



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

Nancy Nord, *Chairman*
Thomas H. Moore, *Commissioner*

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY REVIEW

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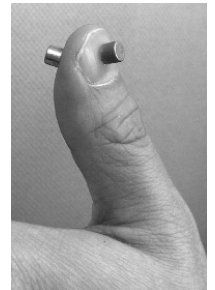
Magnets – Fatal Attraction

The availability of small, strong, and inexpensive magnets makes them very popular among toy manufacturers and consumers; however, this year, the CPSC has announced voluntary recalls of two popular toys containing magnets. Together, these two recalls constitute nearly 8.5 million units. Unfortunately, over 200 injuries have been reported with 19 serious incidents requiring surgery, and a death has occurred.

Clearly, magnets pose a serious health hazard, but why?

Problems occur when the magnets become dislodged from their housing, or if a magnetic piece is small enough to be swallowed whole. Small magnets, like any small part, are a possible choking hazard. Because of their small size (some are 1/8 inch in diameter) magnets can also be inhaled directly into the lungs. Surgical removal then becomes necessary.

But the dangers of magnets go beyond their small size. Today's rare earth magnets, such as neodymium iron boron (NIB) magnets, are found in many consumer products and are incredibly powerful.



As is displayed in the photo, these magnets can be strong enough to attract through body parts. This creates unique dangers when swallowed. If located in different areas of the intestinal tract, these strong magnets can attract to one another or to another metal object through several layers of the intestinal wall. They can exert sufficient force to cut off the blood supply to the compressed tissue, causing it to die, which results in a perforation (hole) in the intestinal wall(s). Twisting of the intestine and intestinal blockages can also result from swallowed magnets. Unlike other small objects that may harmlessly pass through the body, magnets with tissue trapped between them may not pass through the intestines at all, and diagnosis may be difficult, even with an X-ray. Additionally, children might only complain of a stomachache or flu-like symptoms further complicating a proper diagnosis.

The CPSC staff is working with the ASTM International toy safety standard subcommittee to address hazards associated with toys containing magnets. Nevertheless, parents and caregivers need to be extremely careful in purchasing toys containing magnets and vigilant in watching children while playing.

- Be aware of the risks of magnets. Keep any small magnets away from children under six years old, particularly if the child has a tendency to put objects in his/her mouth. In one of the injuries investigated by the CPSC, the child said the magnets looked like candy.

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Human Factors

Recalls, voluntary standards, rulemaking and press releases. This is the familiar mission of the CPSC, but there is a lot going on at the Agency that is out of the public eye. One of the departments at the CPSC that not a lot of people know about is the Human Factors Division. The CPSC chatted with **Sarah Brown** to talk about the role of human factors in keeping the public safe.

What is Human Factors? Basically, it's designing products for human use taking into consideration our behavior, abilities, and limitations. Anything is up for grabs: products, documents, and processes. The idea is to try and be proactive; to fit the product or the task to people versus the other way around. The more natural and intuitive something can be, the better. In our organization, we have seven people analyzing incident data related to consumer products, including evaluating the products, physical design, along with labels, signs, symbols, instructions and other measures intended to address the human component of injury prevention.

When did the field of "human factors" originate?

Industrial engineering and psychology have been around for a while. Early psychologists did time-motion studies of rote tasks to determine the most efficient means of performing activities, like brick-laying for example. The field of Human Factors really originated during World War II. In order to reduce aircraft crashes and to improve pilot performance, military scientists

studied how pilots used their cockpit displays and controls, then redesigned the controls and instruments to fit the task and the pilot. Human factors has since been used in countless areas including automobile design, medical devices, software interfaces, and consumer products.

How does Human Factors fit in with what the rest of the Commission is doing?

In human factors, we look at how people will perceive and use things. This information may lead to design changes in a single product, or it may

affect a change in an industry by improving product safety standards. Our understanding of human interactions with products ultimately leads to better, safer designs.

What do you do at the CPSC? I am an Engineering Psychologist. What I do is investigate how humans interact with different products. Since coming to CPSC, I've worked on issues dealing with ATVs, mattresses, candles and furniture. Right now, I'm working on extension cords. I'm researching incident data to learn how people are using extension cords, and what they are doing when fires occur. I'm trying to better understand how the product is actually used, rather than how it's supposed to be used.

