

## **U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Fiscal Year 2024 Agency Report**

**1. Please provide a summary of your agency's activities undertaken to carry out the provisions of OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities" and the National Technology Transfer and Advance Act (NTTAA). The summary should contain a link to the agency's standards-specific website(s) where information about your agency's standards and conformity assessment related activities are available.**

From October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) staff provided technical support or was otherwise engaged in the development of voluntary safety standards for 88 different products, product areas, or hazards. Voluntary standards activities are handled by various standards developing organizations (SDOs) that are accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The majority of the standards where staff was involved are developed by either ASTM International (ASTM) or Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL). The standards provide safety provisions addressing potential hazards associated with consumer products found in homes, schools, and recreation areas. Twice a year, the CPSC staff issues a Voluntary Standards Tracking and Access Report (VSTAR). This report reports, among other information, the product, product area, or hazard category associated with voluntary standards work, the name of the CPSC employee leading each activity, the name(s) and designation(s) of the standards associated with the activity, the purpose of staff's involvement, any associated mandatory standard or regulation, staff action during the reporting period, and staff's next expected actions associated with the voluntary standard. The VSTAR is issued bi-annually in the form of: (1) a Mid-Year Report, covering the period from October 1 through March 31, and (2) an Annual Report of the CPSC fiscal year, which covers the period from October 1 to September 30. More about this report and other voluntary standards activity at the CPSC can be found at: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Voluntary-Standards>.

2. Please record any government-unique standards (GUS) your agency began using in lieu of voluntary consensus standards (VCS) during FY 2023. Please note, GUS which are still in effect from previous years should continue to be listed, and you do not need to report your agency's use of a GUS where no similar VCS exists.

Start by reviewing Table 1: Current Government Unique Standards FY2023.

To add a new GUS, please include:

1. The name of the GUS;
2. The name(s) and version(s) of the VCS(s) that might have been used, but after review, found to be inappropriate;
3. A brief rationale on why the VCS(s) was not chosen.

Current total GUS = 0

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**Table 1: Current Government Unique Standards FY2024**

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(1) **Government Unique Standard** 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13), Metal-Cored Candlewicks Containing Lead and Candles With Such Wicks [Incorporated: 2003]

**Voluntary Standard** Voices of Safety International (VOSI) standard on lead in candle wicks

**Rationale** The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission found that the VOSI standard is technically unsound, and thus would not result in the elimination or adequate reduction of the risk, and that substantial compliance with it is unlikely. See 68 Fed. Reg. 19145-6, paragraph H2, Voluntary Standards for further information on this finding.

(2) **Government Unique Standard** CPSC 16 CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513 for Bunk Beds [Incorporated: 2000]

**Voluntary Standard** ASTM F1427-96 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Bunk Beds

**Rationale** The CPSC rules go beyond the provisions of the ASTM voluntary standard to provide increased protection to children from the risk of death and serious injury from entrapment.

**NEW for 2024**

(3) **Government Unique Standard** 16 CFR § 1263.4 Requirements for labeling of button cell or coin battery packaging

**Voluntary Standards Assessed -**

- ANSI C18.1M Part 2-2019 American National Standard for Portable Primary Cells and Batteries with Aqueous Electrolyte - Safety Standard
- ANSI C18.3M Part 2-2021 American National Standard for Portable Lithium Primary Cells and Batteries - Safety Standard
- UL 1642 Standard for Lithium Batteries
- UL4200A - 2020 Standard for Safety for Products Incorporating Button or Coin Cell Batteries of Lithium Technologies
- UL 62368-1 Audio/video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment -Part 1

- IEC 60086-4 (2019) 5th Edition - International Standard for Safety of Lithium Batteries -Primary Batteries
- IEC 60086-5 2021 Primary batteries – Part 5: Safety of batteries with Aqueous electrolyte
- IEC 62115 International Standard for Electric Toys
- ASTM F2999-19 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Adult Jewelry
- ASTM F2923-20 Standard Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children’s Jewelry
- ASTM F963-17 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety
- Australian F2022C00445 Mechanical requirements for products that contain button/coin batteries
- Australian F2020L01657 Warning requirements on products that contain button/coin batteries
- Australian F2020L01659 Warning requirements for button/coin batteries and packaging

**Rationale** For consumer products subject to part 1263, the final rule incorporates by reference UL 4200A, which includes performance and labeling requirements. However, UL 4200A does not contain requirements for labeling of button cell or coin battery packaging. Section 3(a) of Reese’s Law requires that packages of button cell or coin batteries comply with the special packaging requirements in 16 CFR 1700.15, unless they meet an exemption from special packaging requirements by meeting ANSI Safety Standard for Portable Lithium Primary Cells and Batteries (ANSI C18.3M). The exemption only applies to the special packaging requirement and not to the labeling requirement. Accordingly, CPSC staff evaluated voluntary and international standards for button cell or coin batteries, including products and package labeling (listed below) to determine which, if any, existing standards met the labeling requirements in Reese’s Law. Based on staff’s assessment, the resulting final rule is not based on a single voluntary or international standard and is instead a variation on the standards, none of which we incorporated into the final rule.

None of the assessed existing voluntary or international standards, standing alone, met the statutory battery package labeling requirements in Reese’s Law, 15 U.S.C. 2056e. The regulation draws from existing voluntary and international standards, but is not primarily based on any one standard, and is specifically tailored to meet the labeling requirements in 15 U.S.C. 2056e.