Substantial Product Hazards Posed by Hand-held Hair Dryers Without Immersion Protection, and Children's Upper Outerwear with Certain Drawstrings: Staff Draft Proposed Rules

Section 15(j) of the Consumer Product Safety Act



April 28, 2010

These comments are those of the CPSC staff, have not been reviewed or approved by, and may not necessarily reflect the views of, the Commission.

CPSA 15(j)

- CPSIA added new subsection 15(j).
- Allows Commission to create a Substantial Product Hazard List.
- Establish list through rulemaking.
- Consumer product or class of consumer products with characteristics whose presence or absence is a substantial product hazard under CPSA § 15(a)(2).

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CPSA 15(j)

- Commission must determine:
 - Characteristics are readily observable;
 - Hazard has been addressed by voluntary standards;
 - Voluntary standards have been effective in reducing the risk of injury from the products; and
 - There is substantial compliance with the voluntary standards.

Effect of 15(j) List

- Not a consumer product safety standard.
- Subject to reporting requirements of section 15(b) of CPSA.
- Subject to corrective action under section 15(c) of CPSA.
- Shall be refused admission into U.S. under section 17(a) of CPSA.
- Does not trigger the requirement to test and certify under § 14(a) of the CPSA.
- Does not preempt state requirements.

"Substantial Compliance"

- Term is not defined in the CPSA or CPSIA.
- Term is used in another context in the CPSA.
- Under § 9 of the CPSA:
 - CPSC may not issue a consumer product safety rule where there is an applicable voluntary standard unless:
 - The voluntary standard is inadequate, or
 - It is unlikely there will be substantial compliance with it.

"Substantial Compliance"

See the findings regarding substantial compliance in the safety standard for bunk beds (appendices to 16 CFR parts 1213 and 1513).

- Compliance must adequately reduce the risk.
- Measured by the number of complying products, not the number of complying manufacturers.
- Not a single percentage that applies in all cases.
- Percentage is viewed in the context of the hazard.
- Other factors.

"Substantial Compliance"

Other factors referred to for bunk beds:

- Severity of the potential injury.
- Likelihood of the injury.
- Is a vulnerable population at risk?
- Is the risk during the intended use of the product?
- How many people will be exposed to the hazard?

Hand-Held Hair Dryers:

Components of a hand-held hair dryer

- Bulbous body
- Pistol-grip handle
- Control switches
- Cord-connected
- Immersion Protection





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Immersion Protection is Readily Observable:

Appliance Leakage Circuit Interrupter (ALCI) Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) Immersion Detection Circuit Interrupter (IDCI)



Immersion Protection is Addressed by the Voluntary Standards:

Underwriters Laboratories

UL 859, Household Personal Electric Grooming Appliances Section 5, Hair Dryer Immersion Protection

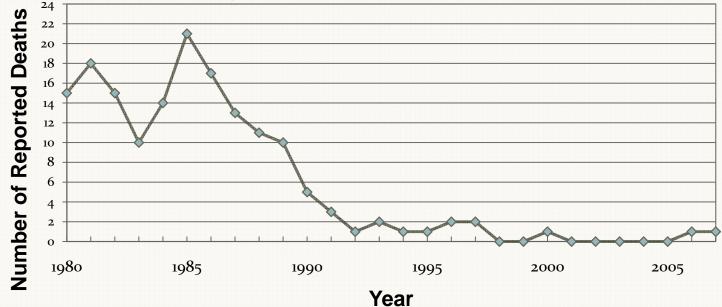
UL 1727, Commercial Personal Electric Grooming Appliances

