

to an article of wearing apparel or fabric”, “product, fabric, or related material” for “article of wearing apparel or fabric” in two places, and “such product, fabric, or related material so that it conforms with applicable flammability standards issued or amended under the provisions of section 1193 of this title” for “to render such article or fabric not so highly flammable, under the provisions of section 1193 of this title, as to be dangerous when worn by individuals”.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of Commerce, and Federal Trade Commission under this chapter transferred to Consumer Product Safety Commission, along with functions of Federal Trade Commission under Federal Trade Commission Act, to extent such functions relate to administration and enforcement of this chapter, see section 2079 of this title.

§ 1201. Study and investigation; research, development and training

(a) The Consumer Product Safety Commission shall conduct a continuing study and investigation of the deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from accidental burning of products, fabrics, or related materials.

(b) In cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies, the Consumer Product Safety Commission is authorized to—

- (1) conduct research into the flammability of products, fabrics, and materials;
- (2) conduct feasibility studies on reduction of flammability of products, fabrics, and materials;
- (3) develop flammability test methods and testing devices; and
- (4) offer appropriate training in the use of flammability test methods and testing devices.

(June 30, 1953, ch. 164, §14, as added Pub. L. 90-189, §10, Dec. 14, 1967, 81 Stat. 573; amended Pub. L. 92-573, §30(b), Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1231; Pub. L. 96-470, title I, §114, Oct. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 2240; Pub. L. 97-35, title XII, §1211(e), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 721.)

CODIFICATION

In subsec. (a), the words “in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce” which followed “Consumer Product Safety Commission” have been omitted from the Code in view of the transfer of functions of the Secretary of Commerce under this chapter to the Consumer Product Safety Commission pursuant to section 30(b) of Pub. L. 92-573 which is classified to section 2079(b) of this title. This transfer would result in this phrase being redundant in that it would provide for the Consumer Product Safety Commission to cooperate with itself.

AMENDMENTS

1981—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 97-35 struck out provisions relating to the submission of an annual report by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President and to the Congress containing the results of a study and investigation.

1980—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 96-470 struck out provision requiring the Secretary to report the results of activities under this subsection to Congress.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1981 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 97-35 effective Aug. 13, 1981, see section 1215 of Pub. L. 97-35, set out as a note under section 2052 of this title.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

“Consumer Product Safety Commission” substituted for “Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare” in subsec. (a) and for “Secretary of Commerce” in subsec. (b) pursuant to section 30(b) of Pub. L. 92-573, which is classified to section 2079(b) of this title and which transferred functions of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of Commerce, and Federal Trade Commission under this chapter to Consumer Product Safety Commission.

TOXICOLOGIC RISKS OF FLAME-RETARDANT CHEMICALS IN RESIDENTIAL UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

Pub. L. 105-276, title IV, §423, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2510, provided that:

“(a) Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 21, 1998], the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall make all necessary arrangements for the Committee on Toxicology of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an independent 12-month study of the potential toxicologic risks of all flame-retardant chemicals identified by the NAS and the Commission as likely candidates for use in residential upholstered furniture for the purpose of meeting regulations proposed by the Commission for flame resistance of residential upholstered furniture.

“(b) Upon completion of its report, the Academy shall send the report to the Commission, which shall provide it to the Congress.

“(c) The Commission, before promulgating any notice of proposed rulemaking or final rulemaking setting flammability standards for residential upholstered furniture, shall consider fully the findings and conclusions of the Academy.”

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1193 of this title.

§ 1202. Exemptions

(a) Exports; risk of injury to residents of United States

This chapter shall not apply to any fabric, related material, or product which is to be exported from the United States, if such fabric, related material, or product, and any container in which it is enclosed, bears a stamp or label stating that such fabric, related material, or product is intended for export and such fabric, related material, or product is in fact exported from the United States; unless the Consumer Product Safety Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Commission”) determines that exportation of such fabric, related material, or product presents an unreasonable risk of injury to persons residing within the United States; except that this chapter shall apply to any fabric, related material, or product manufactured for sale, offered for sale, or intended for shipment to any installation of the United States located outside of the United States.

