



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

Nancy Nord, Acting Chairman
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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY REVIEW

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CPSC Releases the "Top Five Hidden Home Hazards"

Popular Magnetic Toys on the List of Deadly Dangers

Whether it is an apartment, duplex or single-family residence, the home is a place that is supposed to give families a feeling of safety and security. However, for many American families, an injury or death of a loved one can turn this place of happiness into one of tragedy.

Each year, 33.1 million people suffer injuries related to consumer products in the home. Some hazards are from products the Agency has warned about for years; others come from new products and technologies. To keep Americans informed of dangers, the CPSC has identified the Top Five Hidden Home Hazards involving products that people may be using everyday, but are unaware of the dangers they can cause. These home hazards are often unseen or unnoticed by consumers.

"The home is where people feel comfortable and secure, but constant awareness is the key to keeping families safe," said Acting Chairman Nancy Nord. "CPSC is aiming to increase awareness of the hidden hazards around the home in order to help consumers protect against these dangers."

With no or very little investment, incidents and injuries from these dangers are preventable. Simply by being aware of these Top Five Hidden Home Hazards, many lives can be spared and life-altering injuries avoided:

#1 Magnets

Since 2005, there has been one reported death, 86 reported injuries and about 8 million magnetic toys recalled. Today's rare-earth magnets can be very small and powerful making them popular in toys, building sets, and jewelry. As the number of products with magnets has increased, so has the number of serious injuries to children. In several hundred incidents, magnets have fallen out of various toys and in several cases have been swallowed by children. Small intact pieces of building sets that contain magnets have also been swallowed by children. If two or more magnets, or a magnet and another metal object are swallowed separately, they can attract to one another through intestinal walls and get trapped in place. The injury is hard to diagnose. Parents and physicians may think that the materials will pass through the child without consequence, but magnets can attract in the body and twist or pinch the intestines, causing holes, blockages, infection, and death, if not treated properly and promptly.

Safety Tip: Watch carefully for loose magnets and magnetic pieces and keep them away from younger children (less than 6 years of age). If you have a recalled product with magnets, stop using it, call the company today, and ask for the remedy.

Consumer Opinion Forum

Your opinion matters! The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is looking for people like you to provide your opinions, perceptions and experiences with various consumer products on a periodic basis through CPSC's Consumer Opinion Forum. There is no cost to join the CPSC Consumer Opinion Forum, and by participating you will have the opportunity to provide valuable feedback on important product safety issues. Topics that may be covered in the Forum include how a particular type of product is used, how a recall notice could be written more clearly, or what a particular warning means to you.

Relevant data on consumer perceptions related to specific product use are often not readily available. Obtaining these data typically may require the staff to conduct extensive research, but the timeframes available in which to formulate an assessment are usually too short to complete a formal study. The ability to pose questions or scenarios to consumers to obtain their opinions and perceptions will provide information from which preliminary assumptions can be made. This information will also be used to identify areas worthy of additional research.

What is the Consumer Opinion Forum?

The Consumer Opinion Forum is an Internet-based survey or poll that is currently available for voluntary, anonymous participation by consumers 18 years and older through the CPSC Web site. The Forum periodically posts a set of questions or scenarios to solicit opinions and perceptions from respondents. After you register, you will occasionally receive e-mail invitations to participate in brief surveys. You will not receive invitations more often than once every four weeks.

What does it accomplish?

The information collected by the Consumer Opinion Forum is intended to help us make more informed and accurate assumptions about consumer behavior. Here are three examples of how this information could be used:

First, in support of voluntary standards activities, CPSC staff may be asked to estimate typical use patterns with a specific product—for example, how long a person typically takes to iron a shirt or how many times a person would press a “steam” button while ironing a shirt. Specific information of this type is rarely available. A survey conducted through the Consumer Opinion Forum would provide consumer data, which can then be used in the development of preliminary performance requirements.

Second, CPSC staff often prepares or proposes revisions to warning language intended for product labels or manuals. Although the staff can develop improved language based on established human factors principles, the warning ultimately must be understood by a wide range of consumers. Certain wording or language may be interpreted in ways not anticipated by the staff. Misinterpretation of warning information can prove hazardous, if not deadly. Posting the proposed warning language in the Forum would allow CPSC staff to gauge consumer interpretations and make clarifications as needed. Alternative wording may also be presented to respondents to determine which version is likely to be more easily understood.

Misinterpretation of warning information can prove hazardous, if not deadly.

Third, the Consumer Opinion Forum could be used for obtaining consumer feedback on the clarity of recall communications and suggestions for more effective ways of reaching consumers. In addition, finding out what actions consumers take with recalled products could assist in determining how to modify future recalls to increase the level of consumer notification and participation. For example, in the case of an inexpensive toy recall, where the numbers of consumers who return the product is expected to be small, staff may wish to find out if the toys have simply been discarded.

Isn't product information already available on the Internet?

The intent of the Consumer Opinion Forum is to obtain information that is not readily available elsewhere. Some information on opinions and perceptions related to product use is available online. For example, the Web sites such as Epinions (www.epinions.com) and Amazon.com permit people to review or comment on products. For the most part, this information is limited to whether the product was “good” or not, or whether the product met expectations. CPSC staff often encounters unique situations or products that are not dealt with on these Web sites. In these cases, the ability to pose questions and scenarios to consumers would provide insight into consumer perceptions about the intended use of a specific product and how the product might be used or misused by an adult or child.

Is it confidential? Safe? Private?

Participation is entirely voluntary. The information collected has a minimal impact on consumers' privacy. While e-mail addresses and certain demographic information are collected, names, addresses, and telephone

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Hidden Hazards cont. from p.1

#2 Recalled Products

Each year, there are about 400 recalls. CPSC is very effective at getting dangerous products off store shelves, such as recalled toys, clothing, children's jewelry, tools, appliances, electronics and electrical products. But once a product gets into the home, the consumer has to be on the lookout. Consumers need to be aware of the latest safety recalls to keep dangerous recalled products away from family members.

Safety Tip: Get dangerous products out of the home. Join CPSC's "Drive To One Million" campaign and sign up for free e-mail notifications at www.cpsc.gov. An e-mail from CPSC is not spam – it could save a life.

#3 Tip-Overs

There are an average of 22 deaths reported per year from tip-over incidents. In 2006 alone, there were 31 deaths and an estimated 3,000 injuries.

