy Industries Ltd. Westborough, MA 01581
11/13/1998	Table Lighter Budweiser	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	New York Lighter Corp Farmingdale, NY 11735
11/13/1998	Blossom After Thunder G-104a	Pyrotechnic Materials Overload 16 CFR 1500.17	B.J. Alan Company Youngstown, OH 44502
11/23/1998	Lighter L-2	Lighter Performance- Automatic Reset 16 CFR 1210.3(b)(1)	American Hua Mao Enterprises Inc. New York, NY 10002
11/23/1998	Lighter L-3	Lighter Performance- Automatic Reset 16 CFR 1210.3(b)(1)	American Hua Mao Enterprises Inc. New York, NY 10002
11/30/1998	Lighter Windproof	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Panaria International, Inc New York, NY 10001

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
12/18/1998	Toy Truck 4669/52122	Small parts 16 CFR 1501	Imperial Toy Corporation Los Angeles, CA 90021
12/23/1998	Mulan Back-Pack	Lead-in-Paint Non- Toy/Children's Product 16 CFR 1303	Pyramid Handbags, Inc. New York, NY 10061
12/30/1998	Girl's Robe 65047228	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	Mast Industries Woburn, MA 01801
12/30/1998	Girl's Robe 109-1005	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	Limited Too (Oh) Columbus, OH 43216
12/30/1998	Girl's Robe 2013-02	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	Mast Industries Inc. Andover, MA 01810
1/12/1999	Nordic Fleece Top LB30412	Lead-in-Paint Non- Toy/Children's Product 16 CFR 1303	L.T. Kids Clothing, Llc New York,, NY 10120
1/14/1999	OTC Iron Tonic 50383-778-16	Iron Containing Dietary Supplements Pkg. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(13)	Hi-Tech Pharmacal Co., Inc. Amityville, NY 11701
1/20/1999	Robe A23	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	The Limited, Inc. Columbus, OH 43230
1/21/1999	Party Time Happy String Upc 110328	Children's Product Chemical hazard 16 CFR 1500.18	KMC USA Inc. Franklin Park, IL 60131
2/1/1999	B/O Santa Car 151-22575	Small parts 16 CFR 1501	Ramco Trading Corp. Miami Lakes, FL 33014
2/18/1999	Jumble Breakfast Mug None	Lead-in-Paint Non- Toy/Children's Product 16 CFR 1303	Tribune Media Services, Inc. Chicago, IL 60611
2/22/1999	Bicycle 2010	Bicycle Brake System 16 CFR 1512.5	Sun Tome Corporation Los Angeles, CA 90021

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
2/22/1999	Shocking 7 Shots Sb-83	Pyrotechnic Materials Overload 16 CFR 1500.17	Red Rocket Fireworks Company Ponchatoula, LA 70454
2/22/1999	Fierce Fighting Dragons Sb-84	Pyrotechnic Materials Overload 16 CFR 1500.17	Red Rocket Fireworks Company Ponchatoula, LA 70454
2/24/1999	Rooster 8050	Iron Containing Dietary Supplements Pkg. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(13)	The Sanapac Co. Dallas, PA 18612
2/24/1999	Inner Woman 8107	Iron Containing Dietary Supplements Pkg. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(13)	The Sanapac Co. Dallas, PA 18612
2/24/1999	Rooster King 8073	Iron Containing Dietary Supplements Pkg. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(13)	The Sanapac Co. Dallas, PA 18612
2/25/1999	Inner Man 8099	Iron Containing Dietary Supplements Pkg. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(13)	The Sanapac Co. Dallas, PA 18612
2/25/1999	Inner Man Gold 8118	Iron Containing Dietary Supplements Pkg. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(13)	The Sanapac Co. Dallas, PA 18612
3/4/1999	Rubber Super Ball Tweety Bird	Misbranded Small Balls 16 CFR 1500.19	Entertainment Publication, Inc. Troy, MI 48048
3/5/1999	Little Air Jordan Xiv 132549-102	Lead-in-Paint Non- Toy/Children's Product 16 CFR 1303	Nike Usa, Inc. Beaverton, OR 97005
3/8/1999	Lighter Motorcycle	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	The Sand Box Debary, FL 32713
3/8/1999	Lighter Sports Car	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	The Sand Box Debary, FL 32713
3/8/1999	Lighter Wall Phone	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	The Sand Box Debary, FL 32713

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
3/8/1999	Lighter Clown Radio	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	The Sand Box Debary, FL 32713
3/8/1999	Lighter Pocket Torch	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	The Sand Box Debary, FL 32713
3/18/1999	Children's Puzzle 9536-12	Small parts 16 CFR 1501	Safari Ltd. MIAMI, FL 33169
4/5/1999	Blinking UFO Lighter M1012	Lighter Performance-Safe Operation 16 CFR 1210.3(b)(2)	Kikkerland Design Inc. New York, NY 10024
4/5/1999	Floor Lamp Lighter M10-946	Lighter Performance-Safe Operation 16 CFR 1210.3(b)(2)	Kikkerland Design Inc. New York, NY 10024
4/6/1999	BW-101, Climax Control Liquid Spray	Lidocaine Packaging 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(23)	Ben Wa Novelty Corp Los Angeles, CA 90016
4/14/1999	Robe 084348	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	Cassie Cotillion Inc. New York, NY 10001
4/14/1999	Robe 084365	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	Cassie Cotillion Inc. New York, NY 10001
4/15/1999	Bright Future Arched 343-8991	Crib Construction 16 CFR 1508/1509	Welcome Industries North Bay Shore, NY 11706
4/15/1999	Bright Future Jenny Lind 343-0444	Crib Slat spacing 16 CFR 1508/1509	Welcome Industries North Bay Shore, NY 11706
4/20/1999	Cigarette Lighter	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
4/27/1999	My Anastasia Storyboo 10424	Lead-in-Paint Non- Toy/Children's Product 16 CFR 1303	Harpercollins Publishers Inc. New York, NY 10022

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
5/3/1999	Cigarette Lighter 6270	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
5/3/1999	Cigarette Lighter 6371	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
5/3/1999	Cigarette Lighter 6386	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
5/3/1999	Cigarette Lighter 6390	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
5/3/1999	Cigarette Lighter 6407	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
5/3/1999	Cigarette Lighter 6568	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	C & H Trading Metairie, LA 70002
5/3/1999	Lighter Pager	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	ZNY Enterprises, Inc. New York, NY 10001
5/3/1999	Lighter Godzilla	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	ZNY Enterprises, Inc New York, NY 10001
5/3/1999	Lighter Telephone	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	ZNY Enterprises, Inc New York, NY 10001
5/3/1999	Lighter Double Tube	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	ZNY Enterprises, Inc. New York, NY 10001
5/3/1999	Fleece Robes 0006-CF	Sleepwear Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1615/16	Bentley Lingerie Brooklyn, NY 11201
5/5/1999	Wooden Shape Sorter 599058	Small parts 16 CFR 1501	ZaNY Brainy Inc. Wynnewood, PA 19096
5/6/1999	Silk Scarf 0714-98	Clothing Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1610	Tie Rack Palo Alto, CA 94304
5/17/1999	Berber Tunic Pullover 229000	Clothing Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1610	Milano Express, Inc. Vernon, CA 90058

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
6/4/1999	Flashing Thunder	Pyrotechnic Materials Overload 16 CFR 1500.17	Atlas Importers, Inc. Marion, SC 29571
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter F1247	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	AFS Freight Management Usa, Inc.
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter F1288	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter F1302	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1002	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1094	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1097	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1110	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1117	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1133	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1179	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1182	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1229	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1242	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter W1243	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter 1-2252	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/10/1999	Cigarette Lighter 1-2316	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	All Pro Promotions Ft Lauderdale, FL 33351
6/14/1999	OTC Drugs	Asprin Packaging 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(1)	Eckerd Corporation Clearwater, FL 33758
6/15/1999	Magic Doll Feeding Set 8221	Small parts 16 CFR 1501	Creative Designs International Feasterville, PA 19053
7/12/1999	Sweatshirts	Clothing Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1610	A & Z Industries, Inc. Allentown,, PA 18103
7/15/1999	Lighter TF-2721	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Penda New York Inc. New York, NY 10001
7/15/1999	Lighter-Car Tf-2904	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Penda New York Inc. New York, NY 10001
7/15/1999	Lighter-Pager TF-3066	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Penda New York Inc. New York, NY 10001
7/15/1999	Lighter-Fire Exting. TF-3160	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Penda New York Inc. New York, NY 10001
7/15/1999	Lighter-Budweiser Can TF-2698	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Penda New York Inc. New York, NY 10001
7/15/1999	Lighter-Coke Bottles TF-2422	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Penda New York Inc. New York, NY 10001
7/15/1999	Mattress RB	Mattress Flammability Failure 16 CFR 1632	Tommorrow's Dreams Ltd. Brooklyn, NY 11223

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
7/22/1999	Crazy Ribbon 6801c	Children's Product Flammability 16 CFR 1500.13	Major Import, Inc. Whittier, CA 90601
7/22/1999	Crazy Ribbon 6801c	Children's Product Flammability 16 CFR 1500.13	Le Sa Yang Family, Ltd. Diamond Bar, CA 91765
7/26/1999	Red Hot And Blue FOA2823	Pyrotechnic Materials Overload 16 CFR 1500.17	Fireworks Over America Springfield, MO 65802
8/3/1999	Bathtub Toy 3060	Small Ball Ban 16 CFR 1500.18	Toys R Us Paramus, NJ 07652
8/5/1999	Pooh Poppin Piano Toys "WT" or "CO15D"	Small parts 16 CFR 1501	Tiger Electronics Ltd. Vernon Hills, IL 60061
8/16/1999	Crazy Ribbon	Children's Product Flammability 16 CFR 1500.13	Stalex Enterprises, Inc. Los Angeles, CA 90013
8/16/1999	Cigarette Lighters Shine	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Shine Int'l. Trading Co. Flushing, NY 11354
9/2/1999	Crazy String 103119	Children's Product Flammability 16 CFR 1500.13	Stalex Enterprise, Inc. Los Angeles, CA 90013
9/7/1999	Cigar Lighter D3718	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Blazer Corporation New York, NY 10016
9/7/1999	Cigar Lighter D3422r	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Blazer Corporation New York, NY 10016
9/7/1999	Micro Torch Pb207	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Blazer Corporation, Inc. New York, NY 10016
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter L-3791	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter L-3799	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114

Date	Product/ Model	Violation	Manufacturer/Imp.
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter L-3806	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter L-3909	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-2795	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-3475	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-3537	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-3551	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-3557	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-3573	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/24/1999	Cigarette Lighter TF-3577	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Litepro Group Oklahoma City, OK 73114
9/27/1999	Turbo Flameless Lighter	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Jones-Mcintosh Tobacco Co. Syracuse, NY 13206
9/28/1999	Laser Flame 2000	Lighter Child-Resistance 16 CFR 1210.3(a)	Maxius Cigar Company Buffalo, NY 14202

**Subsection B: Voluntary Corrective Action Plans Under
Section 15 Of The Consumer Product Safety Act And
Section 15 Of The Federal Hazardous Substances Act**