(b) Imports intended for export; risk of injury to residents of United States

This chapter shall not apply to any fabric, related material, or product which is imported into the United States for dyeing, finishing, other processing, or storage in bond, and export from the United States, if such fabric, related material, or product, and any container in which it is enclosed, bears a stamp or label stating that such fabric, related material, or product is intended for export, and such fabric, related material, or product is in fact exported from the United States, unless the Commission deter-

mines that exportation of such fabric, related material, or product presents an unreasonable risk of injury to persons residing within the United States; except that this chapter shall apply to any such imported fabric, related material, or product manufactured for sale, offered for sale, or intended for shipment to any installation of the United States located outside of the United States.

(c) Statement of exportation: filing period, information; notification of foreign country; petition for minimum filing period; good cause

Not less than thirty days before any person exports to a foreign country any fabric, related material, or product that fails to conform to an applicable flammability standard or regulation in effect under this chapter, such person shall file a statement with the Commission notifying the Commission of such exportation, and the Commission, upon receipt of such statement, shall promptly notify the government of such country of such exportation and of the basis for such flammability standard or regulation. Any statement filed with the Commission under the preceding sentence shall specify the anticipated date of shipment of such fabric, related material, or product, the country and port of destination of such fabric, related material, or product, and the quantity of such fabric, related material, or product that will be exported, and shall contain such other information as the Commission may by regulation require. Upon petition filed with the Commission by any person required to file a statement under this subsection respecting an exportation, the Commission may, for good cause shown, exempt such person from the requirement of this subsection that such a statement be filed no less than thirty days before the date of the exportation, except that in no case shall the Commission permit such a statement to be filed later than the tenth day before such date.

(June 30, 1953, ch. 164, §15, as added Pub. L. 90-189, §10, Dec. 14, 1967, 81 Stat. 574; amended Pub. L. 95-631, §8(a), Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3746.)

AMENDMENTS

1978—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 95-631, §8(a)(1), made chapter applicable to exports when the Commission determines that exportation presents an unreasonable risk of injury to persons residing within the United States.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 95-631, §8(a)(2), made chapter applicable to imports intended for export when the Commission determines that exportation presents an unreasonable risk of injury to persons residing within the United States.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 95-631, §8(a)(3), added subsec. (c).

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1196 of this title.

§ 1203. Preemption of Federal standards

(a) Standards or regulations designed to protect against same risk as State standards or regulations; identical State standards

Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, whenever a flammability standard or other regulation for a fabric, related material, or product is in effect under this chapter, no State or political subdivision of a State may

establish or continue in effect a flammability standard or other regulation for such fabric, related material, or product if the standard or other regulation is designed to protect against the same risk of occurrence of fire with respect to which the standard or other regulation under this chapter is in effect unless the State or political subdivision standard or other regulation is identical to the Federal standard or other regulation.

(b) State standards or regulations which afford a higher degree of protection

The Federal Government and the government of any State or political subdivision of a State may establish and continue in effect a flammability standard or other regulation applicable to a fabric, related material, or product for its own use which standard or other regulation is designed to protect against a risk of occurrence of fire with respect to which a flammability standard or other regulation is in effect under this chapter and which is not identical to such standard or other regulation if the Federal, State, or political subdivision standard or other regulation provides a higher degree of protection from such risk of occurrence of fire than the standard or other regulation in effect under this chapter.

(c) Exemption for State standards or regulations; requirements; determination of burden on interstate commerce; notice and hearing

(1) Upon application of a State or political subdivision of a State, the Commission may, by regulation promulgated in accordance with paragraph (2), exempt from subsection (a) of this section, under such conditions as may be prescribed in such regulation, any flammability standard or other regulation of such State or political subdivision applicable to a fabric, related material, or product subject to a standard or other regulation in effect under this chapter, if—

(A) compliance with the State or political subdivision requirement would not cause the fabric, related material, or product to be in violation of the standard or other regulation in effect under this chapter, and

(B) the State or political subdivision standard or other regulation (i) provides a significantly higher degree of protection from the risk of occurrence of fire with respect to which the Federal standard or other regulation is in effect, and (ii) does not unduly burden interstate commerce.

In determining the burden, if any, of a State or political subdivision flammability standard or other regulation on interstate commerce the Commission shall consider and make appropriate (as determined by the Commission in its discretion) findings on the technological and economic feasibility of complying with such flammability standard or other regulation, the cost of complying with such flammability standard or other regulation, the geographic distribution of the fabric, related material, or product to which the flammability standard or other regulation would apply, the probability of other States or political subdivisions applying for an exemption under this subsection for a similar