



GCR 12-958

A Guide to United States Footwear Compliance Requirements



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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE | 1 |
| SCOPE | 1 |
| OVERVIEW OF U.S. FEDERAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK | 1 |
| FEDERAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS (MANDATORY) | 1 |
| Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) | 2 |
| Consumer Products Safety Act | 2 |
| Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) | 2 |
| Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA) | 3 |
| Flammability of Clothing | 3 |
| Customs and Border Protection (CBP) | 4 |
| Marking Of Imported Articles And Containers | 4 |
| Federal Trade Commission (FTC) | 4 |
| Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC Act) | 4 |
| Leather and Imitation Leather Guide | 4 |
| Fur Products Labeling Act | 4 |
| The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 | 5 |
| Tariff Act of 1930, Prohibition on Importation of Dog and Cat Fur Products | 6 |
| Environmental Claims | 6 |
| Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) | 6 |
| Occupational Safety and Health Act Of 1970 (OSH Act) | 6 |
| Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | 7 |
| Antimicrobial Materials: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) | 7 |
| Toxic Substance Control Act (TCSA) | 8 |
| United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) | 9 |
| Organic Fibers: Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (OFPA) | 9 |
| OVERVIEW OF U.S. STATE REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS | 9 |
| STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS (MANDATORY) | 9 |
| Packaging and Labeling | 10 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Toxics in Packaging Legislation | 10 |
| State of California | 10 |
| Lead and Other Toxic Substances | 10 |
| State of Illinois | 11 |
| Lead | 11 |
| Other States | 11 |
| <i>OVERVIEW OF THE U.S. VOLUNTARY STANDARDS FRAMEWORK</i> | 12 |
| <i>STANDARDS DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONS (SDOs)</i> | 12 |
| ASTM International | 12 |
| <i>TESTING AND CERTIFICATION BODIES</i> | 13 |
| Testing | 13 |
| Certification | 13 |
| <i>RELEVANT U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES</i> | 13 |
| <i>U.S. FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA</i> | 14 |
| Trade Associations | 14 |
| Footwear Market Data | 14 |

A Guide to United States Footwear Compliance Requirements

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

- Regulations are mandatory
- Standards are voluntary (unless “Incorporated by Reference” in a regulation)
- Guidelines may be voluntary (but are often *de facto* industry standards)
- “Red” text highlights mandatory requirements
- “Blue” text indicates a hyperlink to a website, page or document on the web

SCOPE

This guide addresses general purpose footwear (made of leather, fur, and man-made materials) and protective footwear (for use in the workplace).

OVERVIEW OF U.S. FEDERAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Once a law has been enacted by Congress, the appropriate federal agency (e.g., the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration, *et al.*) may create the regulations to implement the law. Before such regulations can be adopted, the appropriate federal agency ordinarily will issue a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to solicit public comments on the proposed rules. To provide opportunity for public comment, the appropriate federal agency must issue draft regulations or “Proposed Rules” that are published in the [Federal Register](#) and as a World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) notification. The agency reviews the comments and can then issue a “Final Rule” that also is published in the *Federal Register*, and later, published annually in the [Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\)](#). Together, the enabling acts/laws [published in the [United States Code \(USC\)](#) once passed] and the final regulations (published in the *Code of Federal Regulations*) provide a framework for the implementation and enforcement of most federal laws in the United States.

FEDERAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS (MANDATORY)

Several U.S. federal agencies are responsible for regulations pertaining to footwear.

| Agency | Scope |
|--|--|
| Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) | Children’s footwear; hazardous substances |
| Customs and Border Protection (CBP) | Country of origin for most imported products |
| Federal Trade Commission (FTC) | Labeling |
| Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) | Protective footwear |
| United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) | Organic fibers |

Note: Textile fiber identification and labeling are not required for footwear, unlike for apparel.

[Consumer Product Safety Commission \(CPSC\)](#)

Consumer Products Safety Act

[Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 47, Sections 2059-2089](#)

The Consumer Product Safety Act, entered into law on October 27, 1972, was enacted to establish the Consumer Product Safety Commission and define its authority with the purpose of protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products; assisting consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products, developing uniform safety standards for consumer products; and to promote research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA)

[Public Law 110–314, August 14, 2008](#)

On August 12, 2011, President Obama signed into law amendments to the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) designed to address longstanding complaints about some aspects of the CPSIA.