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
10/98	Learning Resources Vernon Hills, IL Toy gear building set, Whirligigs and Gizmos models LER 9172 and LER 9171	A small 3/4 X 3/4-inch piece can break from the end of the toy presenting a strangulation hazard.	The firm initiated a limited recall of the item.
10/98	S-B Power Tool Co. Chicago, IL Skill hammer drill, model 6464	Use of the drill presents a electrocution or shock hazard.	The firm offered to examine and test all model 6464 drills for the defect.
10/98	The Toro Company Bloomington, MN Riding garden tractors, Toro and New Holland models 73540, 73545, 73550, 73560, 94560, 94545, 94540	The cruise control wires can be cut or pinched resulting in loss of control of the tractors.	The firm implemented an inspection program for consumers and re- designed the position of wires to prevent pinching and cutting of wire.
10/98	The Toro Company Bloomington, MN Garden tractor, models 73470, 73540, 73545, 73560	The fuel tank vent can become obstructed causing the fuel tank to bulge, rub against a tire and rupture.	The firm redesigned the tractors to prevent the fuel line from kinking.
10/98	Iris U.S.A. Pleasant Prairie, WI Plastic toy chest with hinged lid	Use of the chest presents a suffocation hazard to young children.	The firm redesigned the chest and offered owners a full refund of the purchase price.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
10/98	Payless Cashways, Inc. Kansas City, MO Washing machine water hose	Defective water hose can rupture resulting in injuries and water damage.	The firm offered a replacement hose or a refund of the purchase price.
10/98	Small World Toys Culver City , CA Chicco Safari Express activity toy, model 65892	Small parts from the toy present a choking risk.	The firm stopped distribution of the toy.
10/98	Deckers Outdoor Corp. Goleta, CA Teva Universal nylon infant sandals, style 1250	The sandal's strap can break causing potential fall problems.	The firm recalled the product from the consumer level.
10/98	Kmart Corporation Troy, MI Splash Club Deluxe Baby Float	The seat can break causing the child to slip under water.	The firm recalled the product from the consumer level.
10/98	Philips Consumer Electronics Company Atlanta, GA Magnavox home audio theatre system, model MX920	Use of the product presents a fire hazard.	The firm will install a protection circuit at no charge to the consumer.
10/98	Century Products, Inc. Macedonia, OH Century Fold N Go Care Centers, models #10-750 and #10-760 made prior to 9/1/98	The bassinet can have loose fabric that creates a pocket near the floorboard in which an infant can become entrapped and suffocate.	Owners are to call the firm to obtain a free repair kit.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
10/98	Cisco Systems, Inc. San Jose, CA Micro switch, item 1548U-DS	The switch presents a shock hazard if the heat sink attaches to a power supply or conductive material.	The firm will send owners replacements with properly installed conductive tape. Installation will be provided at no charge if necessary.
10/98	Mercantile Wholesale New York, NY Electric fan	Use of the fan presents electrical fire and shock hazards.	The fan was recalled and not distributed to the retail and consumer levels.
10/98	Eagle Electric Mfg. Co. Long Island City, NY Electric extension cord, model #1050	Use of the cords presents electric fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.
10/98	TV Guard, Inc. Manalapan, NJ Child-resistant plastic TV panel	If a certain amount of weight is applied to the front of the panel, it will cause the TV to fall forward, possibly hitting the person in front of the TV.	The firm provided consumers with a low-skid pad to use with the panel to help prevent the TV from slipping forward.
10/98	Michaels Stores, Inc. DFW, TX Christmas ornament, UPC code 400100067239	Use of the ornament presents a fire hazard.	The firm recalled all ornaments offering consumers a full refund.
10/98	Deere & Company Moline, IL Compact utility tractor, model 4100	The transmission can be in reverse while the lever is in the neutral position causing the tractor to move unexpectedly.	Customers instructed to contact their dealer to schedule a free repair of the lower range lever.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
11/98	Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc. Norcross, GA 2-pole GFCI protection circuit breaker, type QPF, QE, BLF, BLFH, BLE, and BLEH; Murray type MP-GT	Use of the circuit breakers presents shock or electrocution hazards.	The affected units will be replaced with new, approved units.
11/98	Sunbeam Corporation Neosho, MO Grillmaster gas grill	Use of the grill presents a fire hazard.	Sunbeam is providing pigtail assembly for the affected units.
11/98	Aiphone Corporation Bellvue, WA Video intercom system, model MYH-CU	Use of the intercom system presents a fire hazard.	The firm modified its manufacturing process to prevent the hazard.
11/98	Mattel, Inc. El Segundo, CA Nickelodeon Rugrats Doll Angelica Pickles, Mattel no. 21496; Avon no. F12441	All units were not thoroughly safety inspected. Some could have broken pieces of sewing needles inside the plush that could work to the surface and present a laceration hazard.	The firm is replacing the affected dolls with product screened for metal pieces.
11/98	Microsun Technologies Cleveland, OH Metal Halide table lamp, Datalux models 7300, 7400 & 7700	Use of the lamps presents shock and electrocution hazards.	Repair kits are being provided to consumers for installation by on-site service or maintenance staff.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
11/98	Alkco Lighting Franklin Park, IL Wall mounted fluorescent fixture, Alkco Wallscape models	Use of the fixture presents a fire hazard.	The firm provided consumers with repair kits to prevent the hazard.
11/98	Calvert Engineering, Inc. Sylmar, CA Submersible pump, Fasco models S2700 & MS2700	If the pump and fountain are not properly grounded, there could be an electric shock hazard.	The firm is conducting a repair program.
11/98	Menards, Inc. Eau Claire, WI Backyard gym set, models 68 & 68/300	The equipment can fail allowing children to fall to the ground.	Consumers are provided a repair kit by the firm.
11/98	Apollo Electronics San Juan, PR Electric extension cords	Use of the cord presents overheating and electrocution hazards.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.
11/98	Little Tikes Co. Hudson, OH 44236 Children's basketball sets, #4612 Easy Score Basketball Set; #4611 Attach & Play Basketball Set, #4781 Basketball Set, #4803 Little Tikes Basketball Set, and #4903 Pool Basketball Set	The basketball nets presents a strangulation hazard.	The firm is offering free replacement nets.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
11/98	Sound Tech Imports, Inc. Los Angeles, CA "International Compact Pro" portable hair dryer, SX-3000	The hairdryers are made without Ground Fault Current Interrupters to prevent electric shock in case of current leakage.	Consumers are to return units to store where purchased for a full refund.
11/98	Colorado Door Fabricators Loveland, CO Bi-fold doors with unshielded and bottom mounted electric operating mechanisms	Severe injury such as amputations and fractures can occur if an arm or hand is caught in the door opening mechanism.	The firm provided owners with repair kits and will assist in installation at no charge to the owner.
11/98	W. C. Redmon Peru, IN Cuddle Me Close bedside cradles, Model No. 4130	The wooden legs can loosen or separate, possibly causing injury if the cradle tips.	The firm is replacing all four legs of products in distribution chain, including those sold to consumers.
11/98	Battat Incorporated Plattsburgh, NY Table top animals, Star-Shapes model #BB814	The small, molded plastic balls can fall off presenting a choking hazard.	Consumers are to receive six replacement pieces and to return the defective units to the firm.
11/98	Graco Children's Products Elverson, PA Graco Stationary Entertainers, models 4118RA, 4118C, 34429	The products present choking and laceration hazards.	Consumers are to call the firm toll-free to receive a free repair kit.
11/98	Puleo Tree Company S. Plainfield, NJ Christmas ornament, UPC code 400100067239	The ornament presents a fire hazard when used with an incorrect power source.	The firm provided tape to customers to secure the ornament to the power source.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
11/98	Power Cords & Cable College Point, NY Fluorescent work light, model 36025	Use of the work light presents fire and shock hazards.	The product was exported.
11/98	Zenith Electronic Corp. Glenview, IL Zenith 46 to 60 inch large projection television sets, manufactured between June 1996 and July 1997	Use of the televisions presents a fire hazard.	The firm provided free in home repair by authorized service technicians.
11/98	General Electric Cleveland, OH Ground fault circuit interrupter receptacle (GFCI)	Use of the product presents shock or electrocution hazards.	The firm provided free in- home installation of new GFCI.
11/98	NIKE USA, Inc. Beaverton, OR "Air Face Up" basketball shoe	The shoe's ornamental rivet can cause cuts and scrapes on legs of wearer of shoe.	The firm recalled the basketball shoe.
11/98	The JoyRider Richmond, CA Adult novelty item	The seat can fail allowing the rider to fall.	The firm replaced the upper frame assembly.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
11/98	Electro-Craft Motion Control Gallipolis, OH Gast Manufacturing motor mounted rotary vane pumps, models 1531 and 1532	Use of the product presents shock or electrocution hazards.	Affected pumps will be returned to Electro-Craft for rewiring at no cost to the consumer.
11/98	Guth Lighting St. Louis, MO Commercial & industrial grade light fixtures	Use of the fixtures presents shock or electrocution hazards.	New fixtures are being correctly wired. Reimbursement will be provided for electricians to re-wire the fixtures according to the revised instructions.
11/98	Viking Sewing Machine Cleveland, OH Sewing machine, model Husqvarna #1 + 1070S	A loose pin in the sewing machine's power input presents a shock hazard.	The firm offered consumers replacement power transformers for the sewing machines.
11/98	Kawasaki Motor Corp. Irvine, CA All-terrain vehicle, model Prairie 300	The gas tank can leak fuel resulting in fire or property damage.	The firm contacted all dealers and warranty owners offering a free replacement – retrofit program.
12/98	Electrolux LLC Atlanta, GA Vacuum cleaner	Use of the item presents shock and burn hazards.	The firm recalled and replaced the vacuum's handle.
12/98	Morton Paper Company Brooklyn, NY 12 foot electrical extension cord	Use of the cord presents electrical fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are to return the cord to the retailers for a refund of the purchase price.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
12/98	J.I.M. Manufacturing Los Angeles, CA Wooden bunk beds, models Oaxaca, Spindle, Flower, Solid	Use of the bunk beds presents a head entrapment hazard.	The firm recalled the products from the consumer level.
12/98	IEM Furniture City of Commerce, CA Wooden bunk bed, model 2121dark and 2121natural	Use of the bunk bed presents a head entrapment hazard.	The firm will replace the end structures and guardrails.
12/98	Padilla's Furniture Los Angeles, CA Bunk bed models Oaxaca, DeRosa, Reina	Use of the bunk beds presents a head entrapment hazard.	The firm will repair or replace the end structures and guardrails.
12/98	Fine Pine, Inc. Vinemont, AL Wooden bunk beds, models 1130 (56), 1060 (32), 1010, 1180, 1030	Use of the bunk beds presents a head entrapment hazard.	The firm implemented a consumer level recall.
12/98	New England Woodcraft Forest Dale, VT Bunk bed, model NE 120 (1120)	Use of the bunk bed presents a head entrapment hazard.	The firm provided owners with free retrofit kits.
12/98	Schweiss Distributing Company, Inc. Automatic bi-fold doors	The lack of shielding of moving parts presents an amputation hazard.	Consumers are to have the product repaired or replaced by the firm.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
12/98	Polardreams International, Ltd. Fairfield, IA Candle Tree, item #568806	The tree's glass candleholders can break after several hours of burn time presenting a fire hazard.	The firm recalled the product offering consumers a refund of the purchase price.
12/98	Specialized Bicycle Components, Inc. Alameda, CA Sport mountain bikes, models year 1999 Allez A1 and Allez	The handlebar stem can break or disconnect causing the rider to fall from the bicycle.	The firm is offering consumers a free repair or replacement product.
12/98	Rubbermaid, Inc. Wooster, OH Icy Rider toboggan, model 2108	The toboggan can break causing the rider to fall and sustain injuries from pieces of the toboggan.	Consumers are to return the product to Rubbermaid in exchange for a new, redesigned blue toboggan.
12/98	Summer Infant Products Cumberland, RI Garden Play Yard Pals	The flower toy stem can break creating a sharp edge hazard for young children, possibly causing cuts or puncture injuries.	The firm is offering a full refund or a comparable priced replacement item.
12/98	Woodworker's Supply Casper, WY Wooden bunk bed kit, model Bed-N-Loft	Use of the bunk bed presents a head entrapment hazard.	The firm redesigned the bed and offered owners a refund.
12/98	Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago, IL One piece crawler for infants, no. 314701778 (0-6 months) and 314701781 (6-9 months)	The snap on the crawler's bib can separate, presenting a choking risk.	Consumers are to return to the retailer for a refund of the purchase price.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
12/98	L. L. Bean Inc. Freeport, ME Backpack child carrier, model #AC25	The carrier's harness straps pose a strangulation risk. Head and body injuries can also occur when small children fall through a leg opening or topple out of the top of the carrier.	The firm offered consumers a full refund of the purchase price.
12/98	Reverchon Industries Wilsonville, OR Mobile amusement ride, model "Himalaya"	The ride can have parts or fasteners that fail causing serious injury or death to riders.	The firm implemented an inspection program and changed parts and manufacturing assembly procedures.
01/99	Black & Decker U.S.A. Towson, MD Electric screwdrivers, Dewalt and Grabber models DW251, 252, 257, 260K, 263, 265-268, 268G, 269, 272, 274, 274W, 276, 281,284; Grabber models G4060 and G4063	An electric wire can contact the inside casing presenting a shock hazard.	The firm made a design change that was incorporated into new production.
01/99	T & E Distributors Northbrook, IL Wooden high chair, model 4477NF	Chair can collapse causing occupant to sustain bumps and bruises.	The firm is offering owners a refund of the purchase price.
01/99	Yang Lin Trading, Inc. Los Angeles, CA Miniature Xmas lights, items 100/5f and 140L/2f	The lights present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return these items to the place of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
01/99	Payless Cashways, Inc. Kansas City, MO International Development Corporation security light with motion sensor, item # 2201-09/200	The motion sensor lens can crack allowing water to reach the circuit board resulting in an electrical short and damage to the motion sensor.	Customers may return the defective lights to the retailer for a refund or exchange at the customer's option.
01/99	Carrier Corporation Syracuse, NY Packaged terminal air conditioner, model 52S and 52E	The dielectric fluid can exit the capacitor case presenting a fire hazard.	The firm replaced affected capacitors with new capacitors.
01/99	Emerson Electric Co., Air Comfort Products Div. St. Louis, MO Ceiling fan accessory kit, model Air Comfort #CF10N1	The fan can fall from the ceiling injuring a bystander.	The firm provided consumers with a free repair kit.
01/99	Tools Exchange, Inc. Lynwood, CA Outdoor extension cords, models 16317 & 1631	The extension cords present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return the items to the importer for a full refund of the purchase price and postage.
01/99	KR Tools, Inc. Oxnard, CA "Builder's Pal" child's tool set flashlight	If the flashlight is left on for an extended period of time, the back end of the flashlight becomes extremely hot resulting in burns or blistering.	The firm offered a \$3 refund for each returned flashlight. New toolkits will have safety goggles instead of a flashlight.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
01/99	Hanna Andersson Portland, OR Fleece one-piece romper, model #18198	The romper presents a choking hazard from detached snaps.	The firm stopped sales and recalled the product. Refunds are offered to customers.
01/99	Ohio Art Co. Bryan, OH Toy basketball sets	The net presents a strangulation hazard.	The firm offered consumers a free replacement net.
01/99	Today's Kids/Spang Butler, PA All Star toy basketball set, model 960	The net opening presents a strangulation hazard.	The firm offered owners a free replacement hoop and net.
01/99	Wholesale World, Inc. Houston, TX Miniature Christmas lights, items XL50C, XL50M, XL100C & XL100M	The lights present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return the lights to the place of purchase for refund.
01/99	The Toro Company Bloomington, MN Walk behind power mower, model Lawn Boy Silver 4-cycle	The blade breaks off and could strike the operator or a bystander.	The firm replaced the blade and mulching fan design.
01/99	Elegant Headwear Co. Elizabeth, NJ Infant and Toddler hats with continuous chin strap	The cap's chinstraps present a strangulation hazard.	The firm recalled the knit caps and requested consumers to cut the strap in two.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
01/99	Wellmax International Long Beach, CA Household extension cords, models WM61801, WM61802, WM61803, WM61804 & WM61805	The extension cords present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return the defective cords to Wellmax International for a refund of the purchase price and mailing costs.
01/99	Central Sprinkler Washington, DC Fire sprinklers, models Omega, C1, C1A, C1A Prohibitor	The sprinklers can not activate to assist in putting out fires.	The firm replaced the sprinklers.
01/99	Fisher-Price, Inc. East Aurora, NY Toy basketball sets, models #2326, #2275	The basketball nets present a strangulation hazard.	The firm offered consumers a free replacement net.
01/99	Something Special Furniture McKenney, VA Toy chest	The lid can fall on a child's neck or a child can suffocate in the toy box.	The product was discontinued.
02/99	Ace Hardware Corp. Oak Brook, IL Refillable multi-purpose butane lighter, model #4100715	The lighter presents a risk of fire and burns caused by fire "flashbacks".	The firm recalled the product offering consumers a full refund.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
02/99	MTD Products, Inc. Cleveland, OH Power riding lawn mower, model Cub Cadet 3000 series	The mower can fail to stop when the control pedal is released causing the tractor to run into a bystander or property. Under such conditions, the operator can be injured or thrown from the tractor.	The firm installed a Neutral Return Kit on all tractors, which will ensure that the mower's transmission returns to neutral when the control pedal is depressed.
02/99	Rossignol Ski Company Williston, VT Snowboard binding, model Original Sin,SIS	The bindings can unexpectedly release causing the snowboarder to fall and sustain multiple bodily injuries.	The firm redesigned the bindings to work correctly.
02/99	Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc. Indianapolis, IN Cassette radio, GE Spacemaker # 7-4285	Use of the radio presents a fire hazard.	The firm will provide a free replacement to owners.
02/99	Big Roc Tools, Inc. Ontario, CA Outdoor extension cords, models EC25-C, model EC50C or OE50136C & model EC100C or OE100316C	The items present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return these items to the place of purchase for a refund of the purchase price and transportation costs.
02/99	Big Roc Tools, Inc. Ontario, CA Heavy Duty Trouble Lights, models WL150316-C, WL250316-C & WL500316-C	The items present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return these items to the place of purchase for a refund of the purchase price and transportation costs.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
02/99	Eastman Kodak Co. Rochester, NY AC power supply for digital cameras, ELPAC models 2534, 2457 MI2008 and M42008.	Users can receive chemical burns and abrasions due to rapid venting of battery gases.	Consumers will receive a redesigned power supply as a replacement at no charge.
02/99	MLY Snowboards, d.b.a. Yoshida Recreation Products Portland, OR Snowboard step-in binding, models Emory and SIS	The binding can unexpectedly released the snowboarder resulting in falls and multiple bodily injuries.	The firm redesigned the binding to function properly and to retain the rider while snowboarding.
02/99	Arctco Thief River Falls, MN Snowmobile, model Arctic Cat, 1999 models various cc's 370 to 800	The clutch part can break apart and possibly hit a bystander resulting in injury.	The firm recalled the product offering consumers a repair program.
02/99	Nokia Display Products Helsinki, Finland Nokia computer monitor, model 449XIPLUS and 449XAPLUS	Use of the product presents a fire hazard.	The firm offered consumers a free repair by authorized service technicians.
02/99	Schwinn Bicycle Co. Boulder, CO Pro Stock 3 BMX bicycle	The frame can break or separate causing the rider to fall.	The firm offered owners a replacement of the frame.

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02/99	Vita Mix Corp. Cleveland, OH Food dehydrator, models Big-1 and Harvest Saver	The products can overheat presenting a fire hazard.	The firm recalled the models offering consumers a replacement with an approved model or a \$50 voucher toward other Vita-Mix products, part or service.
02/99	Rheem Mfg. Co. New York, NY Electric furnaces and air handlers, models BEA and BHA	The heating elements can fail in a manner that is a fire hazard.	The firm recalled the defective heating elements offering consumers safer replacement elements that do not fail in a hazardous manner.
02/99	Club Car, Inc. Augusta, GA Golf car, model DS 36 Volt V-Glide	Use of the golf car presents a fire hazard.	The firm recalled the golf car to replace the affected parts.
02/99	Trojan Battery Company Sante Fe Springs, CA Marine type 27TMN battery sold under numerous brand names	Use of the battery presents fire and explosion hazards.	The affected units will be replaced by the firm at no charge to the consumer.
02/99	Eastern Mountain Sports Norcross, GA Bivouac sack/bivy sack, manufactured by Integral Designs	If the user zips himself/herself up while in the bivy sack, he/she could suffocate because the majority of the material used to make the sack has a 0% air permeability.	Current owners are to be notified of the potential suffocation hazard and all future sacks are to have warning labels.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
02/99	General Mills Minneapolis, MN Miniprojector flashlight, Sutton Place Creation	Use of the flashlight presents a burn hazard.	The firm recalled the flashlights offering consumers a replacement unit and a full refund of the purchase price.
02/99	Cosco, Inc. Columbus, IN Metal crib mattress	The mattress platform has spacing that allows a child to become entrapped when the foam mattress is compressed by the child and pushed between the slats.	The firm is providing consumers with money to buy a new mattress and changed the design of the platform.
02/99	Performance, Inc. Chapel Hill, NC Cycling jacket & illuminated vest	A rider could be struck by a motor vehicle due to the clothing's lack of proper reflective ability.	The firm will replace the jacket or vest with one that has better reflective ability.
03/99	Monark Sporting Goods Burlington, VM Elan snowboard bindings, models Team Anatomical #AD-1	The baseplate can crack releasing the snowboarder. This condition can cause the rider to lose control and fall leading to multiple injuries	The firm replaced the recalled binding with approved model bindings. Full refunds have also been offered.
03/99	Newco, Inc. Janesville, WI Bed-N-Loft hardware kit, #NE 8830	Use of the bunk bed can result in falls from the top bunk and head entrapment.	The firm recalled the bunk beds providing consumers with a repair program.
03/99	Iomega Corporation Roy, UT Jaz 2GB disk drive power supply unit	Use of the product presents an electrocution hazard.	The firm provided consumers with a free replacement power supply unit.