Furniture, TVs and ranges can tip over and crush young children. Deaths and injuries occur when children climb onto, fall against or pull themselves up on television stands, shelves, bookcases, dressers, desks, and chests. TVs placed on top of furniture can tip over causing head trauma and other injuries. Items left on top of the TV, furniture, and countertops, such as toys, remote controls and treats might tempt kids to climb.

Opinion Forum cont. from p.2

numbers are not. Neither your e-mail address nor your personal password will ever be disclosed or distributed to any third-parties outside the Agency. Additional registration information including gender, date of birth, zip code, number of children, and the gender and date of birth for each child will allow the staff to target participants who will likely provide useful information because of their demographics. If the potential respondent chooses not to respond to a particular survey, he or she can simply ignore the notification/invitation. Summaries of responses collected through the Consumer Opinion Forum and the demographic information associated with those responses may be made available to the public through the CPSC Web site.

How do I sign up?

Only adult consumers who visit the CPSC Web site and voluntarily register for the Consumer Opinion Forum can participate.

Safety Tip: Verify that furniture is stable on its own. For added security, anchor furniture to the floor or attach to a wall. Free standing ranges and stoves should be installed with anti-tip brackets.

#4 Windows & Coverings

There are an average of 12 reported deaths annually from window cords. Window falls cause an average of nine deaths and an estimated 3,700 injuries to children younger than 10 years old annually.

Children can strangle on window drapery and blind cords that can form a loop. Parents should use cordless blinds, or cut looped cords, install a safety tassel at the end of each pull cord, and use a tie-down device. Parents should also install inner cord stays to prevent strangulation. Never place a child's crib or playpen within reach of a window blind.

The dangers of windows don't end with window coverings and pull cords. Kids love to play around windows. Unfortunately, kids can be injured or die when they fall out of windows. Do not rely on window screens.

Safety Tip: Safeguard your windows — repair pull cords ending in loops and install inner cord stays and window guards or stops.

#5 Pool & Spa Drains

There have been 15 injuries and 2 fatalities between 2002 and 2004.

The suction from a pool drain can be so powerful that it can hold an adult under water, but most incidents involve children. The body can become sealed against the drain or hair can be pulled in and entangled. Missing or broken drain covers are a major reason many entrapment incidents occur. Pool and spa owners can consider installing a Safety Vacuum Release System (SVRS), which detects when a drain is blocked and automatically shuts off the pool pump or interrupts the water circulation.

Safety Tip: Every time you use a pool or spa, inspect it for entrapment hazards. Check to make sure appropriate drain covers are in place and undamaged.

To learn more about these and other home hazards, and to sign up for recall information, visit our Web site at <http://www.cpsc.gov>.

School Chemistry Lab Safety Guide

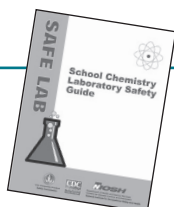
Chemistry is an important component of the high school science curricula, and laboratory-based experimentation is critical to learning. In the presence of often dangerous and toxic chemicals, the safety of teachers and students is paramount. *The School Chemistry Laboratory Safety Guide* was created to provide high school chemistry teachers with a reference manual to assist in creating a safe learning environment in the laboratory for their students. In a high school laboratory setting where students experience new activities, the likelihood of incidents, injury, and damage is high. The document provides teachers, and ultimately their students, with information so that they can take the appropriate precautionary actions in order to prevent or minimize hazards, harmful exposures, and injuries in the laboratory.

The 88-page guide was produced by scientists from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with review by the American Chemical Society, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences/National Institute of Health, the Council of State Science Supervisors, American Federation of Teachers/AFL-CIO, Cincinnati Federation of Teachers, National Science Teachers Association, and Federal OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance - Federal OSHA, Region VII.

Included in the *School Chemistry Laboratory Safety Guide* is information about ordering, using, storing, and maintaining chemicals in the high school laboratory. Also provided is information about chemical waste, safety and emergency equipment, assessing chemical hazards, common safety symbols and signs, and other fundamental resources relating to chemical safety. In addition, checklists are provided for both teachers and students that highlight important information for working in the laboratory and identifying hazards and safe work procedures.

In a high school laboratory setting where students experience new activities, the likelihood of incidents, injury, and damage is high.

The School Chemistry Laboratory Safety Guide, and many other CPSC Publications, can be downloaded for FREE at www.cpsc.gov



Pool Submersion Incidents

This year, the terminology for reporting and analyzing death and injury data has switched from “drowning” to “submersion,” which more accurately reflects the events that occur, particularly given that a considerable number of children are injured or do not die immediately. An estimate of emergency department-treated submersion injuries involving children younger than 5 is presented, along with per capita injury rates. This is followed by a count of reported deaths. The deaths are for 2002-2004 and the injury estimates are for 2004-2006, in both cases using the latest available data.

Emergency Department-Treated Injuries

For 2004-2006, an estimated annual average of 2,725 children younger than five years of age were treated in U. S. hospital emergency departments for injuries associated with pool submersion. Estimates are shown in *Table 1*. Emergency department-treated injuries varied from 2,084 in 2005 to 3,703 in 2006. Rates varied from 103 emergency department-treated injuries per million children to 181 per million children, averaging 135 per million children yearly.

Table 1 shows the results for injuries for the three-year period. While the estimate for 2006 is larger compared to the previous two years, it is not statistically different from the 2004 or 2005 estimates.

Over the three-year period, 52 percent of the injuries were to males and 48 percent to females. The age distribution was as follows: 9 percent of the victims were younger than one year of age, 28 percent were more than one year old but less than two years old, 28 percent

Estimated Emergency Department-Treated Pool Submersion Injuries to Children under Five Years of Age, 2004-2006

Year	Est. Emergency Department Treated Injuries	Emergency Department Injuries Per Million Population
Average	2,725	135
2006	3,703	181
2005	2,084	103
2004	2,388	119

Source: U.S. CPSC: National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). NEISS is a probability sample of U.S. hospitals that have emergency departments. U.S. population for children under five from US Census.

Table 1

were two years old, 21 percent were three years old, and 13 percent were four years old.

The injuries resulted in the following dispositions: 46 percent or 1,266 children per year on average were admitted to the hospital, 24 percent were treated and released, 15 percent were treated and transferred, and 6 percent were held for observation. Also 9 percent died in the emergency department or died before arrival at the hospital. This represents an annual average of 235 fatalities. These deaths are also counted in the deaths discussed in the next section. The majority of the incidents (67 percent) that led to these emergency department visits occurred at a residence. Seven percent occurred at a recreation or sports facility, and 6 percent occurred at a public place, such as a community swimming pool or a hotel swimming pool. The location of the injury was not recorded for the remaining 20 percent of the injuries.