Isn't product safety just common sense? I learned very early on that common sense doesn't always apply, particularly when it comes to safety. Everyone is different, and so what may make sense to one person, may not to another. The issues almost always go deeper than just common sense. When you see the same incidents happening over and over again, you can start to see trends and patterns. That's when you can start looking at changing design features to make a safer product. Also, we see so many incidents and injuries involving children and it's really sad. Again, the common sense rule doesn't apply here. What makes sense to an adult won't necessarily make sense to a child. Children, of course, have different strength levels, different experiences, and different cognitive abilities than adults or even other children. So, it's very important to consider children of different ages when looking at product safety.

What's the strangest thing that's ever come up for you?

I remember in grad school, the professor had all the students wrap tape around their hands and then operate a tape recorder. Well, it was pretty hard! The idea was to simulate what an arthritic person, or someone with another kind of disability, might go through. That really impressed on me how important good product design is, not just for accessibility, but also for safety.

How do you feel about working for the CPSC? I chose to work at the CPSC because I wanted to make a difference. There aren't many jobs out there where you have an opportunity to save someone's life. I get a great deal of personal satisfaction when I see an actual change in a product. I remember working on a case involving a ladder that the consumer had to assemble. Well, some

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Sarah Brown

Years at CPSC: 1.5

Education:
Virginia Tech

BS in Industrial
Engineering

MS in Industrial
Engineering with a
concentration in
human factors

GFCI Improvements: Making a Good Thing Even Better

A ground-fault circuit interrupter or GFCI is an electrical safety device that has played a major role in reducing serious electrical shock and electrocution incidents. The National Electrical Code (NEC) first required that GFCIs be installed (to protect against underwater lighting fixture faults in swimming pools) in 1968. Since then, the number of places where the NEC requires GFCIs has expanded to electrical circuits in other locations including outdoors, in bathrooms, around sinks, and in unfinished basements. These GFCIs are built into a receptacle or a circuit breaker. A GFCI may also be incorporated into the power supply cord for a product, such as a high-pressure spray washer or vending machine, or into an extension cord to provide shock protection for any portable equipment plugged into it.

An electric shock from a ground fault can occur when a person touches an exposed electrically-energized part of a faulty appliance or electrical wiring while also in contact with a grounded surface. Depending on its magnitude, the ground fault current can produce a number of harmful effects ranging from pain to ventricular fibrillation and death. A GFCI works by sensing a small electrical current (as small as 6 thousandths of an ampere) that is not flowing where it is expected in the normal current path. A GFCI assumes that the current “missing” from the circuit is flowing through a ground fault and shuts off the circuit to prevent a serious electrical shock or electrocution.

Despite the success of GFCIs, in the late 1990s, CPSC staff and GFCI manufacturers along with their trade association, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), sought to improve GFCI performance. As a result, NEMA commissioned a field study and found that as many as 10% of tested units were not providing shock protection because of internal damage or installation errors. Most often these units failed because of exposure to environmental conditions like utility power line disturbances and surges or internal moisture. The study also found that some receptacle-type GFCIs were wired incorrectly and thus did not provide full shock protection. CPSC staff worked with the GFCI industry and, Underwriters Laboratories (UL), the developer of the voluntary standard for GFCIs, to improve GFCI reliability and enhance consumer usability.

As a result of the NEMA field study, new requirements were added to the voluntary standard to increase

surge immunity; to increase resistance to moisture and corrosion; to remove power or alert the consumer if the GFCI fails the manual (test button) test; and, to help prevent mis-wiring. Several of these requirements were effective for new products manufactured after January 1, 2003, and the remainder became effective on July 28, 2006.

The majority of installed units made before January 2003 are fully operational, but the NEMA study results underscore the need for units to be tested periodically. Although there have been numerous consumer alerts about the need to periodically test GFCIs, it is believed that most people do not test them. Some people may not be aware of the importance of regular testing, while others may simply lose track of time between testing or forget altogether.

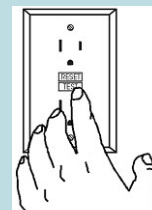
Even if periodic testing is performed, a failure could occur between tests, rendering the GFCI inoperable without any indication. The combination of a lack of manual testing actually being performed and the lack of indication when a failure occurs has led CPSC staff to go back to the manufacturers to request additional improvements to address these issues. At an August 2005 meeting with NEMA members, CPSC staff requested that manufacturers consider developing GFCIs with an automated supervisory circuit that could detect most GFCI failures without the necessity of a manually-activated user test. This enhancement could make what has been a great life saving device, the GFCI, even better.