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03/99	Kmart Corporation Troy, MI Table top portable LP grill, model 043-11-87-31-116	Use of the grill presents a fire hazard.	The firm offered owners a refund of the purchase price.
03/99	Regal Lager, Inc. Marietta, GA Front infant carrier, model 4340	The carrier can fail in such a manner that allows the infant to fall to the ground.	Owners were provided a repair kit by the firm.
03/99	American Bi-Fold Door Nunica, MI Bottom drive bi-fold door	Use of the bi-fold doors can result in amputations and fractures of the fingers and hands.	The firm offered consumers a repair program.
03/99	Kingsland Tools, Inc. Bell, CA Six outlet power strip	The item presents electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return this item to the place of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.
03/99	Chariot Victor Publishing Colorado Springs, CO Dave & The Giant Pickle play set, VeggieTales, #9834501358	Use of the toys presents a choking hazard.	The firm has offered consumers free replacement toy figures.
03/99	MagiKitch'n Inc. Quakertown, PA MagiCater LP-gas grill cooking carts	Gas can leak from the grill and ignite presenting a fire hazard.	The firm is offering owners a free field repair by factory authorized servicers using a retrofit kit.

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03/99	Yale Security, Inc. Monroe, NC Mortise door lockset, 8700 series	A consumer can be locked in or out of a room during an emergency due to the failure of the lock to open the door.	The firm recalled the original lockset offering a replacement lockset.
03/99	Woods Wire Products Carmel, IN Solenoid voltage tester, model #1307	Use of the product presents shock, burns and electrocution hazards.	The firm will buy back all affected products for \$20.00 plus shipping.
03/99	Sportsplay Equipment St. Louis, MO Tire Swing Swivel	Occupants can fall or be thrown from the swing and receive injuries.	Consumers are provided a replacement unit or instructions for a home repair.
03/99	J.M.D. Tools, Inc. Paramount, CA "Valley" Trouble Lights, models ECTL-25 & ECTL-50	The items present electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are to return the items to the place of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.
03/99	ITT McDonnell & Miller ITT Industries Chicago, IL Low water cutoff and pump controllers, series 150S	If safety switch does not shut off boiler when there is no water in the boiler, a dry boiler fire could result.	The firm is replacing the controls at no charge.
03/99	Lakewood Engineering & Manufacturing Co. Chicago, IL Low-profile oil-filled electric heater, model 7400	Use of the product presents electric shock or electrocution hazards.	The firm offered consumers a full refund.

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03/99	GT Bicycle California Santa Ana, CA Taya bicycle chain	The chain can break during vigorous use causing the rider to fall.	The firm will replace the bike chains free of charge with stronger quality chains.
03/99	GT Bicycle California Santa Ana, CA GT Dyno scooter wheel	If the tires are inflated above 100 psi, shattering plastic shards could strike the rider.	The firm replaced production and applied warning labels on new production units.
03/99	Honeywell, Inc. Golden Valley, MN Fluid power actuators, models V4055, V4062, V9055	Use of the products presents explosion and fire hazards.	The firm replaced the fluid power actuators with newly designed actuators.
04/99	Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. Bentonville, AR Utility Lighter, model HH-133	The light presents a fire hazard from failure to shut off after ignition/fuel button is released.	The firm recalled the product from the consumer level.
04/99	Playwell Toy, Inc. Lake Forest, CA Musical toys, Little Ones 3-Piece Musical Assortment, #0-37-2174-110	The toy mallet has a small ball on the end that can enter the throat and block the airway.	The firm offered consumers a replacement toy for the mallet.
04/99	Black & Decker U.S.A. Towson, MD DeWalt 7-1/4" framing saw, #DW378G	The saw has an exposed blade that poses a serious laceration hazard as well as the possibility of more serious injuries.	Black & Decker recalled the saw for repair. A new spring mechanism was retrofitted into the guard to eliminate the binding.

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04/99	Love Those Cats San Diego, CA Cat scratching post	The post contains a piece of pesticide-treated wood that some consumers could burn in a fireplace, inadvertently releasing toxic fumes indoors.	The firm offered consumers a free replacement post.
04/99	Kadee/Vitantonio Solon, OH Mickey Mouse Waffle Iron	Use of the product presents a shock hazard.	The firm offered consumers a replacement product.
04/99	Yamaha Motor Corporation, USA Cypress, CA Yamaha 1997,98 & 99 - 500, 600 & 700 cc snowmobiles w/ electric starters	The starter can shatter causing the broken pieces to strike a rider or bystander.	The firm replaced the electric starter with a properly designed starter.
04/99	Primerica Enterprises Dear Park, NY Trouble Light lamp	Use of the product presents electric fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.
04/99	Colorbook Paper Products Dexter, MI Blue's Clues Handy Dandy Notebook, model #3093 and activity set, model #3094	The products' notebook coils can detach presenting a choking hazard.	The firm will send replacement coils to consumers.

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04/99	Spiegel, Inc. Downers Grove, IL Velvet baby apparel, model #82-5604 (coveralls), model #82-5609 (cardigan), and model #82-5610 (long sleeve tee)	The snaps can detach presenting a choking hazard for young children.	The firm stopped sales and recalled the products. Refunds are offered to customers.
04/99	Spectrum Fitness Loveland, OH Multi-purpose weight bench, model NG-14 N	The fatiguing of the hinge can cause the back support to suddenly drop resulting in the user experiencing a sudden shift in body position and loss control of weights.	A repair kit with new, redesigned hinge and installation instructions were provided to all owners at no cost.
04/99	Crate & Barrel Northbrook, IL Child's table, SKU #346-020, #346-055, #3420	A child's head can become stuck in the 6 inch opening used for toy storage.	Consumers are to receive a free new lid to permanently close the hole.
04/99	Home Shopping Network, Inc. St. Petersburg, FL Wax candle, Perlier & Nature's One	The candles present a fire hazard if the dried flowers embedded in the wax ignite due to uneven melting of the wax candle.	The firm has agreed to recall the product from consumers.
04/99	Franklin Sports, Inc. Stoughton, MA Franklin T-Ball starter set, model #2787	The bat can separate at the handle causing the loose end to strike bystanders.	The firm offered a full refund to consumers.

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04/99	Homier Distributing Co. Huntington, IN Pistol Grip electric soldering gun, model PGS130	The product presents electric fire and shock hazards.	The product was recalled and consumers offered a refund of the purchase price.
04/99	L. L. Bean Inc. Freeport, ME Backpack child carrier, model W695	Use of the child carrier can result in head and body injuries to young children.	The firm offered owners a full refund of the purchase price in exchange for a return of the unit.
04/99	Sunbeam Corp. Miami, FL Hair dryer, Oster model HD-120	Use of the fan presents an electrocution hazard due to the lack of a GFCI.	The firm offered owners a replacement unit or a refund of the purchase price.
04/99	Bell Sports, Inc. San Jose, CA BMX bicycle helmet, models Bellistic, Qualifier, Rhythm	The helmet's chinstrap can fail allowing it to come off during a fall or crash.	The firm offered to replace the rivets that attach the chinstrap to the helmet.
04/99	Candles International Lynchburg, VA Wax candles in metal containers, models Cute n Country, Candle Light Fragrance	The candles generate a high flame that presents fire hazard.	The firm recalled the candles.

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04/99	Generation Tow Worldwide d.b.a. Nelson Juvenile Products Dothan, AL	Slats can come loose from the end or foot panels. A child could place its head in this larger opening and suffocate or strangle.	The firm provided replacement endboards to consumers for home repair.
04/99	Wooden crib, model "Pisces" Icon Health & Fitness Logan, UT	Use of the equipment can result in back, head, and neck injuries.	The firm provide free equipment repair to consumers.
	Weider and Weslo glider exercise equipment		
04/99	Hedstrom Corporation Bedford, PA	If the product is installed incorrectly, a child's head could be trapped between the slide and the swing support rail.	A new attachment bracket and revised instructions will be included with future production.
	Swingsets with slides		
04/99	Spiegel Catalog, Inc. Downers Grove, IL	A child's leg or arm can fall through the lid opening and be injured.	The firm sent a new lid to catalog customers.
	Upholstered sofa/toy chest, model C61-112- 6162		
05/99	Riello Corporation of America Hingham, MA	Use of the oil burners presents a fire hazard.	The firm implemented a replacement program.
	Oil burner, models BF 3 and BF 5		
05/99	Motorola, Inc. Schaumburg, IL	Physical contact with the power supply unit can cause minor burns.	The firm agreed to replace the defective power supply units with a model manufactured by another company.
	Cable modem, model Cyber Surfer		

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05/99	Rockler Woodworking & Hardware Medina, MN Transitional Bed Plan	Use of the bed presents entrapment or strangulation hazards.	The firm recalled the product offering consumers a replacement product.
05/99	General Electric Co. Cleveland, OH GE "Ultra Thin Line" 12 and 24-inch direct wire under cabinet fixture	Use of the product presents shock and fire hazards.	The firm provided a free replacement product and installation by a GE qualified electrician.
05/99	Dynacraft Industries, Inc. Ashland, MA Men's and woman's 21 speed mountain bike, model Coleman #CM 2100	The front wheel can detach causing the rider to fall from the bike.	A free replacement product will be provided to affected consumers.
05/99	Dial Industries, Inc. Los Angeles, CA Toy train storage set, models B14-TYT 7& B813-TYC	A child can become entangled in the toy's pull cord.	The firm is to shorten the cord on future production of these model toys.
05/99	WDG, Inc. a.k.a. Walsten's Garage Doors Kalispell, MT Bi-fold doors	The unshielded operating mechanism presents amputation, fracture and contusion hazards to consumers' fingers, hands and arms.	Owners are being advised of the hazards and supplied free adaptable shrouds to cover the operating mechanism.
05/99	Central Purchasing d.b.a. Harbor Freight Tools Camarillo, CA Magnetic base light, SKU #P 32263	The item presents electric fire and shock hazards.	Purchasers are to return the item directly to the firm or their retailers for a complete refund or credit plus a \$5 coupon towards their next purchase.

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05/99	Pacific LA Los Angeles, CA Portable hairdryers, models LX-1000CB, LX-1400, LX-820CB, LX-1500, LX-1000, LX-1350, & LX-700S	The items present electric shock hazards.	Consumers are to return the items to the store where purchased for a full refund.
05/99	The Companion Group Oakland, CA Patio candle lantern	The lantern's plexiglass windows can ignite.	The firm recalled the product offering consumers a refund of the purchase price.
05/99	Motorola, Inc. Harvard, IL Computer base battery, Micron computer model	A screw in the battery housing can become conductive as a result of contact with a metal tab that connects a series of batteries. This can cause the housing to overheat and melt which presents a burn hazard.	Motorola will use a new assembly tool (Spacer) to assure the placement of the metal tabs are away from the metal screw in the battery housing.
05/99	Raport, Inc. Levittown, PR Extension cord	Use of cord presents electrical fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.
05/99	Eskay Imports, Inc. Chicago, IL Six outlet power strip	The power strip presents electric fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.
05/99	Eskay Imports, Inc. Chicago, IL Electric hair dryer, model SK31	Use of product presents an electric shock hazard.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.

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05/99	E & I Incorporated Bancroft, ID Bungee baby bouncer	Use of the product presents head and body injury hazards	The firm recalled the product offering owners a repair program.
05/99	Polk Audio, Inc. Baltimore, MD Brackets for stereo speakers, model M1, M2, AW/M2, RM5300, RM5400	The mounting bracket can fail, possibly causing the speakers to fall onto bystanders.	The firm established new gluing and inspection procedures to prevent future bracket failures.
05/99	Hearthsong Company Rohnert Park, CA "Pogo Springs" pogo stick	The footrest can crack during jumping resulting in falls.	Consumers are to return the product for a refund.
06/99	Midland Bifold Doors Fargo, ND Bottom drive bi-fold doors	Amputation and fracture hazards are presented by the lack of shielding for the door's bottom drive mechanism.	The firm offered consumers an in-home repair program.
06/99	Milbank Mfg. Co. Kansas City, Missouri 200 & 320 amp electric meter sockets	The meter socket can overheat and start a fire.	A square hole is punched in the second bus bar so that it fits over the oversized bolt shoulder and sits snugly against the first bus bar.
06/99	Snapper McDonough, GA Walk-behind lawn mower, models CP216012RV & HWPS26600RV	Fuel can leak from the oversized fuel line if it is not securely clamped, which could present a fire hazard.	All mowers that have a loose fuel line connection will have their band clamps replaced with screw-type clamps to prevent the mower fuel from leaking.

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06/99	IKEA North America Services, Inc. Plymouth Meeting, PA Mula stacking rings, model #97212095, sold from 1991 through April 1999	The spherical wooden object on the top of the stacking toy presents a serious choking hazard.	The firm recalled the toy and redesigned the top piece. The firm is offering consumers a replacement top, full refund or exchange.
06/99	North States Industries Minneapolis, MN Stairway gate, model #8675	The gate can fail and not hold on stairway, creating in a falling hazard for young children.	The firm offered a refund of the purchase price or replacement with redesigned gate.
06/99	Tommy Hilfiger, U.S.A. New York, NY Tommy Hilfiger infant fleece cardigan, style #N70206961	The snap can detach from the garment presenting a choking hazard.	The manufacturer will provide consumers with a refund or a replacement garment.
06/99	Kawasaki Motor Corp. Irvine, CA All-terrain vehicle, models 1997-99 KVF400 and KVF300	The front steering bracket can not function properly resulting in loss of control of the vehicle.	The firm replaced the steering stop bolts with rubber dampers and modified the mounting brackets free of charge for owners.
06/99	Franco Manufacturing Metuchen, NJ Barney hopscotch game towel with bean bags	Use of the product presents choking, ingestion and aspiration hazards.	Consumers are to return the two beanbags for a \$15 refund.
06/99	Holmes Products Corp. Milford, MA 01757 Wide angle heater, model HFH-297	The heater presents a fire hazard.	The firm provided consumers a refund of the purchase price.

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06/99	Electrolux LLC Atlanta, GA "Canister" vacuum cleaner, models Epic 8000 and Master's Edition	Use of the vacuums presents a burn hazard to the hands of consumers.	The firm has offered free repair by authorized service dealer.
06/99	Blueberry Farm, Inc. Freeport, ME Table lamp, model L6	Use of the lamp presents a shock hazard.	The firm offered consumers free repair of the product.
06/99	Fisher-Price, Inc. East Aurora, NY Battery ride-on car, models Big Jake, Barbie	The ride-on cars present fire hazards.	The firm offered replacement parts to consumers.
06/99	John Deere & Company Moline, IL Lawn & garden tractor, models LX & GT	The tractor can continue to move forward when the brake is applied.	Owners are to contact their dealership to receive free repairs of the tractor.
06/99	John Deere & Company Moline, IL Garden tractor, model 400 series with 60" decks	The blade breaks into pieces during use and exits the deck housing possibly striking and injuring bystanders.	Deere will provide free replacement blades to all 400 Series owners who purchased the affected blades.
06/99	Restoration Hardware Corte Madera, CA Sock Monkey stuffed animals sold from October 1997 through May 1999.	Sewing needles or pins have been found in the stuffing of some of these monkeys, presenting a laceration hazard.	The firm is offering a full refund and discount merchandise certificate for return of the product.

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06/99	Sunny International Inc. Miami, FL AC work light, model Sunico ML110:15D	Use of the work light presents electric fire and shock hazards.	The firm ceased distribution of the product.
06/99	Interstate Engineering Ananheim, CA Heat detectors, models by Masterguard, Triad, Vantronics	The heat detectors can fail to alarm in the presence of fires.	Distributors will provide direct notice to customers and provide free replacement of affected units.
06/99	Bombardier, Inc. Montreal, Quebec Snowmobile, 1999 Ski- Doo model MXZx440LC	The breaks can fail resulting in a collision.	The firm offered owners a free repair program at distributing dealers.
06/99	Isaac Morris, Ltd. New York, NY Toy truck, Tonka Grader Series 1	The wheels present a choking hazard to children under 3 yrs. The truck is recommended for children over 3, but was sold with T-shirts for younger children.	The firm is offering consumers a refund of the purchase price and free postage for return of toy truck.
06/99	Hasbro, Inc. Pawtucket, RI Star Wars Qui-Gon Jinn Lightsaber, model # 84102 and Star Wars Darth Maul Double-Bladed Lightsaber, model #84103	A spring in the battery compartment can dislodge, rub against the battery and cause a short in the battery. The battery can overheat and possibly rupture.	Firm offered free repair kits to consumers to prevent the battery from shorting and redesigned the product for future production.