Deaths

Table 2 shows the number of pool-related submersion deaths. CPSC staff has reports of 769 fatalities of children under five years of age during 2002-2004. Sixty-nine percent of the fatalities occurred on the same day as the submersion. Twenty-five percent of the victims succumbed days, weeks, and even years after the submersion, often after extensive medical treatment.

Of the reported fatalities of children younger than five years of age during 2002-2004, 66 percent were males and 34 percent were females. The age distribution was as follows: 3 percent less than one year, 35 percent one year, 33 percent two years, 17 percent three years, and 12 percent four years. The pattern for age distribution is similar to injuries with the majority of fatalities occurring for children in the age categories of one year to less than three years of age.

Based on examination of incidents it was determined

that, like injuries, most of the deaths (75 percent) occurred at a residence. Tabulated estimates of deaths are recorded as percentages by the type of residence because residence type implies different levels of proximity, familiarity, and safety awareness. Sixty-seven percent of the fatal incident records did not have the type of pool recorded. Of the remainder, 14 percent of the deaths involved in-ground pools, 14 percent involved above-ground pools, and 5 percent involved portable pools.

Analyzing the narratives of records for 2002-2004 allowed classification of common scenarios. Sometimes an incident involved several factors. For these incidents, the scenario was classified by the factor closest to the child finding his/her way into the pool. For example, consider the following scenario: a child exits the house undetected by adults and finds his way to the neighbor's house, which has a fenced in pool. The gate has been left open at the neighbor's and the child drowns in the neighbor's pool. In this case, barrier integrity would be the factor closest to the child finding his way into the pool.

In 44 percent of the deaths, too little information was available to determine the scenario. A child managed to leave the house undetected and make his/her way to the pool in 137 (18%) of the deaths. In many of those deaths, a barrier between the pool and house did not exist. Information indicated that adults had lost contact or knowledge of the whereabouts of the child and during this time period the child managed to access the pool for 107 deaths (14%). In 71 deaths (9%), the barrier, usually a fence, was not secure or did not prevent access to the pool. For 60 deaths (8%), the child had easy access to the pool. In many of these cases, a child was playing in close proximity to the pool and managed to find his or her way into the pool. In 5 percent of the deaths, the child was in or near the pool with others when the submersion occurred. For 2 percent of the deaths, children circumvented the barrier, mostly by climbing over a fence. The remaining 1 percent was classified as miscellaneous due to a set of very unusual circumstances occurring such as an adult tripping and unintentionally falling into the pool while carrying a child.

Non-Pool Drownings

Infants and Toddlers are at risk of drowning in bathtubs, spas and buckets. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) data indicate 311 reported non-pool fatal submersions related to consumer products from 2002 through 2004 of children younger than five years of age. More than 80 percent of these deaths involved children younger than two years old. The pattern is much different than that observed in pool-related incidents where children younger than two accounted for 38 percent of deaths (involving children younger than five).

Pool Submersion Deaths to Children under Five Years of Age, 2002-2004

Year	Deaths	Deaths per Million Population
Average	256	13
2004	230	11
2003	279	14
2002	260	13

Source: CPSC databases including NEISS (See Table 1 above), IPII (Injury and Potential Injury Incidents), DTHS (Deaths) and INDP (In Depth Investigations). Italics denote period for which reporting is incomplete. DTHS and IPII are updated on an ongoing basis. U.S. population for children less than five from U.S. Census.

Table 2

Bathtubs were involved in most (71 percent) of the non-pool drowning deaths from 2002-2004. Many of these incidents involved caregivers leaving the room to answer the phone/door, to retrieve an item, or to run an errand. In some incidents, an older sibling was left to watch a younger sibling.

“Infants and toddlers need particularly close supervision,” said CPSC Acting Chairman Nancy Nord. “Drowning can occur within seconds in only inches of water, so parents need think of, not just the pool, but any water anywhere as dangerous.”

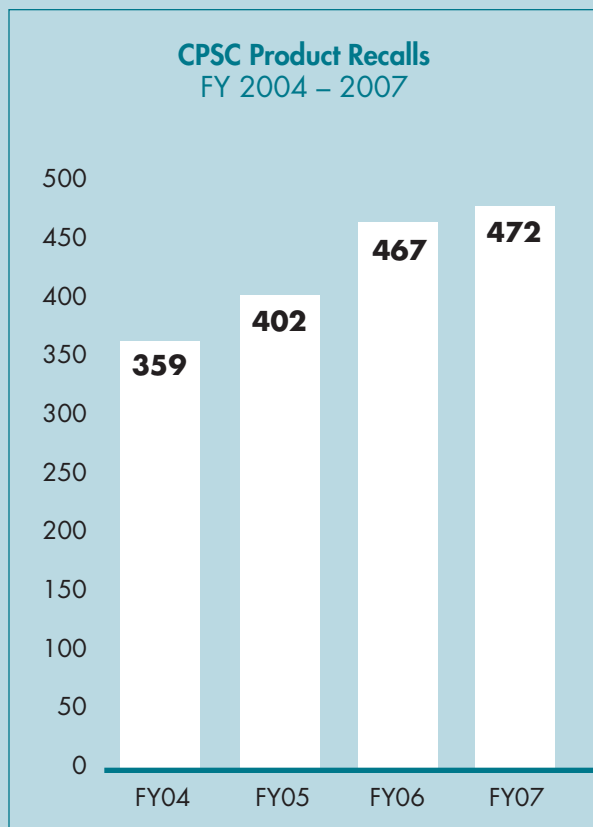
CPSC recommends parents and caregivers follow these safety tips when children are around bathtubs, spas, buckets, or decorative ponds or fountains:

- Never leave young children alone near any water. Young children can drown in even small amounts of water.

- Always keep a young child within arm’s reach in a bathtub. Never leave to answer the phone, answer the door, get a towel or for any other reason. If you must leave, take the child with you.
- Don’t leave a baby or toddler in a bathtub under the care of another young child.
- Never leave a bucket containing even a small amount of liquid unattended. Toddlers can fall headfirst into buckets and drown. After using a bucket, always empty and store it where young children cannot reach it. Buckets left outside can collect rainwater and are a hazard.
- Prevent children from gaining access to spas or hot tubs when not in use; always secure with safety covers and barriers.
- Learn CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation). It can be a lifesaver when seconds count.

Recall Overview

The 2007 fiscal year (October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007) resulted in 472 product recalls, one of the highest totals in CPSC’s history.