– *Robert Ochsman, PhD., Director, Division of Human Factors*
Doug Lee, EE, Division of Electrical Engineering *Andrew Trotta, EE, Division of Electrical Engineering*

GFCI Testing

Testing is easily performed using the built-in push button and a load such as a lamp. Testing helps ensure that the device will trip when you should need it. Monthly testing is necessary to verify that the GFCI is still operational. To test:

- Plug a lamp into the GFCI protected receptacle and turn it ON.
- Push the “Test” button on the GFCI and the lamp should go OFF.
- Push the “Reset” button and the lamp should go ON.



If the lamp remains ON after the “Test” button is pushed or does not remain on after the “Reset” button is pushed, the GFCI is not working or has not been correctly installed. Contact a qualified electrician to correct the wiring and/or replace the defective GFCI.

Recalls and Corrective Actions for Toys and Other Children's Products – Fiscal Year 2006

During fiscal year 2006 (October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006) the Consumer Product Safety Commission Office of Compliance announced 76 recalls and corrective actions that involved children's toys, jewelry, a variety of children's products and bicycles, bicycle components and bicycle accessories.

A summary of these recalls and corrective actions is listed below.

Children's Chairs (1 recall of at least 1,100 units)

Unzipped bean bag chair and ottoman can expose small pellets that can be swallowed or inhaled.

Scooters (1 recall of at least 185,000 units)

The handlebars, wheels and wheel brakes can break and detach, causing loss of control and possible injury.

Doorway Jumpers (1 recall of at least 14,000 units)

Plastic clamps attaching jumper seat to door frame can break causing unit and child inside to fall.

Rattles (1 recall of at least 47 units)

Seams on the rattle can open during use, releasing small round beads posing an aspiration hazard. The breakage can also create ragged edges, posing a laceration hazard.

Pacifiers (2 recalls totaling at least 4,600 units)

Pacifier nipples detach from guard posing a choking hazard.

Strollers (2 recalls totaling at least 655 units)

Jogging stroller – Handle can unlock during use, causing stroller to collapse.

Infant stroller – Handlebar cracks or breaks and then detaches while in use.

Children's Sleepwear (2 recalls totaling at least 48,740 units)

Bathrobes and lounge pants failed to meet federal flammability standards for children's sleepwear posing a risk of burn injuries.

Cribs (3 recalls totaling at least 104,490 units)

Wooden strips on end assemblies could come loose creating a space that poses a risk of entrapment, and detached strips have three pin nails that pose a laceration hazard.

Screws on the wooden mattress support can come loose allowing a portion of the mattress to fall, posing an entrapment and suffocation hazard to young children.

The crib's paint contains amounts of lead above the limit in federal standards.

Baby Walkers (3 recalls totaling at least 53,100 units)

The walkers can fit through a standard doorway and were not designed to stop at the edge of a step.

Bicycles or Accessories (3 recalls totaling at least 20,300 units)

Two-bike folding racks - The racks do not have sufficient hardware to support its weight on the wall causing it to fall.

Frames - Alloy frames on bicycles can fail during use, resulting in the separation of the fork, head tube, and handlebar away from the rest of the bike causing a loss of control and crash.

Child carriers - The plastic guide tabs on carrier can break when the seat is not fully seated on rack. The seat can fall off posing a risk of serious injury to a child in carrier.

Playground/Recreational

Equipment (4 recalls totaling at least 368,000 units)

Swing sets - The connection between the swing set's horizontal top beam and the vertical end support post can break.

Defective bolts could cause the swing set frame to detach from the fort structure, posing a fall hazard.

Swing seats – Swing seats can unexpectedly break in half.

Pool ladders – Plastic clips can be assembled upside down, causing the ladder steps to break under a user's weight.

Children's Toy Jewelry (9 recalls totaling at least 8,017,300 units)

Bracelets, necklaces, rings, earrings – products contain toxic amounts of lead in the metal and/or paint. (8 recalls)

Bracelets, necklaces, ring – jewelry could break, releasing small beads that pose an aspiration hazard.