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06/99	Achiever Shredders and Office Products Miami, FL Paper shredder, Remington CCS-505	Use of the product presents shock or fire hazards.	The firm offered consumers a full refund of the purchase price.
06/99	Aroma Housewares Co. San Diego, CA Electric Juice Extractor, model ACJ-250	Use of the product can result in lacerations.	The firm provided consumers with a free replacement product.
07/99	Foremost Tool Company Kent, WA Fluorescent work light, model W2396	Use of the work light presents electric fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are to return the lights to their retailer for a refund.
07/99	Sauder Woodworking Co. Archbold, OH Television cart, models 5155, 5055, 5251	The cart can tip over causing the television to hit or fall on someone nearby.	The firm recalled the cart offering consumers a repair kit to stabilize the cart.
07/99	Prescolite-Moldcast Lighting Company San Leandro, CA Compass diecast emergency exit light	The exit light could not function properly, resulting in injury to consumers unable to locate an exit during an emergency.	The firm will provide new circuit boards to replace the original product.
07/99	Lillian Vernon Corp. Rye, New York Dive Sticks-Water Triple Play-Pool Toy, 0691RR	When used in shallow pools, a child can be impaled when she/he lands seat first on to the rigid cylindrical weighted stick that stands vertically on the pool floor.	The firm offered full refunds to consumers who return the dive sticks to Lillian Vernon.

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07/99	Reebok International Ltd. Stoughton, MA Toddler and children's Reebok sneakers with a small zippered pocket, Style Nos. 81-46353, 46354, 46395, 47286, 47287, 47288, 47289, 48115, 48116; and 71-46351, 46352, 46354, 47282	The zipper pull can detach, presenting a potential choking and ingestion hazard.	Consumers are to return the product to the retailer for a full refund or exchange for a different style shoe.
07/99	Wilmar Corporation Seattle, WA Fluorescent work light, model W2396	The item presents electric fire and shock hazards.	Consumers are to return the lights directly to the firm for a complete refund including shipping costs.
07/99	Maax, Inc. Quebec, Canada Palace bathtub and Jet Set shower	The products present a possible shock hazard if the solenoid valve short circuits.	The firm offered consumers a repair program.
07/99	Water Gear, Inc. Pismo Beach, CA Dive sticks, models #11100 Deluxe Dive Sticks and #11150 Torpedo Dive Sticks	During foreseeable use in shallow pools, rectal or vaginal impalements are possible as well as facial or eye injuries.	Consumers are to return the dive sticks to the place of purchase for a 75 cents per dive stick refund.

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07/99	Olympic Swimming Pool Accessories Boucherville, Quebec, Canada Olympic Dive Sticks: Water Fun Pack, Multipack Pool Game, Combo Game, Trio Pool Game	When used in shallow pools, impalement injuries are possible. Face and eye injuries are also possible.	The firm is offering a 75 cents refund per dive stick returned to the place of purchase.
07/99	Swimline Edgewood, NY Dive sticks	When used in shallow pools, impalement injuries are possible. Face and eye injuries are also possible during retrieval of the sticks.	The firm will pay consumers 75 cents per dive stick returned to the place of purchase.
07/99	Poolmaster Inc. Sacramento, CA Dive sticks	When used in shallow pools, impalement injuries are possible. Face and eye injuries are also possible.	Consumers are to return the product to Poolmaster for replacement dive rings of equal or greater value and one set of six flutter discs.
07/99	Florida Pool Products Clearwater, FL Dive Stix pool toy	In shallow water, impalement is possible when a child falls or jumps seat first onto a stick. Also, eye injuries are possible when the child dives under water to retrieve the stick.	Free weighted caps are available at retailers. Sticks with caps no longer stand upright on the pool floor.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
07/99	Kmart Corporation Troy, MI Tropical Swim Club and Splash Club dive sticks	If used in shallow water, rectal or vaginal impalement is possible when a child falls or jumps seat first onto a rigid dive stick. Eye injuries are also possible during retrieval of a dive stick.	The firm is offering consumers a 75 cents refund for each dive stick returned to any Kmart store.
07/99	InGEAR Buffalo Grove, IL Banana Boat dive stick, models #90802K, #90238, 90237	During foreseeable use in shallow water, impalement injuries are possible. Face and eye injuries are also possible.	InGEAR will provide consumers 75 cents per each dive stick returned to retailers.
07/99	GE Lighting Systems Hendersonville, NC AC light cross arm bracket, model CAA-001	The bracket can fail causing lights to fall from 90' poles.	The firm made an engineering change in the design of the bracket.
07/99	Bush Industries, Inc. Jamestown, NY Television cart, model 5414	The cart can tip over causing the television to fall and injure someone nearby.	The firm recalled the carts offering owners a retrofit kit to prevent the carts from tipping over.
07/99	Ziffco Compton, CA Dive sticks	When used in shallow water, impalement is possible. Face and eye injuries are also possible.	The firm is providing a full refund to consumers who return dive sticks to retailers where the sticks were purchased.
07/99	NIKE USA, Inc. Beaverton, OR Sports water bottle	There is a choking hazard to the user as the valve in the cap of the bottle can detach when liquids are drank from the bottle.	The firm is offering a replacement cap for the water bottle with a new redesigned cap.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
07/99	Evenflo Products Company, Inc. Piqua, OH Foam filled fabric infant carrier, model Snugli	The carrier can fail in a manner that causes an infant to fall to the ground and sustain injury.	Owners are offered a replacement unit for the originally designed carrier.
07/99	Ideations Design, Inc. Seattle, WA Scuba diving surface alert, Minihammerhead model MH2	There can be a restriction of airflow to the device during a dive, which can be injurious to the diver.	The firm offered consumers a free spring replacement at dive shops.
07/99	Sentrol Inc. Tualatin, OR Sentrol control panels ZX200	Use of the product presents a possible fire hazard.	The firm corrected the software error.
08/99	Tony (U.S.A.) Inc. Encinitas, CA Dive sticks	When used in shallow water, impalement injuries are possible.	The firm is offering consumers 75 cents per dive stick returned to place of purchase.
08/99	Rothhammer International Inc. San Luis Obispo, CA "Sprint" dive sticks	During reasonable foreseeable use in shallow "kiddie" pools, impalement or facial/eye injuries are possible.	The firm is providing consumers 75 cents per dive stick returned to place of purchase.
08/99	Square D Company Palatine, IL Square D CSED meter main	Use of the product presents shock, electrocution or electrical burn hazards.	Affected units are to be returned to the company for destruction, and replaced with a new unit at no cost to the consumer.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
08/99	Gerber Products Co. Summit, NJ Lil' Sport sports bottle, and Looney Tunes designs, item numbers 78196, 78198, 78273, 78304, 78302, 78330, and 78303.	Use of the product presents potential choking or ingestion hazards.	Consumers are to return the product to the retailer for a refund.
08/99	Polaris Industries Inc. Minneapolis, MN 1999 & some 2000 model year snowmobiles	The brakes can fail causing loss of vehicle control possibly resulting in a collision.	The firm is offering consumers a free replacement of brake discs.
08/99	Root-Lowell Mfg. Corp. Lowell, MI Home and garden hand pump sprayer, model RL FLO-MASTER 1201	The pump assembly can be ejected from the container striking the user or other persons.	The pump assembly was redesigned to prevent the potential hazard.
08/99	Cosco, Inc. Columbus, IN Arriva and Turnabout car seat/carriers	The handle locks on each side of the seat can unexpectedly release, causing the seat to flip forward, resulting in injury to small children.	The firm provided owners in-home repair to correct the problem.
08/99	Mealane Corporation Philadelphia, PA Star dry pendent fire sprinkler (D-1, RD-1, RE-1, E-1, ME-1)	The sprinklers could not properly operate during a fire, possibly resulting in injury or death.	The firm recalled all products.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
08/99	Home Decorators Collection St. Louis, MO Chippendale style dining chairs, models 11964, 11965, 13734, 13735	The chairs can collapse causing occupants to be injured.	The firm recalled the chairs offering owners free replacement chairs.
08/99	Swim Ways Corp. Virginia Beach, VA Dolphin dive sticks, Bubble Jet Twisters	When used in shallow water, impalement injuries are possible. Face and eye injuries are also possible	Consumers who return the dive sticks to the place of purchase will receive 75 cents per stick.
08/99	J & M Industries, Inc. Tarpon Springs, FL Dive sticks, USA Play "Dive-In Sticks," "Dive-In Combo," "Party Pool Pack"	Impalement injuries are possible during foreseeable use in a shallow pool. Eye and facial lacerations are also possible.	Replacement dive sticks are free to consumers who return original dive sticks to place of purchase.
08/99	ERO Industries, Inc. Mount Prospect, IL Dive sticks, Coral Swim "N" Score Pool Stix, #82814, 82822 – 3 smaller sticks in kit, 82825 - 4 sticks in kit, 82820SG - 4 sticks in kit, 82852 - 10 sticks in kit	When used in shallow water, impalement injuries are possible. Also, eye and other facial injuries are possible.	Consumers who return dive sticks to place of purchase will receive 75 cents per dive stick.
08/99	EKCO Housewares, Inc. Franklin Park, IL Refillable butane lighter, model Gas Torch #58046, #15387	The lighters can ignite in the trigger area when the trigger is pulled.	The firm recalled the product from the consumer level.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
08/99	The Trane Company Tyler, TX Accessory electric heater, Trane & American Standard heat pumps and electric heating systems	Use of the heater presents a potential fire hazard.	The firm provided free in-home service to consumers to correct the problem.
08/99	Shopko Stores, Inc. Green Bay, WI Peek-A-Babe infant/newborn garments: crew and pointelle creepers	The snaps can detach, presenting a choking hazard to young children.	The firm is offering a full refund to consumers who return garments to Shopko stores.
08/99	S. Schwab Company, Inc. Cumberland, MD Infant romper with ornamental cherries	The attached ornamental cherries present a choking risk.	The firm will refund the purchase price and shipping charges, and send consumers a voucher for a 30% rebate on a future Little Me purchase.
08/99	Amana Appliances Amana, IA Self-cleaning gas oven, models ATG DS 901 WW and ATG DS 901 E	Owners can sustain thermal burns if the door is opened before the oven cools down.	The firm will replace the oven-locking latch.
08/99	American Honda Motor Torrance, CA All-terrain vehicle, 2000 model year TRX	The braking capabilities can diminish resulting in a collision.	The firm is offering to repair leaking oil into the brake cylinder.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
08/99	GE Plastics Waterford, NY WeatherMate(tm)Exterior Wood Cleaner	The nozzle on the package separates due to excessive downward force, which could cause contents to leak onto consumer.	Consumers can return the product to the retailer for a replacement product in a redesigned bottle or receive a refund.
08/99	Graco Children's Products Elverson, PA Activity tray, models 510601,G50501, 50501, 510499	Use of the activity tray presents a choking hazard to young children.	The firm offered a free repair kit to consumers.
08/99	Walgreen Company Deerfield, IL Kid's 9-oz. plastic Sipper Bottles, model #838343	The top comes off the drinking bottle and can cause children to choke.	Consumers are to return the bottles to the store for a refund.
08/99	The Pampered Chef Addison, IL Ultimate Slice & Grate food slicer, model 1085	The V-shaped blade can detach from its assembly cutting the user's hand.	The firm recalled the V-shaped blade offering owners a replacement blade or a refund of the purchase price.
08/99	QCA Spas, Inc. Bettendorf, IA Skimmer/filter, #510-1500 and faceplate #519-4040 R1	An area of a bather's body can become trapped in the opening of the skimmer/filter.	The firm recalled the skimmer/filter and provided consumers with a redesigned face cover.
09/99	Todson Inc. Foxboro, MA Bicycle child seat, model Topeak Cs 2000	The harness straps can loosen allowing a child to fall from the seat.	The firm offered consumers replacement harness straps and buckles.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
09/99	Louisville Ladder Louisville, KY Ridgid brand fiberglass stepladders, Ridgid models R-3011-06, R-3011-08 and R-3011-10	A step can detach from the ladder causing the user to fall to the ground.	The firm recalled the ladder offering consumers an exchange or refund for the purchase price.
09/99	Aqua Leisure Industries Avon, MA Dive sticks, models "Dive Batons" & "Giant Water Batons"	During reasonably foreseeable use in shallow "kiddie" pools, impalement or facial/eye injuries are possible.	The firm offered consumers a refund of 75 cents per dive stick for those returned to place-of- purchase.
09/99	Sears Roebuck & Co. Hoffman Estates, IL Children's clothing and slippers	Buttons and decorations can detach and possibly present a choking hazard.	Sears stopped sale of products, locked products out of all store registers so the items could no longer be purchased and destroyed inventory.
09/99	Guess?, Inc. Los Angeles, CA Girls T-shirts with bubble patch	Bubble patch contains petroleum distillates, which are harmful if ingested by young children.	Consumers are instructed to return the product to the retail store for a refund.
09/99	Orion Telescopes and Binoculars Watsonville, CA Orion Dew Zapper, models 3504, 3508, 3509 7 3510	The item presents an electric shock hazard.	Consumers are to return the item directly to the firm or the retailer for a free repair or replacement unit.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
09/99	California Lighting Corp. Santa Cruz, CA Star Brites outdoor Christmas lights, model SB-80	The item presents an electric shock hazard.	Consumers are to return the item to the firm for a complete refund or credit.
09/99	Hedstrom Corporation Mount Prospect, IL Backyard Products Limited "Acrobatic Swing", Backyard Escapes, WOW Wooden Play Centers, Acrobatic Swings; Models BP140, 201,221,231, 415,535, 7011, 701S, 7152, 800, S230	The products contain protruding bolt ends that present a laceration hazard.	Consumers are provided a free repair kit to replace old brackets with new hardware.
09/99	Waterford USA, Inc. Wall, NJ 5-arm brass and crystal chandelier, model 950-000-54-11	The screw collar can fail to support the chandelier.	The firm offered a replacement of the brass screw collar.
09/99	Simonton Building Products, Inc. Parkersburg, WV Single and double hung windows, Dimension I, Dimension II, ProFinish and Owens Corning Luminess 400	The tilt latch mechanism can disengage unexpectedly causing the window sash to fall inward striking a bystander, or producing property damage or injury from broken glass.	The firm provided a free modification kit to correct the problem.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
09/99	Smith-Blair, Inc. Texarkana, AR Detector check valve, model E	Use of the valve presents a fire hazard.	The firm provided replacement kits with stainless steel pivot shafts.
09/99	The Gap, Inc. San Francisco, CA Hollow dive sticks in "Magic the Dog Diving Game Set"	These hollow dive sticks do not present the same level of hazard as the pre- weighted dive sticks. When filled with water to the marked line, the sticks stand vertically at the water surface.	The firm stopped selling dive sticks and offered consumers a full refund and a \$10 gift card as incentive to return the dive sticks.
09/99	The West Bend Company West Bend, WI Water distiller, model W10120.	The water distiller can overheat and catch fire, posing a fire hazard.	The firm will repair the product free of charge to the consumers.
09/99	Gem Electric Mfg. Co. Hauppauge, NY Mini power strip, model 6898	Use of the power strip presents electric shock and fire hazards.	Consumers are offered a refund of the purchase price.
09/99	Corsican Furniture, Inc. Los Angeles, CA Cradle, models #8636 and #5240	The products present a entrapment hazard for young children.	The manufacturer will replace the cradle baskets.