Section 6, Hair Dryer Immersion Protection

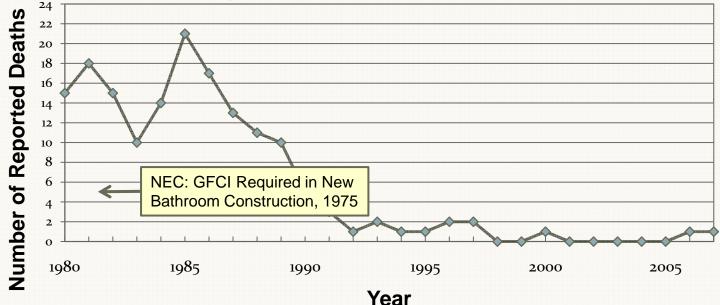




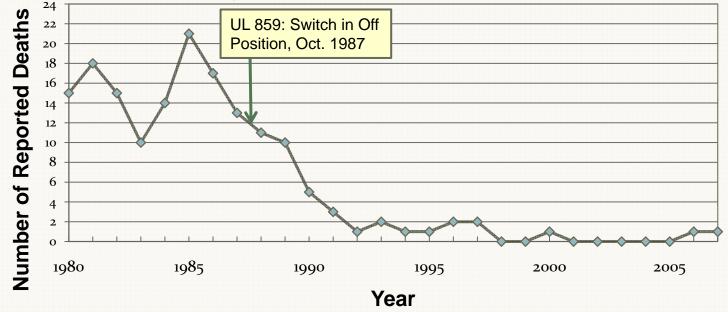
Reported Deaths by Year Associated with Hair Dryer Immersion, 1980-2007*



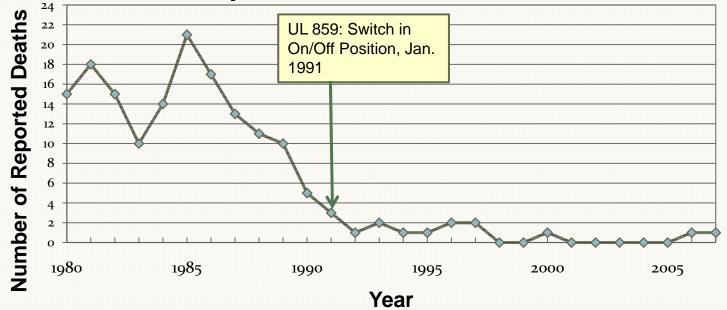
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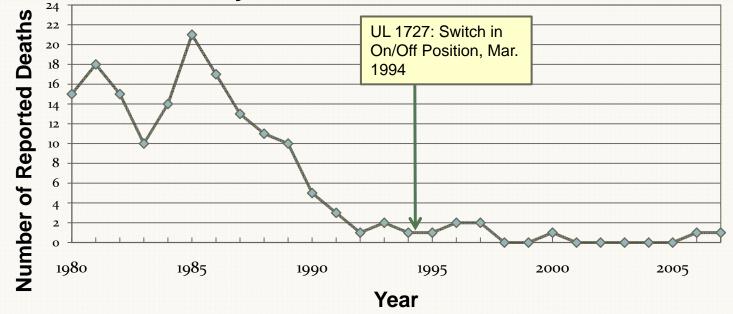
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There is Substantial Compliance with Immersion Protection:

Firms Listing Hand-Held Hair Dryers to the Voluntary Standards

Standard	UL–Listed	ETL-Listed	Total
UL 859 (Household)	16	42	58
UL 1727 (Commercial)	9	4	13

2007 Shipments: 24.3 Million Units 3 Largest Firms: 92%

Immersion Protection on Hand-Held Hair Dryers:

 \checkmark Is readily observable.

 \checkmark Is addressed by the voluntary standards.

 \checkmark Is effective in reducing the risk of injury.

✓ Has substantial compliance in the marketplace.



Staff Recommendation

•Publish Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

•Set an effective date of thirty days after publication of the final rule.