[Public Law 112–28, August 14, 2011](#), An Act to provide the Consumer Product Safety Commission with greater authority and discretion in enforcing the consumer product safety laws, and for other purposes

Children’s Footwear Only

The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (“CPSIA”) enacted in 2008 regulates specific substances in children’s products including children’s footwear. The CPSIA sets limits for lead content and phthalates in children’s products. A children’s product is defined as a consumer product designed or intended primarily for children age 12 years or younger.

With respect to children’s footwear, Section 101(a) of the CPSIA **restricts children’s products, including children’s footwear, and components of children’s footwear, to a lead content limit of 100 parts per million (ppm.)** In addition, the use of paint or surface coating on children’s shoes **must not exceed 90 ppm.**

Certificates and Mandatory Third-Party Testing

Section 102 of the CPSIA **requires every manufacturer or importer of all consumer products that are subject to a consumer product safety rule enforced by the CPSC to issue a certificate** stating that the product complies with the applicable standard, regulation, or ban. The certificate must accompany the product and be furnished to the retailer or distributor. Section 102 also **requires the manufacturers or importers of children's products (age 12 years or younger) to certify that the products comply with all relevant product safety standards by issuing a children's product certificate** supported by tests performed by a CPSC-accepted third-party testing laboratory that has been accredited. CPSC also has regulations pertaining to certificates; they can be found at [16 CFR 1110](#).

For more detailed information, see CPSC's:
[FAQs - Certification and Third-Party Testing](#)

Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA)

[Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 30, Sections 1261-1278](#)
[16 CFR 1500, Federal Hazardous Substances Act \(FHSA\) Regulations](#)

FHSA regulations set forth requirements for hazardous household substances in products. The FHSA **requires** household substances that meet the definition of hazardous (as defined in the Act) **to bear cautionary labeling to warn the consumer of the hazard(s) associated with the use of the product, that would enable the consumer to safely use and store the product, first aid instructions where applicable, and the statement "keep out of the reach of children."** Whether a product must be labeled depends on its formulation and the likelihood that consumers will be exposed to any hazards it presents in customary use which includes ingestion by children. The FHSA defines as a banned hazardous substance those products that are intended for use by children that present an electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazard, with some exceptions. The Act also allows the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban certain products that are so dangerous or the nature of the hazard is such that the labeling the act requires is not adequate to protect consumers.

For more detailed information, see CPSC's: [Regulatory Summary for Requirements under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act: Labeling and Banning Requirements for Chemicals and Other Hazardous Substances](#)

Flammability of Clothing

[16 CFR 1610 – Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles](#) provides methods of testing the flammability of clothing and textiles intended to be used for clothing by classifying fabrics into 3 classes of flammability based on their speed of burning. This minimum standard specifies that **textiles used in apparel must meet class 1 or 2 flammability requirements**. Class 3 textiles, the most dangerously flammable fabrics, are unsuitable for use in clothing because of their rapid and intense burning. Footwear is exempt from the requirements of 16 CFR 1610, provided that it does not consist of hosiery in whole or part and is not affixed to or does not form an integral part of another garment.

For more detailed information, see CPSC's:

[Regulatory Summary for Flammable Fabrics Act](#)

[Laboratory Test Manual for 16 CFR Part 1610: Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles](#)

Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

Marking Of Imported Articles and Containers

Title 19, United States Code, Chapter 4, Section 1304

All products imported into the U.S. **must conform** to [19 CFR 134, Country of Origin Marking](#) regulations. These regulations require that every article of foreign origin (or its container) imported into the U.S. be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of the article (or its container) will permit, in such a manner as to indicate to an ultimate purchaser in the U.S., the English name of the country of origin of the article at the time of importation.

For more detailed information, see the www.aftermarket.org white paper:

[U.S. Customs Marking Required](#)

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC Act)

15 United States Code, Chapter 2, Subchapter I, Sections 41-58

The FTC Act broadly prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. The commission will find deception if, either by the inclusion or exclusion of information, it is likely to:

- Mislead consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances, or
- Affect the consumer's choice or conduct, thereby leading to injury.