CPSC Recalls

The following product recalls were conducted by firms in cooperation with CPSC. For more information about recalls, visit the CPSC website at <http://www.cpsc.gov>.

Doll Play Sets

Product: About 7.3 million Polly Pocket dolls and accessories with magnets by Mattel Inc. (about 2.4 million play sets were recalled on November 21, 2006).



The recalled Polly Pocket play sets contain plastic dolls and accessories that have small magnets. The magnets measure 1/8 inch in diameter and are embedded in the hands and feet of some dolls, and in the plastic clothing, hairpieces and other accessories to help the pieces attach to the doll or to the doll’s house. The model number is printed on the bottom of the largest pieces on some of the play sets. Products manufactured after

November 1, 2006 and currently on store shelves are not included in this recall. Contact Mattel if you cannot find a model number on your product to determine if it is part of the recall. The Polly Pocket dolls and accessories were sold at toy stores and various other retailers from May 2003 through November 2006 for between \$15 and \$30. The play sets were manufactured in China.

Problem: Small magnets inside the dolls and accessories can come loose. The magnets can be found by young children and swallowed or aspirated. If more than one magnet is swallowed, the magnets can attract each other and cause intestinal perforation or blockage, which can be fatal. Since the previous recall announcement, Mattel has received more than 400 additional reports of magnets coming loose. CPSC was aware in the first recall announcement of 170 reports of the magnets coming out of the recalled toys. There had been three reports of serious injuries to children who swallowed more than one magnet. All three suffered intestinal perforations that required surgery.

What to do: Consumers should immediately take these recalled toys away from children and contact Mattel to receive a voucher for a replacement toy of the customer’s choice, up to the value of the returned product. For additional information, call Mattel toll-free at (888) 597-6597 anytime, or visit the firm’s Web site at www.service.mattel.com.

Wooden Train Toys

Product: About 1.5 million various Thomas & Friends™ Wooden Railway Toys by RC2 Corp.



The recall involves wooden vehicles, buildings and other train set components for young children listed in the chart below. The front of the packaging has the logo “Thomas & Friends Wooden Railway” on the upper left-hand corner. A manufacturing code may be located on the bottom of the product or inside the battery cover. Toys marked with codes containing “WJ” or “AZ” are not

included in this recall. Product Name:

Red James Engine & Red James’ # 5 Coal Tender

Red Lights & Sounds James Engine & Red James’ #5 Lights & Sounds Coal Tender

James with Team Colors Engine & James with Team Colors #5 Coal Tender

Red Skarloey Engine

Brown & Yellow Old Slow Coach

Red Hook & Ladder Truck & Red Water Tanker Truck

Red Musical Caboose

Red Sodor Line Caboose

Red Coal Car labeled “2006 Day Out With Thomas” on the Side

Red Baggage Car

Red Holiday Caboose

Red “Sodor Mail” Car

Red Fire Brigade Truck

Red Fire Brigade Train

Deluxe Sodor Fire Station

Red Coal Car

Yellow Box Car

Red Stop Sign

Yellow Railroad Crossing Sign

Yellow “Sodor Cargo Company” Cargo Piece

Smelting Yard

Ice Cream Factory

The wooden railway toys were sold at toy stores and various retailers nationwide from January 2005 through June 2007 for between \$10 and \$70. The toys were manufactured in China.

Problem: Surface paints on the recalled products contain lead. Lead is toxic if ingested by young children and can cause adverse health effects. No incidents or injuries reported.

What to do: Consumers should take the recalled toys away from young children immediately and contact RC2 Corp. for a replacement toy. For additional information, contact RC2 Corp. toll-free at (866) 725-4407 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. CT Monday through Thursday and between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. CT Friday, or visit the firm’s Web site at recalls.rc2.com.

Ceramic Heaters

Product: About 1.2 million Ceramic Heaters by Lasko Products Inc.

This recall involves Lasko ceramic heaters manufactured in 2005. Model numbers included in the recall are: 5132, 5345, 5362, 5364, 5420, 5532, 5534 and 5566. Model numbers are located on the bottom of the unit or at the rear of the base of the heaters. The ceramic heaters were sold at major retailers, home centers and discount department stores nationwide from September 2005 through April 2006 for between \$20 and \$50. The heaters were manufactured in China.

Problem: The heater’s cord can overheat where it enters the base of the unit, which could pose a fire hazard to consumers. Lasko has received 28 reports of failed power cords, including six reports of minor property damage. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately stop using the heaters and contact Lasko to receive a free replacement heater. For additional information, contact Lasko at (800) 984-3311 anytime, or visit the firm’s Web site at www.Laskoproducts.com.

Toy Ovens

Product: About 1 million Easy-Bake Ovens by Easy-Bake, a division of Hasbro, Inc.

The Easy-Bake Oven is a purple and pink plastic oven that resembles a kitchen range with four burners on top and a front-loading oven. “Easy Bake” is printed on the front of the oven. Model number 65805 and “Hasbro” are stamped into the plastic on the back of the oven. This recall includes all units with the retrofit kit. The Easy-Bake Oven is an electric toy and is not recommended for children under eight years of age. Ovens sold before May 2006 are not included in this recall. The Easy-Bake Ovens were sold



at Toys “R” Us, Wal-Mart, Target, KB Toys and other retailers nationwide from May 2006 through July 2007 for about \$25. The Easy-Bake Ovens were manufactured in China.

Problem: Young children can insert their hands into the oven’s front opening, and get their hands or fingers caught, posing entrapment and burn hazards. Since the repair program announced in February, Easy-Bake has received 249 reports of children getting their hands or fingers caught in the oven’s opening, including 77 reports of burns, 16 of which were reported as second and third-degree burns. Easy-Bake also received one report of a serious burn that required a partial finger amputation to a 5-year-old girl.

What to do: Caregivers should immediately take the recalled Easy-Bake Oven away from children, and call Easy-Bake for instructions on how to return the toy oven for a voucher towards the purchase of another Hasbro product. For additional information, contact Easy-Bake at (800) 601-8418 anytime, or visit the firm’s Web site at www.easybake.com.

Battery Packs

Product: About 1 million Milwaukee Power Plus, Chicago Pneumatic, and Extractor 14.4 and 18 volt 2.4 Ah NiCd battery packs by Milwaukee Electric Tool Co.