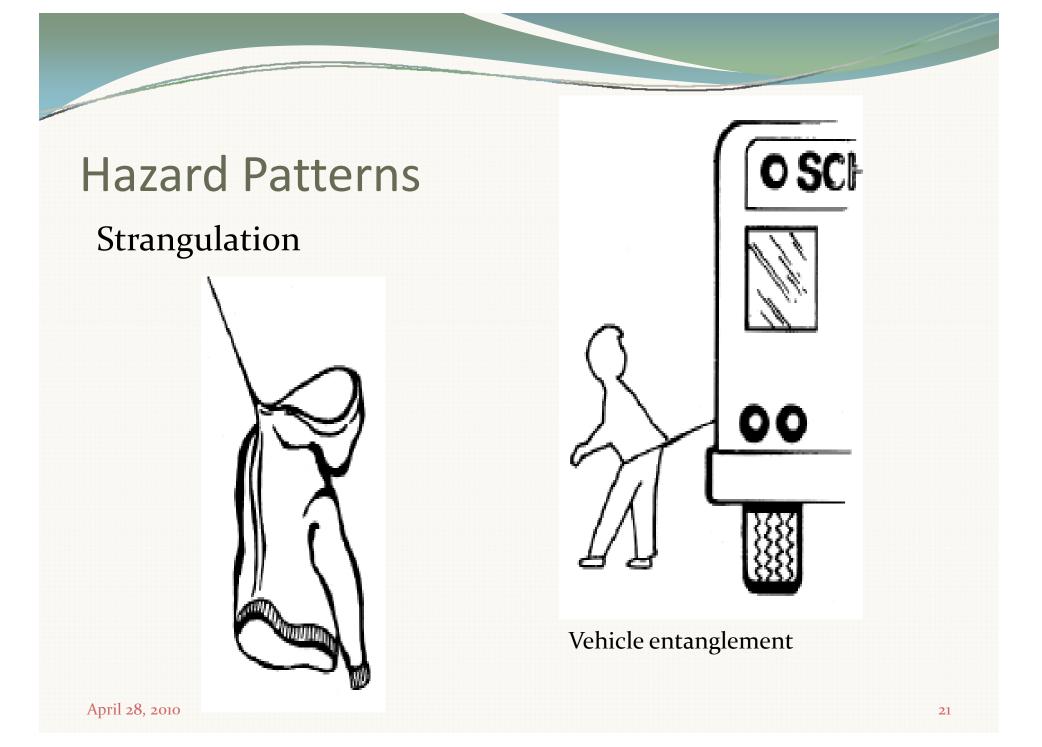
Children's Upper Outerwear With Drawstrings Overview

- Legal considerations
- Statutory findings



CPSA 15(j)

- Commission must determine:
 - Characteristics of the hazard are readily observable,
 - Hazard has been addressed by voluntary standards,
 - Voluntary standards have been effective in reducing the risk of injury from the products, and
 - There is substantial compliance with the voluntary standards.



Readily Observable Characteristics

- No drawstrings in the hood and neck area of children's upper outerwear sizes 2T to 12.
- Drawstrings at the waist and bottom of children's upper outerwear sizes 2T to 16 shall:
 - Not exceed 3 in. (75 mm) in length outside the drawstring channel when the garment is expanded to its fullest width,
 - Have no toggles, knots, or other attachments at the free ends, and
 - Be bartacked, if the drawstring is one continuous string.

Voluntary Standard Effectiveness

- For Neck or Hood Drawstrings:
 - About 75% reduction in fatalities
 - About 91% reduction in nonfatal incidents
- For Waist or Bottom Drawstrings:
 - About 100% reduction in fatalities
 - About 18% reduction in nonfatal incidents

Compliance with the Standard

- From 2006-2009:
 - About 2 million units recalled by CPSC
 - Sales may have exceeded 200 million units
- Compliance estimated in high 90% range

Size and Marketing Issues

- High variability in fashion sizing systems
- Letter sizing (Small, Medium, Large)
 - Large = size 12
 - Extra-large (XL) = size 16
- Size range (12-14 or M-L)
- No sizing



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