The FTC Act allowed the FTC to enact several Acts and Regulations intended to prohibit unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

Leather and Imitation Leather Guide

16 CFR 24, Guides for Select Leather and Imitation Products

These guides apply to the manufacture, sale, distribution, marketing, or advertising of all kinds or types of leather or simulated-leather, including footwear.

Fur Products Labeling Act

Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 2, Subchapter IV, Section 69

16 CFR 301, Rules and Regulations under the Fur Products Labeling Act (FPLA)

Any product that is manufactured, imported, or sold that contains fur **must comply with the labeling requirements under the Fur Products Labeling Act (FPLA)**. Fur products – made either entirely or partly with fur — must have a label disclosing (in the following order):

- whether the fur is natural or pointed, bleached, or dyed
- if the product contains fur that has been sheared, plucked, or let-out (optional)

- the adjective form of the name of the country from which the animal originated (optional)
- the name of the animal
- if the fur product is composed of pieces
- the country of origin
- any other information that is required or permitted
- the name or Registered Number (RN) of the manufacturer or dealer may precede or follow the above

The above required information also must appear on invoices and in advertising for the fur products.

Domestic fur products may be labeled to show origin, but the law does not require it. Domestic furs also may be labeled to show the particular state or part of the country in which they originated.

In December 2010, Congress passed [Public Law 111–313, Truth in Fur Labeling Act](#). As of March 18, 2011, the Commission’s exemption to the Fur Products Labeling Act for fur products with a component value of \$150 or less was no longer in effect.

Shoes and footwear are exempt from the other FTC labeling requirements for wool and textile identification. Slippers must comply with the Wool Products Labeling Act.

For more detailed information, see FTC’s: [In-FUR-mation Alert: How to Comply with the Fur Products Labeling Act](#) and [Clothing and Textiles – Legal Resources](#)

The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939

[Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 2, Subchapter III, Section 68](#)

[16 CFR 300 Rules and Regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939](#)

Slippers Only

The importation, manufacture, sale, offer for sale, transportation for sale, distribution, or advertising of any wool product which is misbranded or falsely or deceptively advertised is unlawful and is considered an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act. **The Wool Products**

Labeling Act requires marketers to attach a label to each wool product disclosing:

- the percentages by weight of the wool, recycled wool, and other fibers accounting for 5% or more of the product, and the aggregate of all other fibers;
- the maximum percentage of the total weight of the wool product of any non-fibrous matter;
- the name under which the manufacturer or other responsible company does business or, in lieu thereof, the registered identification number (“RN number”) of such company; and
- the name of the country where the wool product was processed or manufactured.

The Wool Act also contains advertising and record-keeping provisions.

For more detailed information, see FTC's:

[The Cachet of Cashmere: Complying with the Wool Products Labeling Act](#)

Tariff Act of 1930, Prohibition on Importation of Dog and Cat Fur Products

[Title 19, United States Code, Chapter 4, Section 1308](#)

19 USC 1308 prohibits the import, export, distribution, transportation, manufacture, or sale in the U.S. of products containing dog or cat fur. As of November 9, 2000, the Dog and Cat Protection Act of 2000 calls for the seizure and forfeiture of each item containing dog or cat fur. The Act amended the Fur Products labeling Act to exclude dog and cat fur products from those items the Commission is authorized to exempt from the labeling and other requirements of the Fur Act and implementing regulations.

Environmental Claims

[16 CFR 260, Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims](#)

These guides apply to environmental claims included in labeling, advertising, promotional materials and all other forms of marketing, whether asserted directly or by implication, through words, symbols, emblems, logos, depictions, product brand names, or through any other means, including marketing through digital or electronic means, such as the Internet or electronic mail. The guides apply to any claim about the environmental attributes of a product, package, or service in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or marketing of such product, package or service for personal, family or household use, or for commercial, institutional, or industrial use.

[Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OSHA\)](#)

[Occupational Safety and Health Act Of 1970 \(OSH Act\)](#)

[United States Code Title 29, Chapter 15](#)

The OSH Act was established to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for every working man and woman in the nation and to preserve human resources. Among many other provisions, the act provides for the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards.

Protective Footwear Only

OSHA requires the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce employee exposure to hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or effective in reducing these exposures to acceptable levels. Employers are required to determine if PPE should be used to protect their workers.

