

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Overview



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U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

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

Mission



Keeping Consumer Safe



U.S. Estimated Annual Losses Associated with Consumer Products

43,000
Deaths

40 Million
Injuries

\$1 Trillion
Societal Costs

How CPSC Prevents Injuries and Deaths

Regulations

Voluntary
Standards

Identifies,
monitors,
analyzes trends

Conducts risk
assessments

Conducts research

Educates on
manufacturing
for safety

Educates on safe
use

Surveillance:
retail, Internet,
ports

Investigations,
Recalls,
Compliance

Product Hazard Prevention Strategies

CPSC staff
promotes consumer
product safety through
a multi-pronged
approach }

- Engaging in product safety system processes by supporting improvements to voluntary standards/codes
- Creating and enforcing technical regulations and bans
- Identifying and removing products with defects and hazards through surveillance activities and recalls
- Developing education programs for consumers, importers, U.S. and foreign manufacturers, and retailers

Technical Regulations

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

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

the current
voluntary
standard does not
adequately
reduce the risk

or

there is not
substantial
compliance.

CPSC Voluntary Standards Monitoring



CPSC staff does not vote

Responsibility to Comply with Voluntary Standards and Technical Regulations



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

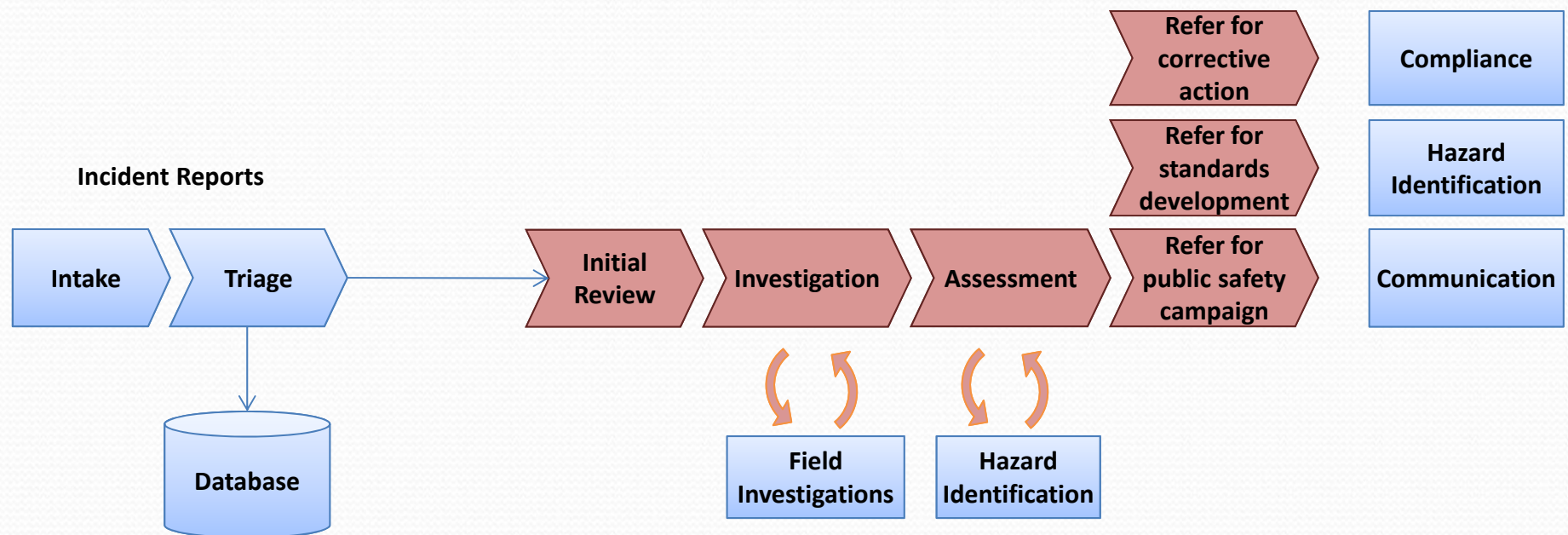
Data Collection

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

Data Collection

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

Data Uses



Market Surveillance Activities

Retail

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

Internet

- Check for conformity with regulations and for recalled products

Ports and Airports

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

Business Education

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

- www.cpsc.gov/lead
- www.cpsc.gov/leadinpaint
- www.cpsc.gov/phthalates
- www.cpsc.gov/durableinfantproducts
- www.cpsc.gov/toysafety
- www.cpsc.gov/gettingstarted
- www.cpsc.gov/gcc (for non-children's products).
- www.cpsc.gov//Global/Business-and-Manufacturing/Business-Education/RegulatedProductsHandbook.pdf



Thank you

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