The recalled batteries are used to power drills, saws, radios, flashlights, wrenches and Extractor windshield glass removers. The recall includes 14.4 and 18 volt 2.4 Ah NiCd Milwaukee Power Plus, Chicago Pneumatic, and Extractor battery packs manufactured between July 1999 and February 2004. The brand name can be found on a label on most battery packs. However, some 14.4 Volt 2.4Ah packs did not have “Power Plus” on the label. The battery packs were sold both with tool kits and as individual battery packs. Battery packs manufactured after February 2004 are not included in this recall. The battery packs were sold by home centers, hardware stores, industrial distributors and vehicle service distributors nationwide from July 1999 through 2005. The battery packs were manufactured in Mexico.

Problem: If a vent on the battery cell is damaged or compromised during use, the battery can explode and pose a laceration hazard to consumers. Milwaukee Electric Tool Co. has received 35 reports of incidents, including 11 injuries from battery packs exploding while in use. Injuries include minor cuts, bruises and some hearing loss.

What to do: Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled battery packs. Consumers should contact the Milwaukee Electric Tool Co. to determine if they have one of the recalled batteries. The company will provide a free replacement battery pack for consumers with recalled units. For more information, contact Milwaukee Electric Tool Co. at (800) 729-3878 between 7 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. CT Monday through Friday, or visit the firm’s Web site at www.milwaukeetool.com.

Doggie Day Care Play Sets

Product: About 1 million Doggie Day Care™ play sets by Mattel Inc.

The recalled Doggie Day Care play sets have various figures and accessories that contain small magnets.

Product #	Name
H1532	Doggie Day Care Coco
H1533	Doggie Day Care Sparley
G4461	Doggie Day Care Lula and Baby
G4462	Doggie Day Care Crockett and Baby
G4464	Doggie Day Care Taffy and Baby
G4459	Doggie Day Care Snack Time with Cookie
G4460	Doggie Day Care Diaper Change with Ginger
H1530	Doggie Day Care Ice Cream with Ranger
G9703	Doggie Day Care Puppy Park with Dixie
G4457	Doggie Day Care Dream House Nursery with Honey
G4458	Doggie Day Care Bath Time with Beau

The Doggie Day Care play sets were sold at toy stores and various other retailers nationwide from July 2004 to August 2007 for between \$4 and \$20. The magnetic toys were manufactured in China.

Problem: Small magnets inside the toys can fall out. Magnets found by young children can be swallowed or aspirated. If more than one magnet is swallowed, the magnets can attract each other and cause intestinal perforation or blockage, which can be fatal. The firm has received two reports of magnets coming loose. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately take the recalled toys away from children and contact Mattel to receive a free replacement toy. For additional information, call Mattel toll-free at (888) 597-6597 anytime or visit the firm’s Web site at www.service.mattel.com.

Licensed Character Toys

Product: About 967,000 Sesame Street, Dora the Explorer, and other children's toys by Fisher-Price Inc.

The recalled involves various figures and toys that were manufactured between April 19, 2007 and July 6, 2007 and were sold alone or as part of sets. The toys may have a date code between 109-7LF and 187-7LF marked on the product or packaging. The toys were sold at retail stores nationwide from May 2007 through August 2007 for between \$5 and \$40. The toys were manufactured in China.

Problem: Surface paints on the toys could contain excessive levels of lead. Lead is toxic if ingested by young children and can cause adverse health effects. No incidents or injuries reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately take the recalled toys away from children and contact Fisher-Price. Consumers will need to return the product and will receive a voucher for a replacement toy of the consumer's choice (up to the value of the returned product). For additional information contact Fisher-Price at (800) 916-4498 anytime, or visit the firm's Web site at www.service.mattel.com.

Circular Saws

Product: About 811,000 Skil® brand circular saws by Robert Bosch Tool Corp.

The recall involves Skil® brand circular saws with model numbers 5650, 5700, 5750 and 5755. The model number and date code are printed on the nameplate located on the front of the saw. The recall includes the following date codes: 28101 - 29231 38101 - 39231
48101 - 49231 58101 - 59231 68101 - 69231



No other models or date codes are included in this recall. The circular saws were sold at home centers and independent hardware retailers nationwide from January 2002 through December 2006 for between \$70 and \$80. The saws were manufactured in the United States.

Problem: The trigger switch on the circular saw can be locked on or the switch can be turned on without the use of the safety lock-out. This can cause unexpected operation of the saw, posing a risk of laceration. The firm has received five reports of the saw staying on after the user released the trigger. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled saws and contact the firm for instructions on obtaining a free repair. For additional information, contact the Robert Bosch Tool Corp. toll-free at (866) 761-5572 between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. CT Monday through Friday, or visit the firm's Web site at www.skil.com.

Doll and Dog Play Sets

Product: About 683,000 Barbie and Tanner™ play sets by Mattel Inc. The recall involves Barbie and Tanner™ play sets – model numbers J9472 and J9560. The toys include a “scooper” accessory with a magnetic end. Recalled scoopers have a visible, silver-colored, disc-shaped magnet on the end of the scooper. Scoopers with a white material covering the magnet and products manufactured after January 31, 2007 are not recalled. The Barbie and Tanner play sets were sold at toy stores and various other retailers nationwide May 2006 to August 2007 for about \$16. The play sets were manufactured in China.

Problem: A small magnet inside the “scooper” accessory can come loose. Magnets found by young children can be swallowed or aspirated. If more than one magnet is swallowed, the magnets can attract each other and cause intestinal perforation or blockage, which can be fatal. The firm has received three reports of magnets coming loose. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately take the recalled toys away from children and contact Mattel to receive a free replacement toy. For additional information, call Mattel toll-free at (888) 597-6597 anytime, or visit the firm's Web site at www.service.mattel.com.

Snow Thrower Engines

Product: About 480,000 OHV Snow Thrower Engines by Briggs & Stratton Corp.

The recall includes snow equipment with Briggs & Stratton OHV engines that have model numbers beginning with 12, 15, 20, or 21, and a date of manufacture (DOM) code between 000601xx and 070301xx. The engines were installed on the following brand snow throwers: Ariens, Canadiana, Craftsman, Frontier Equipment, Husqvarna, Poulan Pro, Simplicity and Snapper. The engine model number and DOM information are located on the cylinder shield or rocker cover. Call for more information about determining if your snow thrower engine is included in the recall. The snow thrower engines were sold at various snow thrower dealers nationwide

from June 2000 through February 2007 for between \$630 and \$2,350 for the snow thrower. The engines were manufactured in the United States.