Miscellaneous Items (10 recalls totaling at least 309,600 units)

Pencils sold with sharpeners – Exposed razor blades pose a laceration hazard.

Books – Clear plastic container could break releasing beads inside that pose a choking hazard.

Books - When pulled, felt ears and limbs on pop-up characters can detach or fall apart and pose a choking hazard.

Party favors and costume shield – Items can break apart or crack, exposing sharp points. (2 recalls)

Sandals – Metal tacks used to hold down the strap to the sole can detach or be pulled out, posing a laceration hazard.

Girl’s water shoes – Shoes become extremely slippery when wet posing a risk of slipping and falling.

Plastic hardware covers – The small cam lock covers can be easily removed, presenting a choking hazard.

Musical instrument – If the bell inside the instrument is damaged during manufacturing, the bell can be pulled out of the instrument, posing a choking hazard.

Travel cots – The plastic cap on the corner connectors can come loose, posing a choking hazard.

Children’s Garments (11 recalls totaling at least 527,280 units)

Fleece pullover/pantsets – Zipper slider and pull on pullovers pose a choking hazard.

Hooded jacket and sweatshirt with drawstrings – Drawstrings threaded through the hood pose a strangulation hazard. (9 recalls)

Windsuits jacket – Logo appliqué on rubber zipper pull can detach posing a choking or aspiration hazard.

Other Toys (23 recalls totaling at least 2,835,000 units)

Toy vehicles – Wheels, hubcaps, other small parts or metal axles pose a choking or puncture hazard. (5 recalls)

Whistle – Internal pieces can detach from toy, posing a choking hazard.

Chair – Child can become lodged between the seatback and side table of the toy, possibly leading to an entrapment of the neck.

Learning cube toy - Wooden pegs in the top corners of the toy can come loose, posing a choking hazard.

Limbo party game - Two side poles fit improperly into their bases making the game unstable, causing the game to completely fall apart if touched.

Pull toy with rattle - Rattle can come apart, releasing a bell inside posing a choking hazard.

Toy pliers - Sliding knob can detach, posing a choking hazard.

Toy phones - Push buttons and antenna can detach, posing a choking hazard. (2 recalls)

Slingshots - Ball at the end of the tubing can strike the user, resulting in serious facial injuries.

Yo-Yo - The yo-yo can separate and expose small parts that pose a choking hazard.

Radio controlled airplane - The rechargeable battery pack inside the airplane can overheat posing a burn hazard.

Activity toys - A child’s arm can become caught in a plastic tube, posing a risk of injury. Some toys in activity trunks contain small parts posing a choking hazard. (2 recalls)

Toy tool bench – Toy nails can become lodged in the throat.

Pool toys – When partially filled with water, the pool toy can stand upright on the pool floor with the rigid narrow end pointed upward, posing an impalement risk.

Animal-shaped flashlights – paint contains amounts of lead above the federal limit.

Toy guitar – The toy can break into small parts posing a choking hazard.

Cooking set – The glass pot lids can break, posing a laceration hazard.

FY 2006 Recalls	
# of Recalls Announced	76
Toys and Other Children’s Products # Units Subject to Recall	12,468,912
Bicycles or Components/Accessories # Units Subject to Recall	20,300
Total Units Subject to Recall	12,489,212

— Dollie Hayes, Office of Compliance and Field Operations

Toy Related Deaths and Injuries for Calendar Year 2005

CPSC has reports of twenty toy-related deaths of children under fifteen years of age during calendar year 2005, along with an estimated 202,300 injuries (for all ages) treated in U.S. emergency departments. As in past years, unpowered scooters and other riding toys continued to be associated with more emergency department treated injuries than any other category of toy. In 2005, an estimated 38,900 treated injuries were associated with unpowered scooters, with an additional 19,500 injuries related to other kinds of riding toys. The toy category with the next highest number of treated injuries (9,100) was flying toys.

TOY-RELATED DEATHS

As of May 2006, CPSC had reports of twenty toy-related deaths involving children under age 15 that occurred in 2005. This may not include all the toy-related deaths, in part because reporting was not complete for some data sources.

Victims of the twenty fatal incidents ranged in age from fifteen months to thirteen years old. Fifteen of the victims were males.

