

**U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission**  
**LOG OF MEETING**

**SUBJECT:** Discussion of Possible Conflicts Between the Department of Energy's (DOE) Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to Amend Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Dryers and the Safety Standard for Electric Clothes Dryers

**DATE OF MEETING:** November 16, 2022

**LOG ENTRY SOURCE:** Andrew Trotta,  
Directorate for Engineering Sciences (ES)

**DATE OF LOG ENTRY:** December 1, 2022

**LOCATION:** Video conference

**CPSC ATTENDEE(S):**

Arthur Lee, ES  
Andrew Trotta, ES

**NON-CPSC ATTENDEE(S):**

Randy Cooper, AHAM  
Inyhe Kang, AHAM  
Jennifer Cleary, AHAM

**SUMMARY OF MEETING:**

AHAM staff presented information regarding DOE's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to Amend Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Dryers; Docket No. EERE-2014-BT-STD-0058; RIN 1904-AD99 and how it may affect existing performance requirements in Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 2158 – *Standard for Safety for Electric Clothes Dryers*. According to AHAM, the DOE rule sets the limit for the final moisture content (FMC) of the dryer load at the end of a cycle to be 2%. This may necessitate that manufacturers design their clothes dryers to over-dry the load to meet the 2% since the load may absorb ambient moisture prior to being weighed. The cool-down period specified in UL 2158 Section 12.2 is intended to mitigate the risk of spontaneous combustion of dryer loads with flammable vapors by lowering the load to 55°C before the end of the cycle. AHAM indicated that it may not be possible to meet both the 2% FMC limit and the cool-down temperature. Staff asked AHAM for additional data to quantify their concerns.