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Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
09/99	Sonca Products Ltd. & Playmobil USA, Inc. Cranbury, NJ "Playmobil" flashlight, Playmobil Coastal Search and Rescue Boat Set, model # 3063.	The conical compression spring can short batteries in flashlights. This causes batteries to vent alkaline solution that can cause skin and eye irritation.	The firm recalled the flashlight and offered a \$5 refund to the purchasers.
09/99	Spiegel Catalog, Inc. Downers Grove, IL DeLonghi Deep Fat Fryer, Item 78-1485, date codes 81006 & 81106	The product contains an improper hose that can allow hot grease to escape from the fryer.	The firm recalled the fryers offering consumers a refund or a replacement.
09/99	Stihl Incorporated Virginia Beach, VA 23450-2015 Fuel tank for Stihl FS 120 and FS 200 trimmers, BT120C auger and the FS350 brushcutter	The fuel tank on affected Stihl trimmers; auger and brushcutter can leak fuel presenting a potential fire hazard.	Stihl will offer all consumers who have the affected trimmers, brushcutters or augers, a newly designed replacement tank at no cost.
09/99	Tecumseh Products Co. Tecumseh, MI Tecumseh engines with a fuel shut-off valve	Engines manufactured between May 1, 1999 and August 21, 1999 could have come with damaged fuel lines that allow fuel to leak, presenting a fire hazard.	Tecumseh will offer all consumers who have one of the affected engines a replacement fuel line which will be provided and installed by a Tecumseh service center at no cost.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

Date	Firm and Product	Alleged Hazard	Remedy
09/99	ITT McDonnell & Miller Chicago, IL Boiler probe controls and electrodes, series PS-801-U-120, PS-802-U-24, PS-851-M-U-120, & PS-851-U-120 probe controls and replacement electrodes PA-800-U	The Teflon coating on 2nd generation electrodes can crack & give a false reading of water in boiler allowing operation to continue under low water condition resulting in rising temperature, material failure, & fires.	The firm recalled the problem probes and redesigned them to reduce cracking possibilities.
09/99	Visual Effects Bronx, NY Carousel light	Use of the product presents an electric shock hazard.	The firm improves the quality assurance program to assure compliance with the UL requirements for certification for this product.

Certain corrective actions may not rise to the level of a substantial product hazard, but a firm still chooses to undertake a voluntary corrective action plan. In some of those cases, the corrective action plan may not be listed.

APPENDIX G: Litigation and Settlements

Litigation and Settlements

Part I of this appendix summarizes the federal court cases, categorized by type, to which the Commission was a party during fiscal year 1999. Part II summarizes the civil penalty settlement agreements accepted by the Commission during fiscal year 1999.

Part I: Federal Court Cases

Criminal Cases

U.S. v. Dan Dee International Inc., No. 1:99CR047 (N.D. Ohio). In 1995, Dan Dee International Inc. imported and distributed 11,600 Teddy Precious Collectible Bears throughout the country. In 1966, CPSC tested a sample and found that they violated the small parts regulation. Dan Dee recalled the bears and then resold approximately 8,000 of them to an Ohio company, The Mazel Company (see case below). Mazel sold the bears to retailers that sold them to consumers. On April 4, 1999, Dan Dee pled guilty to four counts of violating the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. On the same day, Dan Dee was sentenced to pay a fine of \$40,000.

U.S. v. The Mazel Company, No 1:99CR047 (N.D. Ohio). In 1995, Dan Dee International Inc. imported and distributed 11,600 Teddy Precious Collectible Bears throughout the country (see case above). In 1966, CPSC tested a sample and found that they violated the small parts regulation. Dan Dee recalled the bears and then resold approximately 8,000 of them to an Ohio company, The Mazel Company. Mazel sold the bears to retailers that sold them to consumers. On September 29, 1999, Mazel pled guilty to four counts of violating the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. On the same day, Mazel was sentenced to pay a fine of \$40,000.

U.S. v. Donald M. Anthony and Marie A. Marrese, Cr. No. 99-20170 (W.D. Tenn.). National Marketing, a firm run by Donald Anthony and Marie Marrese until it went out of business, bought and sold cigarette lighters that lacked child-resistant features. These lighters failed to comply with the CPSC safety standard issued under the Consumer Product Safety Act. On July 13, 1999, a grand jury indicted each defendant on seven counts, including conspiracy to defraud CPSC, false statements to CPSC and the grand jury, and obstruction of justice. On July 14, 1999 the court set a bond of \$50,000 for Mr. Anthony and released Ms. Marrese on her personal recognizance. On July 28, 1999, Mr. Anthony and Ms. Marrese were arraigned, and pled not guilty. After learning of the September 7, 1999 death of Ms. Marrese, the government dismissed the charges against her.

U.S. v. Donald R. Peters and Peggy S. Malueg, No. 99-CR-116 (E.D. Wisc.). Donald Peters and Peggy Malueg (his daughter) operate Uncle Sam's Fireworks in Green Bay Wisconsin. Since at least the early 1990s, they were buying and selling quarter-sticks, half-sticks, and other banned hazardous substances in Wisconsin and surrounding states. On June

8, 1999, a grand jury indicted Mr. Peters and Ms. Malueg on 13 counts for violations relating to "explosive materials." On July 1, 1999 this sealed indictment was unsealed. Both defendants pled not guilty at their July 9, 1999 arraignment, and were released on their personal recognizance. On September 14, 1999, Mr. Peters pled guilty to conspiracy to deal in explosive materials without a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) license and other felony counts. On September 21, 1999, Ms. Malueg pled guilty to two counts of dealing in explosive materials without an ATF license.

U.S. v. Charles J. Childers, No. 99-CR-114 (E.D. Wisc.). From Spring 1996 to November 1998, Charles Childers manufactured, sold, and transported in interstate commerce M-80s, quarter-sticks, and other banned hazardous substances. On June 8, 1999, a grand jury indicted Mr. Childers on five counts for multiple violations of Title 18 relating to explosive materials. The indictment was unsealed on July 1, 1999. At his July 9, 1999 arraignment, Mr. Childers pled not guilty and was released on personal recognizance. On August 27, 1999, Mr. Childers pled guilty to two felony counts.

U.S. v. Rodney Harris, No. 99-CR-111 (E.D. Wisc.). From at least June 1996 to October 1998, Rodney Harris engaged in the wholesale distribution of M-80s, quarter-sticks, and other banned hazardous substances in Wisconsin. On July 9, 1999, Mr. Harris pled guilty to two counts of conspiring to violate provisions of Title 18 relating to explosive materials.

U.S. v. Albert Castellano, Jr., No. 99-CR-112 (E.D. Wisc.). Mr. Castellano operated AAA Manufacturing, a federally-licensed explosives manufacturing company. From at least the early 1990s, he bought and sold M-80s, quarter-sticks, half-sticks, and other banned hazardous substances. On June 25, 1999, Mr. Castellano pled guilty in Chicago to two counts of violating provisions of Title 18 relating to explosive materials. On July 8, 1999, Mr. Castellano also pled guilty to one count of conspiring to violate the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.

Civil Penalty/Injunction Cases

U.S. v. Shelton Fireworks, No. 96-6131-CV-SJ-1 (W. D. Mo.). Over a four-year period, Shelton Fireworks imported 23 different shipments of fireworks that failed to comply with CPSC's regulations and with the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. On October 2, 1996 the government filed a complaint seeking a civil penalty and injunction. Shelton Fireworks filed an answer on November 29, 1996. Between July 1997 and April 1998, the parties engaged in discovery, including depositions, interrogatories, and document production. The government moved for summary judgment on February 13, 1998, and Shelton Fireworks moved for summary judgment on March 3, 1998. On April 28, 1998, the court ruled on the cross motions for summary judgment and found that: (a) CPSC has jurisdiction to regulate fireworks, (b) Shelton Fireworks' products were in interstate commerce, (c) the doctrine of laches does not preclude CPSC from seeking civil penalties, (d) CPSC may rely for injunctive relief on violative fireworks that it permitted Shelton Fireworks to sell, (e) CPSC may use sampling to condemn a whole fireworks shipment, (f) the issue of non-random sampling is reserved for trial, (g) Shelton Fireworks' due process arguments lack merit, (h) the statistical validity of a sample that disregards the size of the shipment is reserved for trial, (i) Shelton Fireworks' claim that fuse

burn values of 2.51 and higher must be rounded up to 3 are not adopted, (j) Shelton Fireworks' claim about the labeling of small festival balls is wrong, (k) Shelton Fireworks' arguments about the corporate and individual distinctiveness of the three importers are reserved for trial, (l) CPSC's assertion that Shelton Fireworks acted "knowingly" is reserved for trial, (m) there is jurisdiction over the NFA case, and (n) there is no evidence to support Shelton Fireworks' claim that CPSC took "unjustified actions and threats" against Shelton Fireworks.

From May 11-15, 1998, the parties presented evidence at a bench trial (a non-jury trial before the judge). Both sides filed post-trial briefs on August 3, 1998. The court heard oral argument on November 5, 1998. On January 6, 1999, the court ordered Shelton Fireworks to pay a \$100,000 fine, and enjoined Shelton Fireworks and Polaris from importing violative fireworks in the future. On April 16, 1999, the government moved for summary judgment against Gregory Shelton (he had been added as a defendant in 1997, but was not involved in the bench trial because he had requested a jury trial). After Mr. Shelton opposed the government's motion and the government replied, the court granted the motion in part and denied it in part on September 21, 1999. The court enjoined Mr. Shelton from knowingly or recklessly importing products violative of the CPSC's fireworks regulations. The court further ruled that Mr. Shelton's violations had been established, but whether the violations occurred "knowingly" cannot be determined as a matter of law and would be a question for a jury. Pending appeal, Shelton moved for a stay of enforcement, seeking to post a \$25,000 bond instead of paying the \$25,000 portion of the fine due on August 1, 1999. The government asked for a \$50,000 bond, to cover two installment payments. On July 30, 1999, the court set a bond of \$50,000.

U.S. v. Midwest Fireworks Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Fireworks of America Ltd. Corp., and Pacific Financial Services of America, Inc.; and Larry Lomaz and David Bowman No. 5:99 CV 2240 (N.D. Ohio). Over a five-year period, Midwest Fireworks violated the Federal Hazardous Substances Act by importing more than 70 shipments of noncomplying fireworks. When such fireworks were released to Midwest under bond, the company failed to recondition, re-export, or destroy them. In August 1999, an undercover CPSC investigator bought illegal fireworks from two Midwest retail locations. On September 20, 1999, the government filed a complaint, a motion for a temporary restraining order (TRO), a motion for preliminary and permanent injunctions, and supporting papers. On September 27, 1999, the defendants filed responses. On the same day, the court held a TRO hearing and, at the conclusion of the hearing, issued a TRO. The court also scheduled a preliminary injunction hearing for October 6, 1999, and the parties took depositions from each other's witnesses.

U.S. v. American Buyers, Inc. and Sid Richmond, No. LR-C-99-384 (E.D. Ark.). American Buyers bought and sold cigarette lighters that lacked child-resistant features and failed to comply with CPSC's safety standard. On May 28, 1999, the government filed a complaint seeking a civil penalty and an injunction. On June 21, 1999, the defendants filed an answer. The parties then began discovery.

U.S. v. The Customer Company, Inc., Premium Tobacco Stores, Inc. d/b/a Cigarettes Cheaper, Ned Roscoe, John Roscoe, and Mark Baldwin, No. CIV S-99-1044-MLS-DAD). The defendants bought and sold cigarette lighters that lacked child-resistant features and failed to comply with the CPSC safety standard. On May 27, 1999, the government filed a complaint, along with a Consent Decree of Permanent Injunction. The defendants must obtain

certification that the lighters they buy are child-resistant; visually inspect the lighters; train their employees; and take other steps to assure the conformity of their cigarette lighters to the CPSC standard. On June 22, 1999, the defendants filed an answer. On August 25, 1999, the defendants filed a third-party complaint for indemnity against American Buyers (see above case), which the government did not oppose. On September 8, 1999 American Buyers became a third-party defendant.

U.S. v. Bruce Wilber, Sr., an individual doing business as Wilber Fireworks, No. 98-C-1265 (E.D. Wisc.). In July 1998, a CPSC investigator found overwhelmingly overloaded fireworks for sale in Wilber Fireworks, a retail store in Keshena, Wisconsin within the Menominee Indian Reservation. When told that the fireworks were banned for sale to consumers, the proprietor of Wilber refused to stop selling them. On January 11, 1999, the government filed a complaint and the parties entered a Consent Decree of Permanent Injunction, which prohibits Mr. Wilber and Wilber Fireworks from selling illegal fireworks.

Seizure Case

U.S. v. Articles of Banned Hazardous Substances Consisting of... "M-80s" [and] "Large Firecrackers (1/4 Sticks and 1/8 Sticks)" Stored on the Premises at Wilber Fireworks, Keshena Wisconsin, No. 98-C-0781 (E.D. Wisc.). In July 1998, a CPSC investigator found overwhelmingly overloaded fireworks for sale in Wilber Fireworks, a retail store in Keshena, Wisconsin within the Menominee Indian Reservation. When told that the fireworks were banned for sale to consumers, the proprietor of Wilber refused to stop selling them. On August 13, 1999, the government filed a complaint. On August 17, U.S. Marshals seized the fireworks. On August 31, the deadline for claims passed without a claim being filed. On November 19, 1999, the court ordered condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the seized fireworks.

Cases Against the Commission

Shelton and National Fireworks Association, Ltd. v. CPSC, No. 97-6021-CV-SJ-4-6 (W. D. Mo.). Since 1969, the Federal Hazardous Substances Act has imposed statutory restrictions on the distribution of certain fireworks devices. Under regulations of the Food and Drug Administration and CPSC, additional restrictions have existed. Under those statutory and regulatory provisions, CPSC takes enforcement actions against the products of Shelton and members of the National Fireworks Association. On February 14, 1997, the plaintiffs filed a complaint and motion for preliminary injunction, alleging that CPSC acted illegally. On March 4, 1997, the government filed a motion to dismiss. On April 10, 1997, the judge filed a Memorandum to Counsel, to which both sides responded. On May 8, 1997, the court denied the plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction and the government's motion to dismiss. Between July 1997 and April 1998, the parties engaged in discovery, including depositions, interrogatories, and document production. The government moved for summary judgment on February 13, 1998, and the plaintiffs moved for summary judgment on March 3, 1998. On

April 28, 1998, the court ruled on the cross motions for summary judgment and found that: (a) CPSC has jurisdiction to regulate fireworks, (b) Shelton's products were in interstate commerce, (c) the doctrine of laches does not preclude CPSC from seeking civil penalties, (d) CPSC may rely for injunctive relief on violative fireworks that it permitted Shelton to sell, (e) CPSC may use sampling to condemn a whole fireworks shipment, (f) the issue of non-random sampling is reserved for trial, (g) Shelton's and NFA's due process arguments lack merit, (h) the statistical validity of a sample that disregards the size of the shipment is reserved for trial, (i) Shelton's and NFA's claim that fuse burn values of 2.51 and higher must be rounded up to 3 are not adopted, (j) Shelton's and NFA's claim about the labeling of small festival balls is wrong, (k) Shelton's arguments about the corporate and individual distinctiveness of the three importers are reserved for trial, (l) CPSC's assertion that Shelton acted "knowingly" is reserved for trial, (m) there is jurisdiction over the NFA case, and (n) there is no evidence to support Shelton's claim that CPSC took "unjustified actions and threats" against Shelton. From May 11-15, 1998, the parties presented evidence at a bench trial (a non-jury trial before the judge). Both sides filed post-trial briefs on August 3, 1998. The court heard oral argument on November 5, 1998. On January 6, 1999, the court denied Shelton's and NFA's remaining due process claims and entered judgment for CPSC. On February 5, 1999, Shelton and NFA filed notices of appeal. On March 31, 1999, the Court of Appeals issued an order to show cause why the appellate proceedings should not be held in abeyance pending any further appeal by the Shelton parties in the "fine" case. On April 5, 1999, the Court of Appeals suspended the briefing schedule pending resolution of its show cause order. On April 16, 1999, both sides responded to the show cause order. On April 28, 1999, the Court of Appeals ordered the appeal held in abeyance pending a final judgment in the "fine" case.

Guangzhou Hua Yue Enterprises v. CPSC, Ann Brown, Frank Nava, Customs Service, Thomas Kelley, and Irene Jankov, No. CV99-8870 DDP (AIJx) (C.D. Calif.). Beginning in July 1999, Customs detained an import shipment of noncomplying lighters that were being transshipped to Mexico. CPSC was concerned that the lighters would reenter the U.S. after being shipped to Mexico. The government seeks assurance, with appropriate documentation, that the lighters are in fact intended for use in Mexico. The plaintiff has failed to provide any convincing documentation. On July 1, 1999, the plaintiff filed a complaint seeking a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief for release of the cigarette lighter shipment, based on the claim that they are for distribution and sale in Mexico.