Problem: When the engines are primed, excess fuel can overflow into the carburetor and ignite, posing fire and burn hazards to consumers. Briggs & Stratton has received 48 reports of fire. There have been no reports of injury. The firm has received one report of minor property damage.

What to do: Consumers should immediately stop using the snow throwers. For more information, consumers can contact Briggs & Stratton toll-free at (866) 478-7855 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. CT Monday through Friday, or visit the company's Web site at www.briggsandstratton.com — Dealers can be found by using the Dealer Locator at Briggs & Stratton's Web site. Consumers with Craftsman brand snow throwers should call Sears toll-free at (877) 659-7017 between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. CT.

TV Stands

Product: About 414,000 TV Stands by Sauder Woodworking Co.

The recalled TV Stand measures 23 ¾ inches (h) x 38 ½ inches (w) x 19 ½ inches (d) with a brushed maple finish. The stand has criss-cross, black, wrought-iron legs, a pull-out drawer, and a lower shelf. Model number 400205 and UPC number 42666 01958 are located on the product's carton and instructions. The TV stands were sold at Wal-Mart stores nationwide and online at Wal-Mart.com from January 2005 through May 2007 for about \$90. The stands were manufactured in the United States.



Problem: The TV stand can collapse if the fasteners used to connect the metal legs to the lower shelf are not completely tightened during assembly, posing a risk that the TV set can fall onto children or adults. Sauder has received 43 reports of TV stands collapsing. Most of the reported incidents involved stands that had recently been assembled. Three injuries required medical treatment including a broken arm, a torn rotator cuff with a concussion, and an injured finger. These injuries occurred when consumers attempted to prevent a TV from falling off the stand. In addition, a 6-year-old child received a bruised shoulder when the stand collapsed and a TV fell on her.

What to do: Consumers should stop using the TV stand immediately if it moves from side-to-side. Consumers should contact Sauder to receive detailed instructions on checking the tightness of the fasteners. For more information, contact Sauder toll-free at (866) 218-8312 between 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. ET on Saturday, or visit the firm's Web site at www.sauder.com.

Coffeemakers

Product: About 392,000 Signature Gourmet™ and Kitchen Gourmet® 12-Cup Coffeemakers by Atico International USA Inc.

The coffeemaker is white with a glass coffee pot. Signature Gourmet™ or Kitchen Gourmet® is printed on the front of the unit. The Model Number (XQ-673B), Item Number (W14A4984) and date code are located on the bottom of the unit. Only units with date codes from May 2003 (0503) through July 2006 (0706) are affected by this recall. The coffeemakers were sold at Walgreens stores nationwide from August 2003 through December 2006. The Signature Gourmet™ model sold for about \$16 and the Kitchen Gourmet® model sold for about \$10. The coffeemakers were manufactured in China.

Problem: The coffeemaker can ignite due to an electrical failure, posing a fire hazard. Atico International USA, Inc. has received 14 reports of electrical failures, including six reports in which the unit ignited causing minor property damage. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should stop using the recalled coffeemakers immediately and contact Atico International USA for instructions on returning the product for a full refund. Consumers should call Atico International USA toll-free at (877) 546-4835 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET or visit the company's Web site at www.aticousa.com.

Magnetic Action Figure Sets

Product: About 345,000 Batman™ and One Piece™ magnetic action figure sets by Mattel Inc. The recalled Batman™ toys include: The Batman™ Magna Battle Armor™ Batman™ figure with model # J1944, The Batman™ Magna Fight Wing™ Batman™ figure with model # J1946, The Batman™ Secret ID™ figure with model # J5114, and The Batman™ Flying Fox™ figure with model # J5115.

The seven inch tall action figures include the Batman logo on the front and include magnetic accessories. The model number is located on the lower right corner of the tag which is sewn to the figure.

The recalled One Piece™ toy is:

One Piece™ Triple Slash Zolo Roronoa™ figure with model number J4142. The 5 ½ inch tall action figure has green hair, black pants, and



has magnets in his hands which connect to magnets on various swords that the figure can hold. The model number is printed on the back of the action figure's left leg.

The Batman and one piece magnetic action figure sets were sold at discount department stores and toy stores nationwide from June 2006 through June 2007 for about \$11. The toy sets were manufactured in China.

Problem: Small, powerful magnets inside the accessories of the toy figures can fall out and be swallowed or aspirated by young children. If more than one magnet is swallowed, they can attract inside the body and cause intestinal perforation, infection or blockage which can be fatal. The firm is aware of 21 incidents where a magnet fell out of the toy figure, including a case of a 3-year-old boy who was found with a magnet in his mouth. The boy did not swallow the magnet and no injuries have been reported to Mattel and CPSC.

What to do: Consumers should immediately stop using the toy and contact Mattel for instructions on how to return it to receive a free replacement toy. For additional information, contact Mattel toll-free (888) 597-6597 anytime or visit the firm's Web site at www.service.mattel.com.

Fire Sprinklers

Product: About 300,000 Globe Model J Series Dry Fire Sprinklers by Globe Fire Sprinkler Corp.

Model J Series dry fire sprinklers come in pendent, upright, and sidewall configurations. The name "Globe," the letter "J" and the year of manufacture (1990 though 1999) are embossed on the frame of each sprinkler. These dry sprinklers were designed to be installed in areas of buildings where the sprinklers or water supply pipes may be subject to freezing, such as unheated attics, freezers and coolers, parking garages, porches and warehouses. The fire sprinklers were sold by fire protection contractors nationwide from January 1990 through December 1999 for between \$27 and \$36 per sprinkler head. They were manufactured in the United States.

Problem: The sprinkler heads can deteriorate over time and fail to operate in a fire. Globe has received five reports of sprinklers that failed to operate as intended during a fire. Globe has received no reports of injuries caused by sprinklers failing to operate.

What to do: Contact Globe immediately to arrange to receive replacement sprinkler heads at a reduced cost of \$9 per sprinkler head. For additional information, contact Globe at (800) 248-0278 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, or visit the firm's Web site at www.globesprinkler.com.

Children's Clog Shoes

Product: About 270,000 (about 690,000 clogs were recalled on May 2, 2007) toddler clog shoes by Payless ShoeSource, Inc.

This recall involves the following character-themed clog styles: Dora the Explorer, Spongebob Squarepants, Hello Kitty, Coasters® Lighted Car Compel, and Cambridge Mary-Jane. The shoes were sold in toddler sizes 5 through 10. The flexible shoes have air ventilation holes on the top and/or side, and plastic rivets attached to the strap. Shoe sizes are printed on the sole of the shoe. No other sizes, styles or models are included in the recall. The clog shoes were sold at Payless ShoeSource stores nationwide and Payless.com from January 2006 through June 2007 for between \$15 and \$20. The clogs were manufactured in China.