Choking or Aspiration

Nine deaths occurred where the child choked or aspirated a toy or part of a toy. The toys involved in

these fatal incidents were six toy balls, a balloon, a bead from a toy horse figurine, and a toy dart. These children ranged in age from fifteen months to eight years old.

Drowning

Three children drowned in incidents involving toys. A sixteen month old male drowned when he apparently drove a child-size toy four-wheeled ATV (all terrain vehicle) into a pond. A three year old male had a fish-shaped flotation ring around his waist while in an above-ground pool and could not swim. A family member supervising him was distracted and the child was found face down in the pool out of the flotation ring. A three year old male rode his tricycle into an in-ground swimming pool and died seven days later of complications due to submersion.

Motor Vehicle Involvement

Three children died in incidents involving motor vehicles while on riding toys. All three incidents occurred when the child was struck by the motor vehicle. The children were four, three and two years old. The riding toys involved were two tricycles and a non-motorized scooter.

Strangulation and Hanging

Two children died in incidents involving strangulation or hanging. A five year old became entangled in a slinky and ribbon and strangled. A nine year old was hung when he jumped off a bunk bed and the cape of his costume caught on the bedpost.

Asphyxia

A nineteen month old male was asphyxiated when he either fell or climbed into a toy chest. The lid closed, preventing the child from escaping.

Electrocution

The oldest child involved in the toy-related deaths was a thirteen year old who was electrocuted while flying a kite.

Other

A twenty month old child ingested several magnets that detached from parts of a building set. Once in the child's system, the magnets attached to each other through the walls of the child's small intestine, creating a twisting blockage. Death resulted in several days.

Reported Toy-Related Deaths to Children Younger than 15, Calendar Year 2005

Type of Toy	Deaths
TOTAL	20
Balls (choking)	6
Tricycles (1 drowning, 2 motor vehicle involvement)	3
Balloon (aspiration)	1
Plastic dart (aspiration)	1
Toy chest (asphyxia)	1
Toy all terrain vehicle (drowning)	1
Bead from toy horse figurine (aspiration)	1
Non-motorized scooter (motor vehicle involvement)	1
Fish-shaped flotation ring (drowning)	1
Kite (electrocution)	1
Slinky and ribbon (strangulation)	1
Costume with a cape (hanging)	1
Magnets from a building set (intestinal blockage)	1

ESTIMATED TOY-RELATED INJURIES

In 2005, there were an estimated 202,300 toy-related injuries treated in U.S. hospital emergency rooms. The source of these data is the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), which is based on a statistical sample of hospital emergency room treated injuries.

Seventy-five percent (152,400) of the injuries for 2005 were to children under fifteen years of age and 36 percent (72,800) were to children under five. Overall, males were involved in 58 percent of the toy-related injury incidents. Most of the victims (97 percent) were treated and released from the hospital.

Forty-six percent of the total injuries (94,000) occurred to the head and face area, which includes

head, face, eyes, mouth and ears. Arms, from shoulder to finger, accounted for 24 percent of the injuries (47,600), while the leg and foot area accounted for 17 percent (35,100). The individual body parts having the most injuries overall were faces (41,800), heads (22,100), fingers (13,600) and mouths (13,300). Lacerations, contusions and abrasions were involved in almost half of the total injuries (48 percent) followed by fractures, sprains and strains with 24 percent of the total injuries.

— *Risana Chowdhury, Directorate of Epidemiology.*

Estimated Toy-Related Injuries

Calendar Year	Est. Injuries
2001	255,100
2002	212,400
2003	206,500
2004	210,300
2005	202,300

Magnets continued from page 1

- Check the CPSC website to see if the product is subject to a recall. If there is a recalled product in the home, do not allow your child to play with the toy. Contact the manufacturer to arrange for a replacement product that has the magnets safely secured.
- Children should never use magnets to emulate tongue or lip piercings. Any magnet on or near the mouth can inadvertently find its way into the stomach or lungs. Children have also been known to use their teeth to pry apart two magnets. This can also lead to accidental ingestion.
- Survey the child's play area. If a magnet becomes dislodged or if there is a magnet missing from a toy, stop using the toy immediately. Search for any missing magnets to determine if ingestion may have been possible, and to prevent possible future ingestion.
- If you suspect that magnets have been swallowed, seek medical attention immediately.