Dorr v. Ann Brown, Chairman, CPSC, No. AW-96-3936 (D. Md.); No. 98-2703 (4th Cir.). This case seeks injunctive relief and compensatory damages for illegal discrimination in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In a complaint filed on December 23, 1996, CPSC employee Young Soon Dorr alleged that CPSC created a hostile work environment by publicly humiliating her, interfering with her work performance, and denying her a promotion. On February 21, 1997, the government filed a motion to dismiss or to grant summary judgment. On April 7, 1997, the court granted the motion as to the claim of failure to promote and denied it as to the claim of hostile work environment. On April 8, 1997, Ms. Dorr filed an amended complaint. The government filed a motion to dismiss or to grant summary judgment on the amended complaint, which the court denied on May 27, 1997. On June 5, 1998, the government again moved to dismiss or to grant summary judgment on the amended complaint. Ms. Dorr opposed the government's motion on July 30, 1998, and the government replied on August 11, 1998. On September 17, 1998, the court granted the government's

motion and dismissed the case. On November 10, 1998, Ms. Dorr filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Ms. Dorr filed her brief on February 3, 1999, and the government filed its brief on March 19, 1999. On July 15, 1999, the Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's order that dismissed Ms. Dorr's complaint.

Part II: Civil Penalty Agreements Accepted by the Commission

In the Matter of Central Sprinkler Company, CPSC No. 98-C0002---The firm paid \$1.3 million into the settlement trust to resolve the staff's contention that the firm failed to report a defect or unreasonable risk in its Omega Sprinklers as required by section 15(b) of the CPSA.

In the Matter of Schneitter Fireworks and Importing Co., Inc., CPSC No. 99-C0001—The firm agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$60,000 to settle staff allegations that it knowingly sold banned fireworks in violation of sections 4(a) and (c) of the FHSA.

In the Matter of the Neiman Marcus Group, Inc., CPSC No. 99-C0002---The staff accepted a civil penalty of \$112,500 to settle allegations that the company sold, or offered for sale robes that did not meet the Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles and failed to report defects or unreasonable risks in the robes under section 15(b) of the CPSA.

In the Matter of Small World Toys, Inc., CPSC No. 99-C0003---Small World Toys paid a civil penalty of \$225,000 to settle allegations that it failed to comply with a Consent Decree which required it to test toys for small parts and report failures to the Commission, imported banned toys, and failed to report its intent to export toys that had failed the Commission's requirements under section 14(d) of the FHSA.

In the Matter of Carter Brothers Manufacturing Co., CPSC No. 99-C0004---The company settled allegations that it failed to report defects in its go-carts that could create a substantial product hazard or an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death. The company agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$125,000 and to immediately report any additional information it obtains about the go-carts.

In the Matter of Nordstrom, Inc., CPSC No. 99-C0005---Nordstrom paid \$150,000 to settle allegations that it sold, or offered for sale, children's robes that violated the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear, and women's sweaters that did not meet the Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles.

In the Matter of Shimano American Corporation, CPSC No. 99-C0006---The staff accepted a civil penalty of \$150,000 to settle allegations that Shimano failed to report defects in its bicycle cranks that could create a substantial product hazard in a timely manner as required under section 15(b) of the CPSA.

APPENDIX H: Index of Products Regulated by CPSC

Index of Products Regulated By CPSC

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Acetaminophen	PPPA	special packaging exemption	1700.14(a)(16)
Acetic acid	HSA	labeling	1700.14(a)(16)(i),(ii) 1500.129(g)
Acetonitrile (see glue remover)			
Adhesives, containing methyl alcohol	HSA HSA	labeling exemption from labeling	1500.133 1500.83(a)(34)
nitrocellulose base	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(10)
floor covering	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(13)
extremely flammable contact	CPSA CPSA	ban to be regulated under CPSA	1302 1145.3
Aerosols (see self-pressurized products)	HSA	suggested labeling	1500.130
Aluminized polyester film kite	HSA	ban	1500.18(c)(1)
Ammonia, ammonia water (household), ammonium hydroxide	HSA	labeling	1500.129(g)
Antennas (CB base station and TV) (Omnidirectional CB base station)	CPSA CPSA	labeling requirement performance and certification	1402 1204
Antifreeze, ethylene glycol	HSA	labeling	1500.14(a)(2), (b)(2)
Antiquing kits	PPPA HSA	special packaging exemption from labeling	1700.14(a)(11) 1500.83(a)(25)
Appliances, coal and wood-burning	CPSA	provision of performance and technical data	1406
Architectural glazing materials	CPSA	safety standard	1201
Art materials	HSA HSA	exemption from ban labeling	1500.85(a)(4) 1500.14(b)(8)
Artist's paints	CPSA	exemption from lead limit	1303.3(c)(2)
Asbestos-containing patching compounds	CPSA CPSA	ban to be regulated under the CPSA	1304 1145.4
Asbestos-containing garments for general use	HSA	ban	1500.17(a)(7)
Asbestos-containing artificial emberizing materials	CPSA CPSA	ban to be regulated under the CPSA	1305 1145.5

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Aspirin products	PPPA	special packaging effervescent tablet exemption	1700.14(a)(1) 1700.14(a)(1)(i)
		unflavored powders exemption	1700.14(a)(1)(ii)
Baby bouncers and walkers	HSA	standard and ban exemption from banning	1500.18(a)(6) 1500.86(a)(4)
Balloons, plastic mixtures	HSA	exemption from banning	1500.85(a)(4)
Batteries, storage, wet-cell	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(9)
Benzene (benzol)	HSA	special labeling	1500.14(b)(3)(i)
Benzene (paint solvents)	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(15)
Bergamot oil	HSA	labeling	1500.13(e)
Betamethasone	PPPA	exemption from special Packaging	170.14(a)(10) (viii)
Bicycles	HSA	ban safety requirements	1500.18(a)(12) 1512
Bicycle helmets	CPSA	safety requirements	1203
Biological specimens, preserved	HSA	exemption from ban	1500.85(a)(4)
Blasting caps	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(35)
Butane in cigarette lighters	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(29)
Carbolic acid (phenol)	HSA	labeling	1500.129(d)
Carbon tetrachloride	HSA	ban	1500.17(a)(2)
Carpets and rugs (large)	FFA	standard (FF 1-70)	1630
Carpets and rugs (small)	FFA	standard (FF 2-70)	1631
Caustic poisons potash	HSA HSA	labeling labeling	1500.129 1500.129
soda	PPPA HSA	special packaging labeling	1700.14(a)(5) 1500.29(j)
Cellulose sponges	PPPA HSA	special packaging exemption from labeling	1700.14(a)(5) 1500.83(a)(15)
Cellulose insulation	CPSA CPSA	standard labeling	1209 1404
Charcoal briquettes	HSA	classification as hazardous special labeling	1500.12(a)(1) 1500.14(b)(6)
Chemistry sets	HSA	exemption from labeling exemption from banning	1550.83(a)(23) 1500.85(a)(1)
Child-resistant packaging (see special packaging)	PPPA	criteria and substances subject	1700

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Chlorofluorocarbons, self pressurized products containing	CPSA	labeling requirement	1401
Cholestyramine, anhydrous	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(v)
Cigarette lighters	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(29)
		exemption from labeling standard	1500.83(a)(20)
	CPSA		1210
Clacker balls	HSA	requirements	1500.18(a)(7)
			1500.86(a)(5)
Cleaning products	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(11)
Clothing (see wearing apparel, sleepwear)			
Coal burning appliances (see appliances)			
Coldwave permanent neutralizers containing sodium bromate or potassium bromate	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(19)
Colestipol	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(xv)
Combustible hazardous substances	HSA	definition flashpoint testing	1500.3(c)(iii) 1500.43a
Conjugated estrogens tablets	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(xvii)
Consumer product	CPSA	reporting of substantial product hazards	1115
Containers, consumer-owned (portable)	HSA	exemption from full labeling	1500.83(a)(14)
Controlled drugs	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(4)
Corrosive substances	HSA	definition	1500.3(b)(7),(c)(3)
Cosmetics	HSA	exemption	1500.81(a)
Cribs (full-size)	HSA	ban safety requirements	1500.18(a)(13) 1508
Crib (non-full-size)	HSA	ban safety requirements	1500.18(a)(14) 1509
Cushions, infant	HSA	ban	1500.18(a)(16)
Cyanide salts	HSA	ban	1500.17(a)(5)
Dibucaine	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(24)
Dietary supplements, iron-containing	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(13)
Diethylene glycol	HSA	labeling special labeling exemption from labeling	1500.14(a)(1) 1500.14(b)(1) 1500.83(a)(15)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Diethylenetriamine	HSA	labeling	1500.13(c)
Diglycidyl ethers	HSA	labeling	1500.13(c)
Diphenhydramine preparations	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(17)
Disclaimer deceptive use of	HSA	misbranded	1500.122
Drain cleaners, liquid	HSA	ban	1500.17(a)(4)
Drugs, controlled	PPPA PPPA	special packaging special packaging	1700.14(a)(5),(9) 1700.14(a)(4)
Drugs, oral prescription	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)
Except:			
Nitroglycerin tablets (sublingual)			1700.14(a)(10)(i)
Isosorbide dinitrate (10 mg. sub-lingual and chewable tablets)			1700.14(a)(10)(ii)
Erythromycin ethylsuccinate (8 gm oral suspension and granules for oral suspensions)			1700.14(a)(10)(iii)
Erythromycin ethylsuccinate tablets (no more than 16 gm)			1700.14(a)(10)(xvi)
Cyclical oral contraceptives			1700.14(a)(10)(iv)
Anhydrous cholestyramine (powder)			1700.14(a)(10)(v)
Potassium supplements (containing not more than 50 MEq potassium per unit dose package)			1700.14(a)(10)(vi)
Sodium fluoride (264 mg per package of liquid forms and tablet forms)			1700.14(a)(10)(vii)
Betamethasone (12.6 mg per package)			1700.14(a)(10)(viii)
Pancrelipase in tablet, capsule or powder form			1700.14(a)(10)(ix)
Prednisone tablets (not more than 105 mg per package)			1700.14(a)(10)(x)
Mebendazole (600 mg per package)			1700.14(a)(10)(xiii)
Methylprednisolone tablets (not more than 84 mg per package)			1700.14(a)(10)(xiv)
Colestipol (packages containing not more than 5 grams of powder)			1700.14(a)(10)(xv)
Conjugated estrogens tablets (not more than 32 mg per package)			1700.14(a)(10)(xvii)
Norethindrone acetate tablets (not more than 50 mg per package)			1700.14(a)(10)(xviii)
Medroxyprogesterone acetate tablets			1700.14(a)(10)(xix)
Sacrosidase (sucrase) in a solution of glycerol and water			1700.14(a)(10)(xx)
Drugs, iron-containing	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(12)
Dry-cleaning solvents	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(18)
Emberizing materials, artificial, containing asbestos	CPSA	ban	1305
Epoxy resins	HSA	labeling	1500.13(c)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Erythromycin ethylsuccinate, Suspension and granules for suspension Chewable tablets	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(iii) 1700.14(a)(10)(xvi)
Ethanol-containing mouthwash	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(22)
Ethylenediamine	HSA	labeling	1500.13(c)
Ethylene glycol in felt pads	HSA	exemption from labeling special labeling	1500.83(a)(28) 1500.14(b)(4)
Ethylene glycol	HSA	labeling special packaging	1500.14(a)(2),(b)(2) 1700.14(a)(11)
Ethylene glycol antifreeze	HSA	labeling	1500.132
Exports (noncomplying products)	All	reporting requirements	1019
Extremely flammable contents of self-pressurized containers	HSA	definition method to determine flashpoint testing exemption from labeling	1500.3(c)(6)(vii) 1500.45 1500.46 1500.83(a)(1)
Extremely flammable hazardous substances	HSA	definition testing method	1500.3(c)(6)(i) 1500.43a
Extremely flammable solids	HSA	definition testing method	1500.3(c)(6)(v) 1500.44
Eye irritants	HSA	testing method definition	1500.3(b)(8),(c)(4) 1500.42
Fabrics	FFA	flammability	1602-1632
Felt-tip marking devices	HSA	labeling exemption	1500.83(a)(9)
Ferrous oxalate	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(17)
Fertilizers, dry granular	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(21)
Fire extinguishers	HSA	exemption from labeling labeling, warning	1500.83(a)(24) 1500.15(a)(b)
Fireworks	HSA	ban (more than 2 grains pyrotechnic material for audible reports) ban (firecrackers more than 50 mg.) exemption from labeling agricultural exemption exemption from classification special labeling ban reloadable tube aerial shells more than	1500.17(a)(3) 1500.17(a)(8)&9 1500.83(a)(27) 1500.17(a)(3) 1500.85(a)(2) 1500.14(b)(7) 1500.17(a)(11)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
First Aid	HSA	1.7 inches in outer diameter) multiple tube mines & shells; stability test safety requirements policy for emesis labeling	1500.17(a)(12) 1507.12 1507 1500.134
Flammable contents of self-pressurized containers	HSA	definition method for determining flashpoint testing	1500.3(c)(6)(viii) 1500.45 1500.46
Flammable solids	HSA	exemption from labeling definition	1500.83(a)(1) 1500.3(c)(6)(vi)
Fluoride	PPPA	testing method special packaging	1500.44 1700.14(a)(27) 1700.14(a)(10)(vii)
Flammable substances	HSA	definition flashpoint testing	1500.3(c)(6)(iii) 1500.43a
Food	HSA	exemption from specific labeling	1500.81(a)
Formaldehyde	HSA	labeling	1500.13(d)
Fuel	HSA	exemptions exemptions from banning special packaging	1500.81(b) 1500.85(a)(5) 1700.14(a)(7)
Fuel kits with difluorodichloromethane	HSA	exemption from banning warning label	1500.85(a)(12), (13)
Furniture, painted with lead-containing paint	CPSA	ban	1303
Furniture polish, liquid	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(2)
Furniture polish, paste	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(8)
Garage Door Openers, automatic residential	CPSA	requirements for	1211
Gasoline	HSA	exemption from labeling special labeling labeling	1500.83(a)(14) 1500.14(b)(3) 1500.14(a)(3)
Glazing compounds	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(13)
Glue remover containing acetonitrile (household)	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(18)
Hartshorn	HSA	labeling	1500.129(1)
Heaters (see appliances)			
Highly toxic substances	HSA	definition testing method labeling	1500.3(e) 1500.40 1500.121
Household substances	HSA	definition	1500.3(c)(10)
Hydrochloric acid	HSA	labeling	1500.129(a)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Hypochlorous acid	HSA	labeling	1500.129(h)
Ibuprofen	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(20)
Imported products & importers	ALL	policy	1009.3
Imports	HSA	various	1500.265-272
Industrial supplies	HSA	exemption	1500.3(c)(10)(i)
Infant cushions	HSA	ban	1500.18(a)(16)
Ink, cartridges dry concentrate containers	HSA HSA	exemption from labeling exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(7),(38) 1500.83(a)(12)
Ink-marking devices	HSA	exemption	1500.83(a)(9)
Insulation, cellulose	CPSA	standard	1209
Iron preparations	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(12),(13)
Irritant substances	HSA	definition testing method	1500.3(g) 1500.41
Isobutane in cigarette lighters	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(29)
Isosorbide dinitrate, pre- scription sublingual and chewable forms	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(ii)
Ketoprofen	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(26)
Kerosene	HSA	labeling special labeling exemption from labeling	1500.14(a)(4) 1500.14(b)(3) 1500.83(a)(14)
Kindling and illuminating preparations	PPPA	special packaging special packaging	1700.14(a)(7) 1700.14(a)(7)
Kites, aluminized polyester film	HSA	ban	1500.18(c)(1)
Labels	HSA	requirements condensation informal comment on exemption from labeling	1500.121 1500.123 1500.128 1500.83(a)(5)
Laboratory chemicals, if educational	HSA	exemption from banning and labeling	1500.85(a)(4) 1500.85(a)(5)
Lacquers	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(13)
Lawn darts	HSA CPSA	ban ban	1500.18(a)(4) 1306
Lawnmowers, power	CPSA	performance standard,	1205

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
		labeling rule, and certification rule	
Lead in paint	HSA	ban over 0.5% (pre- 1978)	1500.17(a)(6)
	CPSA	ban over 0.06% (1978 and later)	1303
Lidocaine	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(23)
Lighter fluid, etc.	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(7)
Lunar caustic (silver nitrate)	HSA	labeling	1500.129(k)
Lye	HSA	labeling	1500.129(j)
Matchbooks	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(5)
	CPSA	standard	1202
Matches	HSA	exemption from flamma- bility labeling	1500.83(a)(2)
Mattresses	FFA	standard (FF 4-72)	1632
Mebendazole	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(xiii)
Medroxyprogesterone acetate tablets	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(xix)
Methacrylic acid	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(29)
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	HSA	exemption from labeling labeling	1500.83(a)(10) 1500.14(a)(4),(b)(4)
		exemption from labeling exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(19) 1500.83(a)(34)
Methylprednisolone	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(8)
	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(xiv)
Methyl salicylate	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(3)
Mineral oil (in toys)	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(33)
Mineral seal oil	HSA	labeling	1500.14(a)(3)
		special labeling	1500.14(b)(3)
Mineral spirits	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(2)
	HSA	labeling	1500.14(a)(3)
		special labeling	1500.14(b)(3)
Minoxidil	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(15)
		special packaging	1700.14(a)(28)
Mirrors	CPSA	exemption from lead limit	1303.3(c)(2)
Mixtures of hazardous substances	HSA	labeling	1500.5