Problem: Plastic rivets used to attach the strap to the shoe can detach, posing a choking hazard to young children. No injuries or incidents have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should take the shoes away from young children immediately and return them to the store where purchased for a refund or exchange. For additional information, call Payless at (800) 654-0697 between 7:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. CT Monday through Saturday, 9:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sunday. Consumers can also visit the firm's Web site at www.payless.com.

Die Cast Toy Cars

Product: About 253,000 "Sarge" die cast toy cars by Mattel Inc.

The recall involves die cast "Sarge" 2½-inch toy cars. The toy looks like a military jeep and measures about 2½ inches long by 1 inch high by 1 inch wide. The recalled toy has the markings "7EA" and "China" on the bottom. The "Sarge" toy car is sold alone or in a package of two, and may have the product number M1253 (for single cars) and K5925 (for cars sold as a set) printed on the packaging. The cars marked "Thailand" are not included in this recall. The toy cars were sold at retail stores nationwide from May 2007 through August 2007 for between \$7 and \$20 (depending on whether they were sold individually or in sets). The toy cars were manufactured in China.

Problem: Surface paints on the toys could contain lead levels in excess of federal standards. Lead is toxic if ingested by young children and can cause adverse health effects. No incidents or injuries reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately take the recalled toys away from children and contact Mattel. Consumers will need to return the product to receive a replacement toy. For additional information, contact Mattel at (800) 916-4997 anytime or visit the firm's Web site at www.service.mattel.com.

Character Address Books and Journals

Product: About 250,000 SpongeBob SquarePants™ Address Books and Journals by Martin Designs Inc.

The recall involves address books and journals with a SpongeBob SquarePants™ character on the front cover and a black metal spiral binding. The UPC numbers (80773007505 for the address book and 80773002260, 80773075501 and 80773007551 for the journal) are printed on the back covers. The address books and journals were sold at retail stores nationwide from June 2006 through July 2007 for about \$2. The character address books and journals were manufactured in China.

Problem: The paint on the metal spiral bindings of the address books and journals can contain excessive levels of lead, which violates the federal lead paint ban. Lead is toxic if ingested by young children and can cause adverse health effects. No incidents or injuries reported.

What to do: Consumers should immediately take the recalled address books and journals away from children. Consumers should remove the UPC as proof of ownership and contact Martin Designs Inc. for a full refund. For additional information, contact Martin Designs Inc. toll-free at (866) 898-0261 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, or visit the firm's Web site at www.martindesigns-ltd.com.

Glassware Pieces

Product: About 219,000 Blue/Green glassware pieces by Pier 1 Imports (about 180,000 orange and red glassware pieces were recalled on May 8, 2007). The recalled glassware pieces involve large and small tumblers, goblets and margaritas. The bottom half of the tumblers is aquamarine and the top half is yellow. The bottom of the margaritas and the goblets is clear and the top is aquamarine and yellow. The glassware pieces were sold by Pier 1 Imports stores nationwide, its Web site (www.pier1.com) and its June 2007 catalog from January 2007 through April 2007 for about \$6. They were manufactured in China.

Problem: The glassware can crack or break unexpectedly, posing a laceration hazard to consumers. Pier 1 Imports has received 21 reports of glassware that cracked or broke, including one injury involving a minor cut from broken glass associated with a previous recall.

What to do: Consumers should stop using the glassware pieces immediately and return them to their nearest Pier 1 Imports retail store for a refund or merchandise credit. For additional information consumers can contact Pier 1 Imports at (800) 245-4595 between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. CT Monday through Saturday and between 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday, or visit the firm's Web site at www.pier1.com

Report an unsafe product or an injury
or death involving a consumer product

Call our hotline toll-free at
1-800-638-2772

or visit our website at
<http://www.cpsc.gov/incident.html>

CPSC does not have jurisdiction over:

- Automobiles (including tires, trucks and motorcycles)
- Watercraft (including boats, rafts and personal watercraft)
- Foods, medicines, cosmetics, and medical devices
- Dissatisfaction with business practices

By authority of 15 U.S.C. 2054, any information collected may be shared with product manufacturers, distributors, or retailers. No names or other personal information will be disclosed without explicit permission.



MECAP NEWS

Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Project

The MECAP Project is designed to collect timely information on deaths and injuries involving consumer products. Please contact us whenever you encounter a death or situation that you believe should be considered during a safety evaluation of a product.

You can report a case or ask for information about MECAP in several ways.

- Call our toll-free number, 1-800-638-8095.
- Use our toll-free fax number, 1-800-809-0924.
- Send an e-mail message to tschroeder@cpsc.gov.

MECAP reports also can be reported directly to the CPSC Web site.

- Go to www.cpsc.gov.
- Click on Report an Unsafe Product.
- Scroll down and click on File MECAP Reports.

*Indicates cases selected for CPSC follow-up investigations. Cases reported but not selected for follow-up also are important to CPSC. Every MECAP report is included in CPSC's injury database and will be used to assess the hazards associated with consumer products.

**Received as an online report.

CPSC received 901 MECAP cases from December 2006 through February 2007. Some of the cases are listed below to show the type and nature of the reported incidents.

ASPHYXIATIONS/ SUFFOCATIONS

*A female, 20 months, was at her grandparents' home where she was staying with her mother. Her grandmother went to a guest room to check on the child, and found her hanging from the pull cord of a Roman shade. She cut the pull cord from the child's neck but attempts at resuscitation were unsuccessful. The cause of death was asphyxia.

(Randolph K. Dailey, Sr. for David R. Fowler, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, Baltimore, MD)

A male, 8 weeks, was laid down on a children's bean bag chair to sleep. He had just been fed a bottle after waking up in the middle of the night. Several hours later, his father found him unresponsive with his face in the bean bag chair. The cause of death was smothering.

(Robert R. Pfalzgraf, M.D., Associate Medical Examiner, District 21, Fort Myers, FL)

A male, 2 months, was found unresponsive in an over-sized beanbag chair. He had been fed a bottle, and propped up in a corner of the chair with an afghan and a blanket tucked around him. The cause of death was positional asphyxia.

(Vicki Firth, R.N., Deputy Coroner, Montgomery County, Norristown, PA)

*A male, 3 months, was placed in a bouncy seat by his father. Sometime later, the child was found unresponsive with his face down and his head hanging over the top of the bouncy seat. The cause of death was positional asphyxia.