Human Factors continued from page 2

issues arose because some parts were installed in the wrong location causing the ladder to be unstable. I recommended a simple change that made it impossible to install the part in the wrong place. Knowing that my recommendation may save a life or prevent an injury feels great!

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.

CPSC received 1280 MECAP cases during the months of June, July, and August of 2006. Some of those cases are listed below to show the type and nature of the reported incidents.

ASPHYXIATIONS/SUFFOCATIONS

*A male, 2, was watching a movie in his bedroom while his mother took a shower. She returned some time later to find her son hanging by his neck from the cord of a vertical window blind. The cord had come away from a nail that had been placed near the window to keep the cord anchored so the child could not play with it. The cause of death was strangulation in vertical blind cord.

(N. Turner Gray, M.D., Medical Examiner, Tidewater District, Norfolk, VA)

*A male, 9 months, was placed in his crib for a nap by his mother at his grandmother's home. A few screws in the bottom of the crib's side rails were missing. About 20 minutes later, the mother found the child with his head between the mattress and the crib rails with the mattress over the child's face. The missing screws caused the bottom of the crib to swing out creating the space where the child was entrapped. The cause of death was asphyxia.

(Dennis Nicks, M.D., Medical Examiner, New Hanover County, Wilmington, NC)

A female, 2 months, was fed with a bottle by her mother then placed on a couch to sleep. She was propped on her side using an infant support pillow, and covered with a blanket. The mother later found the child with her face down on the couch cushion. The cause of death was asphyxia due to soft material suffocation.

(Paul Forman for Richard Keller, M.D., Coroner, Lake County, Waukegan, IL)**

A male, 8 months, was placed on his parents, king-sized bed to sleep. His mother placed pillows, blankets and a large goose-down comforter around the infant. She left the sleeping infant and went to another part of the home. She returned about 30 minutes later to check on the child, and could not find him. She eventually found him wedged between the bed's footboard and mattress with his face covered by the comforter. The cause of death was asphyxia.

(P. Michael Murphy, Coroner, Clark County, Las Vegas, NV)

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONINGS

*A male, 35, was using a gasoline-powered generator to replace electrical power that had been cut off by an ice storm. The generator was placed in an attached garage, and the garage door was opened to exhaust the fumes from the garage. Later that evening, two of the man's friends stopped by and found him in the home unresponsive and slumped over in a chair. The cause of death was carbon monoxide poisoning.

(Bradley Lewis, M.D., Coroner, Franklin County, Columbus, OH)

*A male, 48, was found unresponsive lying on the floor of his garage. A gasoline-powered generator was still running when he was found, and the doors and windows of the garage were closed. It was his first use of the generator. The cause of death was carbon monoxide intoxication.

(Craig H. Lahren for George R. Mizell, M.D., State Forensic Medical Examiner, Bismarck, ND)**

A male, 74, was removing flood water from his basement with a gasoline-powered water pump. A family member found him unresponsive, lying in the water. The cause of death was carbon monoxide intoxication.

(Darin Trelka, M.D., Ph.D., Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Richmond, VA)

DROWNINGS

*A male, 23 months, was attending a family cookout at his grandparents' home with about 20 other family members.

The child was watching television with his mother in the living room when his mother decided she needed to go to the bathroom. She told her son to watch television, and not to leave the room. She returned to the room and the child was gone. She found him floating face down in his grandparents, above-ground swimming pool. The backyard was fenced with padlocks on the gate but there was no barrier between the house and the pool, and there was no pool access alarm. The cause of death was drowning.

(Sylvia Collins, R.N., Medical Examiner, Cabarrus County, Concord, NC)

*A male, 20 months, was playing with his cousins in their home. The children went outside, and were playing on their swing set while the child's aunt cooked in an outdoor kitchen on the patio. After about 20 minutes, the children came to see her but her nephew was not with them. She looked for the child, and a neighbor found him at the bottom of the family's in-ground swimming pool. The backyard was fenced-in but there was no barrier between the home and the pool. Also, the view of the pool from the patio had been blocked to keep the wind out. The cause of death was drowning.

(Magdalena Hutchinson for Judy Denton, Deputy Coroner, Sacramento County, Sacramento, CA)**

*A female, 7 months, was placed in a baby bath seat in a bathtub with the drain open by her father. He received a phone call, and was away for about ten minutes. He returned to find the infant underwater and unresponsive. The drain had closed, and investigators found it took very little movement to make the drain stopper fall into the closed position. The cause of death was drowning.