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Mouthwash with ethanol	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(22)
Multiple hazard, substances with	HSA	labeling	1500.127
Naphtha	HSA	labeling	1500.14(a)(3)
Naproxen	PPPA	special labeling	1500.14(b)(3)
		special packaging	1700.14(a)(25)
Nitric acid	HSA	labeling	1500.129(c)
Nitroglycerine, prescription,	PPPA	exemption from special	1700.14(a)(10)(i)
Norethindrone acetate tablets	PPPA	sublingual dosage packaging	
		exemption from	1700.14(a)(10)(xviii)
		packaging	
Oral contraceptives	PPPA	exemption from special	1700.14(a)(10)(iv)
		cyclical packaging	
Orris root, powdered	HSA	labeling	1500.13(b)
Oxalic acid and salts	HSA	labeling	1500.129(e),(f)
Packages, child-resistant(see child-resistant packaging)			
Packages, sample	PPPA	submission	1700.14(b)
Paint, lead in	HSA	ban over 0.5% (pre- 1978)	1500.17(a)(6)
	CPSA	ban over 0.06%	1303
	CPSA	(1978 and later)	
		to be regulated under	1145.2
		the CPSA	
Paint solvents	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(15)
Painting kits	HSA	exemption	1500.83(a)(25)
Pancrelipase	PPPA	exemption from special	1700.14(a)(10)(ix)
		packaging	
Paper items	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(3)
		list	
Paraphenylenediamine	HSA	labeling	1500.13(a)
Patching compounds, containing asbestos	CPSA	ban	1304
Perchloroethylene in visual novelty devices	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(31)
Percussion explosives	HSA	definition	1500.3(c)(7)(i)(a)
Petroleum distillates	HSA	labeling	1500.14(a)(3)
		special labeling	1500.14(b)(3)
		exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(8),(9),
Phenol (carbolic acid)	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(7),(2),(15)
	HSA	labeling	1500.129(d)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
Photodynamic sensitizer	HSA	definition	1500.3(b)(9)
Photographic color processing kits	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(25)
Plant foods, dry granular	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(21)
Poisons, caustic	HSA	labeling requirements	1500.129
Polishing products	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(11)
Potash, caustic	HSA	labeling special packaging	1500.129(i) 1700.14(a)(5)
Potassium hydroxide	HSA	labeling	1500.129(i)
Potassium supplements, effervescent	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(5)
	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(vi)
Prednisone	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(x)
Pressure-generating substances	HSA	definition	1500.3(c)(7)(i)
Primary irritant	HSA	definition	1500.3(g)(2)
Propellant devices for model rockets	HSA	testing method exemption from banning	1500.41 1500.85(a)(8),(9), (12), (13)
Radiator cleaners	HSA	as household substance	1500.3(c)(10)(i)
Radioactive substances	HSA	defined exemption	1500.3(b)(11),(c)(8)
Refrigerator doors	RSA	standard to permit opening from inside	1750
Refuse bins, unstable	CPSA	ban	1301
Roof coatings	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(13), (34)
Rope, cord, string, etc.	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(4)
Rugs (see Carpets)			
Rubber vulcanizing	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(13)
Sacrosidase (sucrase) in a solution of glycerol and water	PPPA	exemption from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(xx)
Salt (sodium chloride)	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(1)
Self-pressurized products	HSA	exemption from full labeling testing method for flammable or extremely flammable contents information statements	1500.83(a)(1) 1500.45,46 1500.130

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
containing chlorofluorocarbons containing vinyl chloride	CPSA HSA	required labeling requirement ban	1401 1500.17(a)(10)
Sensitizers	HSA	definitions	1500.3(b)(9), (c)(5)
Signal words	HSA	labeling requirements	1500.121
Silver nitrate (lunar caustic)	HSA	labeling	1500.129(k)
Sleepwear, children's sizes 0-6x, sizes 7-14	FFA	FFA standard (FF 3-71) standard (FF 5-74)	1615 1616
Sodium arsenite	HSA	labeling	1500.132(b)
Sodium fluoride (prescription aqueous solutions)	PPPA	exempting from special packaging	1700.14(a)(10)(vii)
Sodium hydroxide	HSA	labeling	1500.129(j)
Sodium/potassium hydroxide	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(5)
Solder kit	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(30)
Solder paste	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(22)
Special packaging	PPPA	standards re-use prohibited test procedure restricted flow requirement	1700.15 1700.15(c) 1700.20 1700.15(d)
Spot removers, single- use	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(18),(19),(26)
Spot removing kits	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(25)
Sponges, cellulose	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(15)
Stoddard solvent	HSA	labeling special labeling	1500.14(a)(4) 1500.14(b)(3)(ii)
Stoves, coal and wood burning (see appliances)			
Strong sensitizers	HSA	definition list of	1500.3(b)(9) 1500.13
Sulfuric acid	HSA PPPA	labeling special packaging	1500.129(b) 1700.14(a)(9)
Swimming pool slides	CPSA	standard	1207
Tank coatings	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(34)
Thread, string, twine, etc.	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(4)
Toluene (toluol)	HSA	labeling	1500.14(a)(3)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
		special labeling exemption from labeling	1500.14(b)(3)(ii),(iii) 1500.83(a)(8),(9), (11),(13)
Toluene (paint solvents)	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(15)
Toxic substances	HSA	definition labeling test method	1500.3(b)(5),(c)(2) 1500.121,129 1500.40
Toys			
balloons, latex	HSA	labeling	1500.19
balls, small	HSA	ban labeling	1500.18(a)(17) 1500.19
caps and toy guns producing impulse-type sound	HSA	ban testing method exemption from banning	1500.18(a)(5) 1500.47 1500.85(a)(2) 1500.86(a)(6)
Toys (continued)			
clacker balls	HSA	ban exemption from banning	1500.18(a)(7) 1500.85(a)(5)
dolls presenting hazards	HSA	ban exemption from banning	1500.18(a)(3) 1500.86(a)(2)
electrically-operated toys and children's article	HSA	ban requirements labeling performance	1500.18(b) 1505 1505.3 1505.6
games, self-pressurized hollow plastic toys games	HSA HSA	exemption from banning labeling	1500.85(a)(7) 1500.19
marbles	HSA	labeling	1500.19
mineral oil	HSA	exemption from banning	1500.83(a)(32)
mechanical hazards (various)	HSA	ban	1500.18(a)
pacifiers	HSA	ban safety requirements	1500.18(a)(8) 1511
noisemaking toys	HSA	ban	1500.18(a)(2)
painted with lead	HSA CPSA	ban, over 0.5% (pre-1978) ban, over 0.06% (1978 & later)	1500.17(a)(6) 1303
rattles	HSA	bans exemption from banning safety requirements	1500.18(a)(1) & (15) 1500.86(a)(1) 1510
sharp edges	HSA	technical requirements	1500.49
sharp points	HSA	technical requirements	1500.48
small parts	HSA	ban safety requirements	1500.18(a)(9) 1501
model rockets	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(36)

Product	Act	Type of Regulation	Reference Source Title 16 CFR Part Number
model rockets, propellant	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.85(a)(8),(9),(10), (11),(12),(13)
sewing machines	HSA	requirements	1505.4(h)(3)
stuffed animals with laceration hazard toys	HSA HSA	ban labeling	1500.18(a)(3) 1500.19
train smoke	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(33)
use and abuse tests	HSA	testing procedures labeling exemption	1500.50.53 1500.14(a)(5) 1500.83(a)(8)
Tubes, collapsible metal	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(6)
Unpackaged hazardous substances	HSA HSA	labeling labeling requirements	1500.121(e) 1500.121(f)
Turpentine	HSA	special labeling	1500.14(b)(5)
Varnish	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(13)
Video games	CPSA	exemption from electrically- operated toy requirements	1505
Vienna paste	HSA	labeling	1500.129(i)
Vinyl chloride	HSA	ban	1500.17(a)(10)
Vinyl plastic film	FFA	standard (CS 192-53)	1611
Visual novelty devices containing perchloroethylene	HSA	exemption	1500.83(a)(31)
Volatile flammable materials	HSA	flashpoint testing method	1500.43
Walker-jumper	HSA	ban exemption from classification	1500.18(a)(6) 1500.86(a)(4)
Water-repellent mixtures, masonry	HSA	ban	1500.17(a)(1)
Wax containers	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(8)
Waxes, paste for autos, furniture, floors, shoes	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(8)
Wearing apparel	FFA	standard (CS 191-53)	1610
Wood burning appliances (see appliances)			
Writing instruments	HSA	exemption from labeling	1500.83(a)(38)
Xylene (xylol)	HSA	labeling special labeling exemption from labeling	1500.14(a)(3) 1500.14(b)(3)(ii),(iii) 1500.83(a)(8),(9),(11), (13)
Xylene (paint solvents)	PPPA	special packaging	1700.14(a)(15)

APPENDIX I: Federal-State Cooperative Program

Federal-State Cooperative Program

The Commission is required by Section 29 of the Consumer Product Safety Act to establish "a program to promote Federal-State cooperation for purposes of carrying out the Act."

Federal, state and local cooperative programs are one key to CPSC's success in reducing unreasonable risks of injury to consumers. State and local professionals bring the Commission's programs "alive" when they deliver CPSC information, education and services to the public they serve at the local level. The public resides in counties, cities and towns served by dedicated state and local health, consumer and safety professionals. These professionals know the needs of their communities and know best how to meet their needs. Resources invested in providing information, contracts and materials to state and local professionals returns many times that amount in consumer product safety programs delivered to people where they live, work and play.

The Directorate for Field Operations plans, organizes, directs and controls the Commission's Federal-State Cooperative Program. This program receives overall direction through the Field Operating Plan, which is formulated directly from the Commission's yearly Operating Plan. The Federal-State plan provides direction to the three Regional Centers, which provide operational day-to-day contact with the states.

State Designees are the Commission's primary liaison with state and local officials. The Governor of each state appoints State Designees, at the Commission's request. This individual serves as a liaison for product safety efforts within the state.

State Designees are selected after analyzing each state's structure. Each represents that department of state government most compatible with the CPSC mission. In most states it is the Department of Health. In others, it is the Office of the Attorneys General or the Department of Agriculture or Consumer Protection.

In addition to working with State Designees, CPSC Regional Centers regularly cooperate with local government officials, as well. Keeping up with Designees in 50 states and territories is demanding, but working with thousands of local officials is most difficult. To solve this problem, CPSC always works with State Designees and selectively works with local officials. "Selectively" is defined as meaning the proper official at the proper place at the proper time.

The Federal State Cooperative Plan consists of four major components:

1. Contracts. Cost effective state and local contracts allow the Commission to accomplish product safety work in places across our nation that CPSC would not get to. Because CPSC contracts are usually small, state and local governments often match the Commission's funds with its own to accomplish the objective.

2. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) - Partnership Agreements. MOUs and partnership agreements with states extend overall consumer protection through more effective use of collective resources. Partnering is an arrangement between CPSC and state agencies wherein both parties agree to share, at no cost, the responsibility for certain product safety activities.

3. Commissioning. Commissioning has the effect of making a state or local employee a federal officer for the purposes of conducting investigations, inspections, recalls and sample collections.

State or local officials are qualified for and capable of functioning as an official of the CPSC. CPSC trains state and local officials to qualify for a commission.

4. States' Information-Sharing Program. CPSC routinely transmits information on Commission programs and activities to states in order that Designees, their staff and others may respond to media inquiries and be kept current on Commission developments.

States share their success stories with CPSC and the Commission, in turn, disseminates this information to all of the states.

The funded work done by the states is subject to the same quality assurance and is held to the same high standards as work done by the CPSC field staff. The progress and direction of the state work is monitored through weekly conference calls, quarterly reports and a final report at the end of the fiscal year. This enables the Regional Centers to assure that the state contract work is proceeding in accordance with the Commission's Operating Plan and is of adequate quality to meet the Commission's needs. The states report on other product safety work, not funded by CPSC, by providing highlights and summaries to CPSC field offices for input into their required program reports.

State and Local Contracts Program

Cost-effective contracts with state and local agencies for needed services provide a basis upon which greater cooperation can grow. Because the missions are compatible, state and local governments usually match CPSC funds with their own money to accomplish the objective. In addition, state and local contracts allow the Commission to accomplish product safety work in places across our nation that CPSC would not get to otherwise.

In FY99, the Commission supported the state and local contracts program in the amount of \$175,000 -- for Compliance, Hazard Identification and Reduction, and Consumer Information activities.

In addition to the specific states and State agencies listed below that conducted routine compliance and hazard identification and reduction programs, the Agency also contracted for programs in the areas of: poison prevention packaging; coroner's death data; voluntary standards monitoring and mattress flammability. Pilot programs were initiated in the areas of retail surveillance and pediatrician data reporting.

The Commission also entered into extensive activities with approximately 75 state and local fire departments to collect information about: (1) residential structure fires that involved lighter child play; (2) evaluation of fires in buildings containing sprinkler systems; (3) evaluation of fires igniting residential interior wall coverings and (4) fatality and injury data reporting.

States or local agencies that participated in the FY 1999 CPSC contract's program

Mid-Atlantic Service Center

Maryland

Bucks County Consumer Protection
Recall Checks

Department of Health & Mental
Hygiene

Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations
Poison Prevention Packaging
Mattress Flammability
Voluntary Standards Monitoring

New Jersey

Camden County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations

Pennsylvania

Eastern Region

Connecticut

Department of Consumer Protection
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations
Poison Prevention Packaging
Mortality Reporting

Florida

Department of Agriculture
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations

Massachusetts

Board of Registration and Pharmacy
Poison Prevention Packaging

New Hampshire

Department of Health and Human Services
Recall Checks

New Jersey

Division of Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations
Poison Prevention Packaging
Mortality Reporting
Voluntary Standards Monitoring

Monmouth County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Ocean County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Passaic County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Cumberland County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Mercer County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Union County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Somerset County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Cape May County Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Puerto Rico

Department of Consumer Affairs
In-depth Investigations
Recall Checks

Rhode Island

Department of Health
Poison Prevention Packaging

Vermont

Department of Health
Recall Checks

Virgin Islands

Department of Licensing and
Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks

Central Region

Alabama

Poison Control Center
Poison Prevention Packaging

Georgia

Office of Consumer Affairs
Recall Checks
Poison Prevention Packaging
Voluntary Standards Monitoring

Iowa

Department of Public Health
In-depth Investigations
Recall Checks

Kansas

Bureau of Disease Prevention and
Control
In-depth Investigations
Recall Checks

Kentucky

Bureau of Health Services
In-depth Investigations
Recall Checks

Mississippi

State Board of Health
Recall Checks

North Dakota

State Laboratories
Recall Checks

Ohio

Department of Health
Recall Checks
Voluntary Standards Monitoring

Wisconsin

Department of Agriculture
In-depth Investigations
Recall Checks
Fire Department Data Reporting

Western Region

Louisiana

Department of Justice
Recall Checks

Louisiana Chapter of American
Academy of Pediatrics
Pediatrician Data Reporting

New Mexico

Poison and Drug Information Center
Poison Prevention Packaging

Oklahoma

Department of Health
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations

Texas

Department of Health
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations
Retail Surveillance
Mattress Flammability

Utah

Poison Control Center
Poison Prevention Packaging

Arkansas

Department of Health
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations

California

Department of Health Services
Recall Checks
Mattress Flammability

Bureau of Home Furnishings
Recall Checks

Poison Control Center
Poison Prevention Packaging

Colorado

Department of Health
Recall Checks
In-depth Investigations
Voluntary Standards Monitoring

Idaho

S.E. District Health Department
Recall Checks

S.W. District Health Department
Recall Checks

Central District Health Department
Recall Checks

**Federal-State-Local Cooperative Program
Commissioning Program**

Section 29(a)(2) of the Consumer Product Safety Act provides the Commission authority to commission state and local officers for conducting any of three activities on behalf of the CPSC: investigations, inspections, and sample collections.