PPE is addressed in specific standards for general industry, shipyard employment, marine terminals, and longshoremen. The standards for “general industry” in [29 CFR 1910](#) applicable to protective footwear are:

- [1910.132, General requirements](#)
- [1910.136, Occupational foot protection](#)
- [Appendix A, References for further information](#) (non-mandatory)
- [Appendix B, Non-mandatory compliance guidelines for hazard assessment and personal protective equipment selection](#)

OSHA **requires** that protective footwear **must comply** with one or more of the following standards:

ASTM F-2412-2005 *Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection*, which is incorporated by reference in [29 CFR 1910.6](#)

ASTM F-2413-2005 *Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear*, which is incorporated by reference in [29 CFR 1910.136\(b\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#)

ANSI Z41-1999 *American National Standard for Personal Protection -- Protective Footwear*, which is incorporated by reference in [29 CFR 1910.6](#) or [29 CFR 1910.136\(b\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) [Note: Was withdrawn in 2005.]

ANSI Z41-1991 *American National Standard for Personal Protection -- Protective Footwear*, which is incorporated by reference in [29 CFR 1910.6](#) [Note: Withdrawn in 2005.]

Note: ASTM standards **F2412-2005** *Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection* and **F2413-2005** *Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Foot Protection* replaced ANSI Z41 which was withdrawn in 2005. As of October 2011, work is ongoing to revise ASTM F2413-11 and ASTM F22412-11; contact [ASTM International](#) directly regarding the status of this work.

For more detailed information, see OSHA's:
[Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\) Industry Guidance](#)

[Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#)

Many laws and regulations govern import and export requirements of materials which may pose a risk to human health and the environment. EPA works with the states, other federal agencies, and foreign governments to ensure compliance with laws governing the import and export of many of these materials.

Antimicrobial Materials: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
[Title 7, United States Code, Chapter 6, Sections 121-134](#)

This Act provides for federal regulation of the distribution, sale, and use of pesticides to protect human health and the environment. Products that kill or repel bacteria or germs are considered pesticides, and must be registered with the EPA prior to distribution or sale. The EPA will not register a pesticide until it has been tested to show that it will not pose an unreasonable risk when used according to the directions. This includes pesticides used on textiles to provide antimicrobial or other pesticidal characteristics.

FIFRA does not allow companies to make public health pesticidal claims for any product distributed or sold unless the product has been approved and registered by EPA or is covered by an exemption from registration. The EPA will take action against companies that make such claims.

For more detailed information see EPA's:

[Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act \(FIFRA\)](#)

[Consumer Products Treated with Pesticides](#)

[Notice to Manufacturers, Formulators, Producers and Registrants of Pesticide Products Regulating Pesticides](#)

[Pesticide Product Labels](#)

Toxic Substance Control Act (TCSA)

The [Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976](#) provides EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. Certain substances are generally excluded from TSCA, including, among others, food, drugs, cosmetics and pesticides.

EPA is proposing to designate as a significant new use any use of Hexabromocyclododecane and 1,2,5,6,9,10-Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), which are used as flame retardants, in consumer textiles; Benzidine dyes, which are used to dye textiles; Polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDE), which are used as a flame retardant. The proposed rule would add a section to 40 CFR 721 to require persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process these chemicals for an activity preliminarily designated as a significant new use by this action to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would provide EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if appropriate, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs.

For more detailed information see EPA's:

[PBDE Significant New Use Rules](#)

[Hexabromocyclododecane \(HBCD\)](#)

[Benzidine dyes](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#)

Organic Fibers: Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (OFPA)

[Title 7, United States Code, Chapter 94, Organic Certification, Sections 6501-6523](#)

The USDA regulates the term organic as it applies to agricultural products through the National Organic Program (NOP) Regulation, [7 CFR Part 205](#). Raw natural fibers, such as cotton, wool, and flax are agricultural products and are covered under the NOP crop and livestock production standards. Any textile product produced in full compliance with the NOP regulations may be labeled as NOP certified organic and display the USDA organic seal. Products produced in accordance with the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) may be sold as organic in the U.S. but may not refer to NOP certification or display the USDA organic seal.

For more detailed information, see USDA's:
[Policy Memorandum](#)

OVERVIEW OF U.S. STATE REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

A growing number of areas are covered by both state and federal statutes, including consumer protection, employment, and food and drug regulation. (State laws give way to stricter federal laws that address the same issue.) When the state's Governor signs the bill, it becomes a state law. Once a law has been enacted by a state, it is the responsibility of the appropriate state agency to create the regulations necessary to implement the law.

STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS (MANDATORY)

In the U.S., some state laws and regulations are enacted which are more stringent than the federal laws. These laws include regulations for products, labeling, packaging, chemical restrictions, etc. California and New York are heavily regulated for many consumer products.

| Agency | Scope |
|---|---|
| State Authorities Responsible for Weights and Measures | Labeling |
| Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH) | Packaging |
| California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) | Toxic chemicals and substances |
| Illinois Department of Public Health | Lead labeling |
| Washington Department of Ecology | Lead, cadmium and phthalates in children's footwear |

Packaging and Labeling

The [Uniform Laws and Regulations](#) in the areas of Legal Metrology and Engine Fuel Quality (UPLR), *NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation* (UPLR), have been adopted into law in 45 of the 50 U.S. states. The purpose of these regulations is to provide accurate and adequate information as to the identity and quantity of contents of packages so that purchasers can make price and quantity comparisons.

UPLR requires that consumer packaging bear a label specifying the identity of the commodity; the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and the net quantity of contents in terms of weight or mass measure, or numerical count in a uniform location upon the principal display panel.

[Toxics in Packaging Legislation](#)

This legislation was originally drafted by the Source Reduction Council of the Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG) in 1989. It was developed in an effort to reduce the amount of heavy metals in packaging and packaging components that are sold or distributed throughout the United States. The law is designed to phase out the use and presence of mercury, lead, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium in packaging. The legislation has been successfully adopted by nineteen states.

For more detailed information, see [Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse white paper: Toxics in Packaging Fact Sheet](#)

State of California

Lead and Other Toxic Substances

California regulates lead and numerous other substances and chemicals, in both adult and children's products through their Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, more popularly known as **Proposition 65 or Prop 65** ([California Health and Safety Code, Section 25249.6, et seq.](#)) There have been several settlements relative to chemicals such as lead, DEHP (phthalates), and flame retardants in furniture. These settlements provide guidelines for suggested limits. [Prop 65's List of Hazardous Substances](#) is maintained and updated as new chemicals are identified.

The following warning language **is required on products sold in California if they contain chemicals on the Proposition 65 list** and the amount of exposure caused by the product is not within defined safety limits.

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more detailed California official information on Proposition 65, see:
[Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment \(OEHHA\), Proposition 65 in Plain Language](#)
[Prop65 News](#) *from* [Prop 65 News](#)

State of Illinois

Lead

[Public Act 097-0612, The Lead Poisoning Prevention Act](#)

The Act makes it illegal to sell, or give away any lead-bearing substance that may be used by the general public, **unless it complies with the below warning statement under Illinois state law or unless it bears a warning statement as prescribed** by any other federal regulation. The statement shall be located in a prominent place on the item or package (see [16 CFR 1500.121](#)) and shall include at least the following:

Warning Statement:

“WARNING: CONTAINS LEAD. MAY BE HARMFUL IF EATEN OR CHEWED. MAY GENERATE DUST CONTAINING LEAD.”

If no regulation is prescribed, the warning statement shall be as follows when the lead-bearing substance is a lead-based paint or surface coating:

“WARNING-CONTAINS LEAD. MAY BE HARMFUL IF EATEN OR CHEWED. See Other Cautions on (Side or Back) Panel. Do not apply on toys, or other children’s articles, furniture, or interior, or exterior exposed surfaces of any residential building or facility that may be occupied or used by children. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.”

The warning statement does not apply to any product for which federal law governs warning in a manner that preempts state authority.

Other States

A Washington State law, ["Children’s Safe Products"](#), **bans** lead, cadmium, and phthalates from all children’s products, including footwear, and went into effect on July 31, 2009.

Formaldehyde has been classified as a chemical of concern for children in Maine, Minnesota, and Washington. At this time there are no mandatory requirements for formaldehyde in footwear.

OVERVIEW OF THE U.S. VOLUNTARY STANDARDS FRAMEWORK

The U.S. system of standards development is driven by the private sector. The majority of U.S. standards are voluntary and developed through consensus methods that reflect the needs of producers and manufacturers, users and consumers, and the government. The [American National Standards Institute](#) (ANSI) (a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization) coordinates the activities of the standards development community in the U.S. There are hundreds of standards developing organizations in the United States responsible for standardization in many different industries and business sectors. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a part of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is the national metrology laboratory for the United States. NIST provides the technical measurement infrastructure to support global trade and the commercial measurement system. NIST, through its Standards Coordination Office, advises on and coordinates federal participation in standards setting.

