

ment to such a statute made on or after November 21, 1997.

**(2) State initiatives**

This section shall not apply to a State requirement adopted by a State public initiative or referendum enacted prior to September 1, 1997.

**(e) No effect on product liability law**

Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify or otherwise affect any action or the liability of any person under the product liability law of any State.

**(f) State enforcement authority**

Nothing in this section shall prevent a State or political subdivision thereof from enforcing, under any relevant civil or other enforcement authority, a requirement that is identical to a requirement of this chapter.

(June 25, 1938, ch. 675, §751, as added Pub. L. 105-115, title IV, §412(a), Nov. 21, 1997, 111 Stat. 2373; amended Pub. L. 116-136, div. A, title III, §3851(c), Mar. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 454.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is Pub. L. 91-601, Dec. 30, 1970, 84 Stat. 1670, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 39A (§1471 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1471 of Title 15 and Tables.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is Pub. L. 89-755, Nov. 3, 1966, 80 Stat. 1296, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 39 (§1451 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1451 of Title 15 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2020—Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 116-136, §3851(c)(1), in introductory provisions, substituted “final order under section 355h of this title” for “final regulation promulgated” and struck out “and not misbranded” after “safe and effective”.

Subsec. (d)(1)(A). Pub. L. 116-136, §3851(c)(2), substituted “regulation or order in effect” for “regulation in effect”.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 90 days after Nov. 21, 1997, except as otherwise provided, see section 501 of Pub. L. 105-115, set out as an Effective Date of 1997 Amendment note under section 321 of this title.

**§ 379s. Preemption for labeling or packaging of cosmetics**

**(a) In general**

Except as provided in subsection (b), (d), or (e), no State or political subdivision of a State may establish or continue in effect any requirement for labeling or packaging of a cosmetic that is different from or in addition to, or that is otherwise not identical with, a requirement specifically applicable to a particular cosmetic or class of cosmetics under this chapter, the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et

seq.), or the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.).

**(b) Exemption**

Upon application of a State or political subdivision thereof, the Secretary may by regulation, after notice and opportunity for written and oral presentation of views, exempt from subsection (a), under such conditions as may be prescribed in such regulation, a State or political subdivision requirement for labeling or packaging that—

- (1) protects an important public interest that would otherwise be unprotected;
- (2) would not cause a cosmetic to be in violation of any applicable requirement or prohibition under Federal law; and
- (3) would not unduly burden interstate commerce.

**(c) Scope**

For purposes of subsection (a), a reference to a State requirement that relates to the packaging or labeling of a cosmetic means any specific requirement relating to the same aspect of such cosmetic as a requirement specifically applicable to that particular cosmetic or class of cosmetics under this chapter for packaging or labeling, including any State requirement relating to public information or any other form of public communication.

**(d) No effect on product liability law**

Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify or otherwise affect any action or the liability of any person under the product liability law of any State.

**(e) State initiative**

This section shall not apply to a State requirement adopted by a State public initiative or referendum enacted prior to September 1, 1997.

(June 25, 1938, ch. 675, §752, as added Pub. L. 105-115, title IV, §412(d), Nov. 21, 1997, 111 Stat. 2376.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 91-601, Dec. 30, 1970, 84 Stat. 1670, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 39A (§1471 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1471 of Title 15 and Tables.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 89-755, Nov. 3, 1966, 80 Stat. 1296, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 39 (§1451 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1451 of Title 15 and Tables.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 90 days after Nov. 21, 1997, except as otherwise provided, see section 501 of Pub. L. 105-115, set out as an Effective Date of 1997 Amendment note under section 321 of this title.

## PART G—SAFETY REPORTS

**§ 379v. Safety report disclaimers**

With respect to any entity that submits or is required to submit a safety report or other information in connection with the safety of a product (including a product that is a food, drug, device, dietary supplement, or cosmetic) under this chapter (and any release by the Secretary of that report or information), such report or information shall not be construed to reflect necessarily a conclusion by the entity or the Secretary that the report or information constitutes an admission that the product involved malfunctioned, caused or contributed to an adverse experience, or otherwise caused or contributed to a death, serious injury, or serious illness. Such an entity need not admit, and may deny, that the report or information submitted by the entity constitutes an admission that the product involved malfunctioned, caused or contributed to an adverse experience, or caused or contributed to a death, serious injury, or serious illness.

(June 25, 1938, ch. 675, §756, as added Pub. L. 105-115, title IV, §420, Nov. 21, 1997, 111 Stat. 2379.)

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 90 days after Nov. 21, 1997, except as otherwise provided, see section 501 of Pub. L. 105-115, set out as an Effective Date of 1997 Amendment note under section 321 of this title.

## PART H—SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT REPORTS

**§ 379aa. Serious adverse event reporting for nonprescription drugs****(a) Definitions**

In this section:

**(1) Adverse event**

The term “adverse event” means any health-related event associated with the use of a nonprescription drug that is adverse, including—

- (A) an event occurring from an overdose of the drug, whether accidental or intentional;
- (B) an event occurring from abuse of the drug;
- (C) an event occurring from withdrawal from the drug; and
- (D) any failure of expected pharmacological action of the drug.

**(2) Nonprescription drug**

The term “nonprescription drug” means a drug that is—

- (A) not subject to section 353(b) of this title; and
- (B) not subject to approval in an application submitted under section 355 of this title.

**(3) Serious adverse event**

The term “serious adverse event” is an adverse event that—

- (A) results in—
  - (i) death;
  - (ii) a life-threatening experience;

- (iii) inpatient hospitalization;
- (iv) a persistent or significant disability or incapacity; or
- (v) a congenital anomaly or birth defect; or

(B) requires, based on reasonable medical judgment, a medical or surgical intervention to prevent an outcome described under subparagraph (A).

**(4) Serious adverse event report**

The term “serious adverse event report” means a report that is required to be submitted to the Secretary under subsection (b).

**(b) Reporting requirement****(1) In general**

The manufacturer, packer, or distributor whose name (pursuant to section 352(b)(1) of this title) appears on the label of a nonprescription drug marketed in the United States (referred to in this section as the “responsible person”) shall submit to the Secretary any report received of a serious adverse event associated with such drug when used in the United States, accompanied by a copy of the label on or within the retail package of such drug.

**(2) Retailer**

A retailer whose name appears on the label described in paragraph (1) as a distributor may, by agreement, authorize the manufacturer or packer of the nonprescription drug to submit the required reports for such drugs to the Secretary so long as the retailer directs to the manufacturer or packer all adverse events associated with such drug that are reported to the retailer through the address or telephone number described in section 352(x) of this title.

**(c) Submission of reports****(1) Timing of reports**

The responsible person shall submit to the Secretary a serious adverse event report no later than 15 business days after the report is received through the address or phone number described in section 352(x) of this title.

**(2) New medical information**

The responsible person shall submit to the Secretary any new medical information, related to a submitted serious adverse event report that is received by the responsible person within 1 year of the initial report, no later than 15 business days after the new information is received by the responsible person.

**(3) Consolidation of reports**

The Secretary shall develop systems to ensure that duplicate reports of, and new medical information related to, a serious adverse event shall be consolidated into a single report.

**(4) Exemption**

The Secretary, after providing notice and an opportunity for comment from interested parties, may establish an exemption to the requirements under paragraphs (1) and (2) if the Secretary determines that such exemption would have no adverse effect on public health.