(Vera V. Volnikh, M.D., Associate Medical Examiner, District 10, Winter Haven, FL)

A female, 3 months, fell asleep while having her diaper changed on a changing table. Her au pair decided to let her sleep there, and left the room. She returned to find the child head-first in a diaper pail at the end of the changing table. The cause of death was positional asphyxia.

(Vicki Firth, R.N., Deputy Coroner, Montgomery County, Norristown, PA)

A male, 11 months, was sleeping in a bed with his parents. The next morning he was found unresponsive and face down in a clothes hamper next to the bed. The cause of death was positional asphyxia.

(James Eggleston, Medical Investigator, for John D. Howard, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, Pierce County, Tacoma, WA)

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONINGS

*A male, 78, went to his garage to check on his gasoline-powered generator. The generator was being used to power his furnace after a snow and ice storm interrupted the electrical power to his home. His wife later found him unconscious, and he was taken to a hospital where he died. The cause of death was carbon monoxide poisoning.

(Colleen Brzyski for James J. Woytash, D.D.S., M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, Erie County, Buffalo, NY)

*A female, 66, and a male, 61, were found unresponsive in the bedroom of a home. The gas company investigated and found a squirrel or bird nest blocking the base of the chimney for the home's heating system. The blockage caused carbon monoxide to accumulate in the home. The cause of death was carbon monoxide intoxication.

(Roxanne Fisher for Fredric N. Hellman, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, Delaware County, Lima, PA)

*A male, 91, was found unresponsive in his home when police conducted a health and welfare check. The home was covered in black soot and had the odor of oil about it. Safety officials examined an oil-fired boiler, and found the horizontal section of a vent connecting the boiler to a chimney completely blocked by hardened soot. The home had no carbon monoxide

or smoke detectors, and a safety plug had been removed from the boiler. The cause of death was carbon monoxide and soot inhalation.

(Suzanne Webb for Stephen L. Shapiro, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, State of Vermont, Burlington, VT)

DROWNINGS

*A male, 23 months, was playing in front of his home with his siblings. His parents were gardening nearby. The family lost track of the victim so they began looking for him. The father found him floating face down in the family's in-ground swimming pool. Resuscitative efforts were unsuccessful, and the child died at the hospital. The pool had no protective fence around it. The cause of death was drowning.

(Todd Luckasevic, D.O., Assistant Chief Medical Examiner, Northern Virginia District, Fairfax County, Falls Church, VA)

A male, 2, was in his backyard with his parents. His mother went into the home to change the diaper of an infant, and his father went to the front of the home to speak with someone. He was later found at the bottom of the family's in-ground pool. The cause of death was drowning.

(Richard Kuntz, First Deputy Coroner for Joseph P. Campbell, DPM, Coroner, Bucks County, Doylestown, PA)

A male, 2, was attending a swimming pool party at a neighbor's home. His mother noticed that she hadn't seen him in about five minutes so she began looking for him. She found him in the deep end of the pool, and pulled him out. Resuscitation was attempted and the child was taken to the hospital where he died three days later. The cause of death was drowning.

(William E. Hauda II, M.D., Medical Examiner, Northern Virginia District, Fairfax County, Falls Church, VA)

ELECTROCUTIONS

A male, 35, was taking down Christmas lights in the front yard of his parents' home. He was on a ladder that his mother was holding, and she

felt a tingling as the Christmas lights touched a utility wire. He was taken to a hospital where he died. The cause of death was electrocution.

(Ray Fernandez, M.D., Chief medical Examiner, Nueces County, Corpus Christi, TX)

A male, 25, was trying to fix an air conditioner in the attic of a friend's home. The man screamed, and his friend found him alive, but he soon stopped breathing. The friend helped resuscitate him until he was taken to a hospital where he died. The cause of death was low voltage electrocution.

(Barbara C. Wolf, M.D., Associate Medical Examiner, District 21, Fort Myers, FL)

A male, 31, was working with a drill in a crawl space under his home while his father helped. The drill heated up, and caught the house on fire. The drill also had pierced an electrical line. The men got out of the space, and retrieved a water hose to put out the fire. The younger man got back under the house but slumped to the ground and became unresponsive as soon as he sprayed water on the fire. The father pulled his son out of the space as emergency responders arrived. Resuscitative measures were started, and the man was taken to a hospital where he died. The cause of death was electrocution.

(Karina Gomez for Frank Sheridan, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, CA)

FIRES

*A female, 79, was in her bedroom in a family care facility that had once been a private residence. The full-time caregiver awoke to a noise in the middle of the night, and saw flames covering the outside of the kitchen window. She evacuated three elderly residents but could not return for the last resident because of smoke. Firefighters found the remaining resident conscious, and removed her. She was taken to a hospital where she died seven days later. The fire started when a gasoline-powered generator caught a chair on fire on a patio outside the facility. The generator was being used for the first time after a wind-related power outage. The cause of death was bacterial pneumonia due to inhala-

tion of toxic products of combustion. (Richard C. Harruff, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Medical Examiner, King County, Seattle, WA)

*A male and female, both 50, were visiting their son at his apartment. A cooking fire started on an electric stove in another apartment, and they were later found unresponsive near a stairwell after the fire was extinguished. Eighteen others were injured, including six firefighters, and the 160-unit building was declared uninhabitable. The cause of death for both was smoke inhalation and thermal injuries.

(Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner Coroner, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA)

A male, 61, was cooking on a hot plate in his home. His flannel pajamas caught fire, and he was burned on 65% of his body. The cause of death was thermal injuries.

(Donald R. Jason, M.D., J.D., Medical Examiner, Forsyth County, Winston-Salem, NC)

MISCELLANEOUS

*A male, 13, was riding a 4-wheel all-terrain vehicle (ATV) while he was visiting his father. He was thrown from the ATV, and struck a tree with his head. He was airlifted to a hospital where he died the next day. The cause of death was craniocerebral injuries.

(Vincent J.M. DiMaio, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, Bexar County, San Antonio, TX)

A male, 1, was not feeling well so his mother took him to a hospital. He was examined and treated but his condition did not improve. His mother took him back to the hospital two days later, and a chest x-ray showed a foreign body in his esophagus. The foreign body was a battery to a car alarm remote control. It was removed but the child died five days later. The cause of death was anoxic encephalopathy.

(Brian Mazrim, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Medical Examiner, King County, Seattle, WA)

— *Denny Wierdak, Directorate for Epidemiology*

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