STANDARDS DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONS (SDOs)

ASTM International is the main standards developer that develops and maintains consensus standards and test methods pertaining to protective footwear. A number of the ASTM standards are *Incorporated By Reference* in the CFR (as cited above under OSHA), and are **mandatory**.

[ASTM International](#)

100 Barr Harbor Drive
P.O. Box C700
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 USA
Telephone: + 1.610.832.9500

[Staff Directory](#)

The ASTM Committee responsible for footwear is [Committee F13.30](#) on Pedestrian/Walkway Safety and Footwear.

ASTM voluntary footwear standards include, but are not limited to:

| | |
|----------|--|
| F2232-09 | Standard Test Method for Determining the Longitudinal Load Required to Detach High Heels from Footwear |
| F2412-11 | Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection |
| F2413-11 | Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective (Safety) Toe Cap Footwear |
| F2892-11 | Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Soft Toe Protective Footwear (Non-Safety / Non-Protective Toe) |

For more detailed information, see SATRA Technology's: [Footwear Testing](#)

TESTING AND CERTIFICATION BODIES

Testing

Only OSHA protective footwear is **required** to be tested (to the standards cited above under OSHA). Numerous laboratories test footwear; some may be accredited. A listing of accredited testing laboratories for footwear can be found at [A2LA Directory of Accredited Organizations](#).

Listing of more testing laboratories for footwear can be found at [ASTM International Directory of Testing Laboratories](#). (Search on the keyword “footwear” or for a specific ASTM, CPSC standard, etc.). Testing of footwear to the appropriate U.S. standard can be conducted by any testing laboratory, including laboratories outside the United States.

Certification

[Section 102 of the CPSIA](#) **requires every manufacturer or importer of all consumer products that are subject to a consumer product safety rule enforced by the CPSC to issue a certificate** stating that the product complies with the applicable standard, regulation, or ban. The certificate must accompany the product and be furnished to the retailer or distributor. Section 102 also **requires the manufacturers or importers of children's products (age 12 years or younger) to certify that the products comply with all relevant product safety standards by issuing a children's product certificate** supported by tests performed by a CPSC-accepted third-party testing laboratory.

RELEVANT U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

[U.S. Customs and Border Protection \(CBP\)](#)

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20229 USA

Telephone: +1.703.526.4200 and (toll-free) +1.877.227.5511

[List of Contacts](#)

For more detailed information, see CBP's:

[What Every Member of the Trade Community Should Know About: Footwear](#)

and USITC's:

[Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States – Chapter 64 on Footwear](#)

[U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission \(CPSC\)](#)

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814 USA
Telephone: +1.301.504.7923
Email: <http://www.cpsc.gov/cgibin/info.aspx>

| CPSC Office | Telephone |
|---|-----------------|
| Office of Compliance and Field Operations | +1.301.504.7915 |
| Deputy Director | +1.301.504.7520 |
| Office of Import Surveillance | +1.301.504.7677 |

[Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OSHA\)](#)

Directorate of Standards and Guidance
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210 USA
Office of Physical Hazards
Telephone: +1.202.693.2092

U.S. FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Trade Associations

[American Apparel and Footwear Association \(AAFA\)](#)

1601 North Kent Street, 12th Floor
Arlington, VA 22209 USA
Telephone: +1.703.524.1864 and +1.703.522.6741

AAFA is the national trade association in the U.S. that represents apparel, footwear, and other sewn products companies and their suppliers.

The AAFA publishes in several languages a [Restricted Substances List](#) (RSL) that provides information related to regulations and laws that restrict or ban certain chemicals and substances in finished home textile, apparel, and footwear products around the world.

Footwear Market Data

Latest Free Edition: [2008 AAFA Shoe Statistics](#)

Current and older editions available online from AAFA on its [Publications and Statistics](#) page; see "Statistics."

Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA)

International Trade Administration

U.S. Department of Commerce

[Trade Data: U.S. Imports and Exports of Textiles and Apparel](#)

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