In furtherance of the Congressional mandate to establish a program to promote Federal and state cooperation, the Commission assists in training state and local officials to qualify for a commission. After commissioning, those officials are knowledgeable in CPSC procedures for inspections, investigations, sample collection, and preparation and submission of reports.

Currently, 180 officials in 24 states, Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands, and Guam are commissioned by the CPSC.

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Mid-Atlantic Service Center</u>		
Delaware	Board of Pharmacy	Dale W. Magee James L. Kaminski Calvin M. Campbell William H. Knotts Robert S. Jameson David W. Dryden Sandra S. Robinson
Maryland	Department of Health & Mental Hygiene Office of Food Protection & Consumer Health Services	Pamela J. Engle David Roberts Bruce Wilhelm Patricia A. Shweninger Linda Leichliter Tara L. Funk
	Division of Drug Control	Robert Chang Jack H. Freedman Peter Frederick Smith Yukie Nomoto
New Jersey	Consumer Affairs Camden County	Thomas J. DiNunzio James L. Wickner Patricia Tuck-Davis

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Eastern Region</u>		
Connecticut	Department of Consumer Protection	Joan Jordan Lois Bryant Vincent J. Pugliese, Jr.
	Department of Consumer Protection Drug Control Division	Jack Kornacki Lionel C. Roberge, Jr. Herbert C. Strickland, Jr.
Florida	Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services	James R. Kelly Robert L. Lastinger Douglas W. Jennings Steven F. Lux Diana Fuchs Cassie J. Beebe Paul N. Driggers Arthur L. Williams Barb C. Millar Joseph P. Nicolosi
New Jersey	Office of Consumer Affairs	Anthony J. Brennan Terry Lawrence Smith Richard A. Zitelli
	Office of Consumer Affairs Enforcement	Robert Lake Wayne Nastase Nancy Paterson Clinton Spaar
	Cape May County	Edward J. Rodgers E. Robert Spiegel
	Cumberland County	Louis G. Moreno, Jr. William Walters

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Eastern Region (Continued)</u>		
N.J. (continued)	Monmouth County	Dorothy H. Avallone Jane Jennings Mary D. Flaherty Beverly Cohen
	Passaic County	Mary Ann Maloney Barbara Anne Mekita
	Somerset County	Marianne Mattei Virginia G. Mastrogiovanni Eileen V. Popovich
	Union County	Ollie Boone Leida Martinez Patric Morris Dondria Newton
Puerto Rico	Department of Consumer Affairs	Jose Rodriguez Sanchez Carlos Mateo Alers Hector Rivera Aponte Enrique V. Irigoyen Francisco F. Aponte
Rhode Island	Board of Pharmacy	Catherine Cordy Richard A. Yacino
South Carolina	Board of Pyrotechnic Safety	Gerard W. Wingard
	Department of Consumer Affairs	William D. Kadlowec Herbert Walker, Jr. William E. Maree
	Office of State Fire Marshal	William V. Porcel

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Eastern Region (Continued)</u>		
Vermont	Department of Health	Sara Villeneuve
Virgin Islands	Consumer Services Administration	Calvin L. Brooks Margaret Evelyn Sumter
<u>Central Region</u>		
Alabama	Department of Public	James J. McVay Carol F. Gaddis Theresa Sturbois Zahid Khawaja
Georgia	Office of Consumer Affairs	Connie P. Spearman Charles F. Mills Russell F. Laurens Michael A. Kaiser Diane W. Holland Marian R. Collins Calvin Cash Perry Charles Lunsford Brenda D. Womack Tryllis Hallford Jared J. Smith Monty D. Mohr Ruth J. Ormond Sondra Sue Pitts Edmund J. Bazar Alma F. Washington Pamela Y. Wells Brad W. Houston Queen C. Acree David R. Boucher Ondray T. Jennings
Indiana	State Department of Health	Linda J. Hayman

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Central Region (Continued)</u>		
Iowa	Department of Public Health	Debra L. Cooper Thomas W. Schlife Michael Magnant
Kansas	Department of Health and Environment	James A. Pyles Roger E. Ozias Gary Magathan Launa Osbourn Gerald E. Vornholt Earnest E. Barnes Stephen N. Paige David R. Bustos Melissa D. Lill Daniel S. Hutchinson Don Parsons Mary T. Glassburner Amy S. Peters Daryl W. Meierhoff Mark Lackey Gregory O. Willis Melinda L. Rice
Kentucky	Department of Human Resources Bureau of Health Services	Michael B. Cavanah Maxine M. Brown Douglas L. Jackson
Mississippi	State Board of Health	Willie L. Brown
Ohio	Department of Public Health	Michael W. Moser
<u>Western Region</u>		
Arkansas	Department of Health	William R. Comer Carla M. Gilbreath Martha M. Chitwood Gerald O'Bryan

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Western Region (Continued)</u>		
California	Department of Health Services Food and Drug Branch Sacramento	Bruce R. Hilliard Howard Ratzky Richard Ko John Wallace Allen Davidson Raymond D. Wilson Edwin W. Lindquist, Jr. June Nakagawa Sally O. Lum Tamara Jackson
	Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation, North Highland	Leo D. Virata Terry D. Lee David E. Whipple Byron R. Bluen, Jr. Richard A. Lasiter Terry L. McClellan
	Poison Control Center	Linda J. Pope Elise C. Stone
Colorado	Department of Health	Lori Gerzina Dale T. Tanda Victoria Smith Jacalyn Whelan Roberta L. Boitano Linda Cherry Clark Wilson
	Tri-County Health Department	Lisa C. Butts
Guam	Department of Public Health and Social Services	Annabelle L. Cruz
Idaho	Health Department Southeast District	Joanne Fletcher Becky Brekke
Louisiana	Office of Public Health	Louis Tractman, MD
	Department of Justice Attorney General's Office	Isabel Wingerter Deborah H. Baer

State(s) or Commonwealth	Department	Commissioned Officers
<u>Western Region (Continued)</u>		
Oklahoma	Department of Health	K .C. Ely John Lamb
Texas	Department of Health Austin	Terry W. Johnson Michael L. Ward Joel Ortiz Marcia A. Roberts
	Department of Health Arlington	Joe Balderas Richard M. Lerro Glenn Dunlap
	Department of Health Houston	Steven J. Mattoon Robert H. Lance
	Department of Health San Antonio	Richard Boykin
	Department of Health Texas City	Turonda Jackson
Wyoming	Department of Agriculture	Shawn Moore Gerald V. Olson Nancy Rieke Doug Krogman Harold D. Anderson, Jr.

**Federal-State-Local Cooperative Program
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)-Partnership Agreements**

It is the policy of the CPSC to initiate and enter into MOUs with agencies of state or local governments. Such cooperation creates a partnership, which extends overall consumer protection through more effective use of collective resources. Partnering creates an arrangement between CPSC and state or local agencies wherein both parties agree to share, at no cost to the other party, the responsibility for certain product safety activities. These agreements are usually with agencies having responsibilities that are similar to CPSC's.

Partnership agreements have resulted in a free exchange of information on inspectional activity, recalls, enforcement actions, and outreach programs. It has provided cross training and an increase in state expertise in product safety.

State or Commonwealth	Department
<u>Mid-Atlantic Service Center</u>	
Delaware	Department of Community Affairs and Economic Development Board of Pharmacy
District of Columbia	Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Maryland	Department of Health & Mental Hygiene Drug Control Administration
Pennsylvania	Department of Health Allegheny County Health Department Bureau of Consumer Protection
Virginia	Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Board of Pharmacy
West Virginia	Department of Labor Board of Pharmacy

State or Commonwealth	Department
<u>Eastern Region</u>	
Connecticut	Office of Chief Medical Examiner Drug Control Division Department of Consumer Protection
Florida	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Maine	Division of Health Engineering Home Economic Resource Center Northeast Combat Division of Licensing & Enforcement
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health Board of Registration in Pharmacy
New Hampshire	Safety Council
New Jersey	Office of Consumer Protection Drug & Poison Information Center
New York	Education Department Office of Professional Discipline (OPD)
North Carolina	State Board of Pharmacy
Puerto Rico	Department of Consumer Affairs Board of Pharmacy
Rhode Island	Consumers' Council Division of Drug Control
South Carolina	Department of Health and Environmental Control Board of Pharmacy
Virgin Islands	Consumer Services Administration Board of Pharmacy

State or Commonwealth	Department
<u>Central Region</u>	
Alabama	Department of Public Health
Georgia	Office of Consumer Affairs
Illinois	Department of Public Health Office of Environmental Health
Indiana	State Department of Health
Iowa	State Department of Public Health
Kansas	Department of Health and Environment
Kentucky	Department of Human Services
Michigan	Center for Environmental Health Sciences Department of Health
Minnesota	Attorney General's Office
Mississippi	State Board of Health
Missouri	Department of Health
Nebraska	State Dept. of Health
North Dakota	State Laboratories Branch
Ohio	Department of Health
South Dakota	Department of Health
Tennessee	Department of Agriculture
Wisconsin	Department of Agriculture Trade & Consumer Division

State or Commonwealth	Department
<u>Western Region</u>	
Alaska	Department of Health and Social Services
Arizona	Board of Pharmacy
Arkansas	Department of Health Board of Pharmacy
California	Department of Health Food & Drug Section Bureau of Home Furnishing
Colorado	Department of Health
Idaho	Board of Pharmacy
Louisiana	Board of Pharmacy
Montana	Department of Health & Environmental Services Board of Pharmacy
New Mexico	Health & Environment Department
Oklahoma	State Department of Health
Oregon	Office of State Fire Marshal Board of Pharmacy
Texas	Department of Health Board of Pharmacy
Washington	Board of Pharmacy
Wyoming	Board of Pharmacy

LIST OF STATE DESIGNEES

State Designees are the Commission's primary liaison with state and local officials. State Designees are appointed, at the Commission's request, by the Governor of each state. This individual serves as a liaison for product safety efforts within the state.

MID-ATLANTIC SERVICE CENTER

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EASTERN REGION

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EASTERN REGION (Continued)

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EASTERN REGION (Continued)

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Alabama

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CENTRAL REGION

CENTRAL REGION (Continued)

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APPENDIX J: Organizational Structure and Functions

Organizational Structure and Functions

As provided in the Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972, the Chairman and Commissioners are the key policy makers of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. The staff carries out their decisions and policies.

The Consumer Product Safety Act provides for five Commissioners but three Commissioners currently head the agency. The Chairman and Commissioners are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Commission annually elects a Vice Chairman.

The Chairman is the principal executive officer of the Commission. The Vice Chairman acts in the absence of the Chairman.

The following offices report directly to the Chairman:

Office of Congressional Relations acts as the Commission's liaison with Congress. It provides information and assistance to congressional committees, responds to inquiries by legislators, and coordinates written and oral testimony by Commissioners and agency staff.

Office of Equal Opportunity and Minority Enterprise monitors compliance with all laws, regulations, rules, and internal policies relating to equal employment opportunity. It also ensures compliance with relevant provisions of the Small Business Act, and conducts the Upward Mobility Program.

Office of the Executive Director, under the broad directions of the Chairman and in accordance with Commission policy, acts as the chief operating manager of the agency, supporting the development of the agency's budget and operating plan before and after Commission approval, and managing the execution of those plans.

Office of the General Counsel is the legal arm of the Commission. Staffed by lawyers, it provides advice and counsel to the agency and staff on all legal matters, including contracting, personnel issues, legal review of all reports, memoranda, press releases, and publications. It advises the Commission on matters of standards development, rules, petitions, interpretations of prevailing regulations, and Federal court litigation concerning compliance matters. It also defends court challenges to rules and other Commission actions.

Office of the Inspector General is an independent office established under the provisions of the Inspector General Act, as amended. Reporting only to the Chairman, this office independently initiates, conducts, and supervises audits, operations reviews, inspections, and investigations of Commission programs, activities, and operations to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse. It makes recommendations to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the Commission's programs and operations. The office also receives and investigates complaints or information concerning possible violations of law or regulations, mismanagement, abuse of authority, and waste of funds.

Office of the Secretary prepares the agendas for official agency meetings, maintains official records of Commission actions, manages the docket of adjudicative proceedings, and responds to

requests for documents under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act. It issues the agency's official documents, including Federal Register notices, prepares and publishes the Public Calendar of Commission meetings, and supervises the operations of CPSC's public reading room and the Electronic Reading Room.

The following offices report to the Executive Director:

Office of the Budget is responsible for overseeing the development of the Commission's budget. The office, in consultation with other offices and directorates prepares, for the Commission's approval, the annual budget requests to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget and the operating plans for each fiscal year. It manages execution of the Commission's budget. The office recommends to the Office of the Executive Director actions to enhance effectiveness of the Commission's programs and activities.

Office of Information and Public Affairs disseminates information to consumers and the media. It prepares and publishes brochures, booklets, fact sheets, and safety alerts recommending the safe ways for consumers to purchase and use products in the home environment. Press releases are prepared and circulated to the media on Commission actions, product recalls, and seasonal events such as toy safety, fireworks, baby safety, grass cutting, residential pool use, and National Poison Prevention Week.

Office of Planning and Evaluation is responsible for overseeing the development of the Commission's strategic plan, annual performance plans and annual performance reports under the Government Performance and Results Act. The office also is responsible for short-term and long-term planning and evaluating of agency programs and accomplishments. Evaluation studies are conducted to determine how well the Commission fulfills its mission. The office also manages the Commission's information collection budget and obtains Office of Management and Budget clearance for information collections.

Office of Compliance directs the administrative enforcement of Commission rules and regulations. The office, staffed by lawyers and compliance specialists and working with field staff, initiates investigations on safety hazards of products already in the consumer marketplace or being offered for import. It enforces the requirement that firms identify and report product defects which could present possible substantial hazards, violations of consumer product safety rules, and violations of standards relied upon by the Commission. It negotiates and subsequently monitors corrective action plans designed to give public notice of hazards and recall defective or non-complying products. In addition, it provides advice and guidance to regulated industries on complying with Commission rules and regulations.

Office of Hazard Identification and Reduction manages the Commission's Hazard Identification and Analysis Program and its Hazard Assessment and Reduction Program. The office develops strategies for and implements the agency's operating plan for these two hazard programs. The office reports to the Executive Director, and has line authority over the Directorates for Epidemiology, Health Sciences, Economic Analysis, Engineering Sciences, and Laboratory Sciences. The office's responsibilities include the collecting and analyzing of data to identify hazards and hazard patterns, the carrying out of the Commission's regulatory and voluntary standards development projects, and

providing coordination of international activities related to consumer product safety. This office also provides technical and economic support for the Commission's compliance activities. The office assures that relevant technical, environmental and economic impacts of projects are comprehensively and objectively presented to the Commission for decision. The office also evaluates rulemaking petitions received by the Commission.

Office of Human Resources Management provides human resources management support to the Commission in the areas of recruitment and placement, position classification, training and executive development, employee and labor relations, employee benefits and retirement assistance, employee assistance programs, drug testing, leave administration, disciplinary and adverse actions, grievances and appeals and performance management.

Office of Information Services is responsible for policy and operations relating to agency collection, use, and dissemination of information. The Office provides information technology support for data collection, information retrieval, report generation, and statistical and mathematical operations of the agency. The Office maintains the agency's local area networks and develops and supports other network applications such as electronic mail. The Office manages the agency's toll-free Hotline, Internet and fax-on-demand services. The Office is responsible for the agency's injury information Clearinghouse, information resources management (including records management), and managing the agency's directive system.

Directorate for Field Operations is responsible for all Commission field operations. The Commission's 130 member field staff, located in 38 cities across the country, supports the full range of CPSC programs. The field staff conduct in-depth investigations of injuries and deaths, provide local support for the hospitals that report through the NEISS system, and collect reports of product-related incidents. Field investigators inspect manufacturers, importers, distributors, and retailers and collect product samples for testing or evaluation to determine violations of safety regulations and possible substantial product hazards. The field staff insure that appropriate action is taken to correct any violations. They also negotiate and monitor recalls of hazardous products and provide advice and guidance to industry. The field staff implement national safety education campaigns, respond to inquiries, and work with the press and local organizations to bring product safety information to the consumer. The field staff also work with state and local officials and private organizations to inform the public about the safe use of consumer products and to obtain compliance with CPSC laws and regulations.

Directorate for Administration is responsible for formulating and executing general administrative policies in the areas of financial management, procurement, property and space management, security equipment maintenance, printing, and warehousing, mail, duplication, labor services and physical security.