(Robert Laughon for William B. Rohr, M.D., Medical Examiner, Collin County, McKinney, TX)**

ELECTROCUTIONS

A male, 33, was having problems with the volume on his big screen television. He accessed the inside of the television through its rear. His wife heard him yell. He died two days later. The cause of death was electrocution.

(Carol Capron for Alexander M. Chirkov, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner, State of Rhode Island, Providence, RI)

A male, 42, was in his basement fixing his air conditioning unit while the electrical power was still on. His wife heard a pop and the electrical power to the house turned off. She found her husband inside the unit with his body shaking. She pulled him away and received an electrical shock when she touched him. The cause of death was arrhythmia due to electrocution.

(James L. Parker, M.D., Medical Examiner, Catawba County, Hickory, NC)

A female, 44, was swimming in her above-ground swimming pool. She reached out of the pool and grabbed a light pole. A

portable halogen light was loosely attached to the wooden pole, and it fell into the pool. A friend tried to help her from the pool but was shocked also. The cause of death was electrocution.

(Karina Gomez for David Carter, Deputy Coroner, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, CA)

FIRES

*A female, 61, was found unresponsive in her chair by fire fighters responding to an apartment fire. The woman had fallen asleep while smoking and her cigarette started a fire in her chair. The cause of death was thermal injuries.

(Magdalena Hutchinson for Mark Olenlager, Deputy Coroner, Sacramento County, Sacramento, CA)**

A male, 59, was putting gasoline into his lawn mower at his home. He was smoking a cigarette when a flashback occurred and severely burned him. The cause of death was thermal burn injuries. He died 25 days later.

(Eddie Robinson, Deputy Coroner, for Dr. Ronald M. Holmes, Coroner, Jefferson County, Louisville, KY)

A female, 51, was preparing to cook on her electric stove. A popping sound was heard as she turned it on, and her pajamas caught on fire. She extinguished the fire and called 9-1-1 but died about 7 weeks later. The cause of death was complications from thermal injuries.

(Magdalena Hutchinson for Mark Olenlager, Deputy Coroner, Sacramento County, Sacramento, CA)**

MISCELLANEOUS

*A female, 8, was staying with her grandparents who lived across the street from a school playground. The child went outside to play while her grandmother fixed breakfast. When the child could not be found, her grandparents went looking for her. They found her face down on a circular slide with a jump rope around her neck. The rope had caught on the top of the slide, and snapped her neck as she slid. The cause of death was central nervous system trauma due to neck fracture.

(Edward R. McAuslan, Coroner, Fremont County, Riverton, WY)**

A male, 3, returned home after shopping with his mother. He wanted to watch a video but his mother told him to wait while she went to the bathroom. The mother heard a loud noise after she entered the bathroom, and went to find her son lying under a shelf in his bedroom. The shelf had held a small combination television/VCR that had fallen on the child. The cause of death was heart laceration due to blunt force chest trauma.

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

*A male, 9, was a passenger on a 4-wheel all-terrain vehicle (ATV) driven by his 13 year old brother. They were traveling on a dry dirt road beside a canal. The driver lost control of the ATV, and it crashed into several small trees. Both children were ejected, and neither wore any protective gear. The older child sustained minor injuries but his younger brother died at the scene. The cause of death was craniocerebral blunt force head injuries.

(Shirley Stover-Wilkins for Jacqueline A. Benjamin, M.D., Associate Medical Examiner, District Nine, Orlando, FL)

A male, 2, and his 7 year old sister were visiting their aunt at her apartment. Both children were in the living room while their aunt was in the kitchen. The aunt heard a noise, and looked up to see the boy falling through a screen of a third floor window. The cause of death was blunt force head injury.

(Karina Gomez for Kathy Shumway, Deputy Coroner, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, CA)

— *Denny Wierdak, Directorate for Epidemiology*

**Received as an online report. MECAP reports can be made on our web site. Please go to www.cpsc.gov and click on Report an Unsafe Product. Then scroll down and click on File MECAP reports.



CPSC Recalls

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

Magnetic Play Sets

Product: About 2.4 million play sets (an additional 2 million play sets were sold worldwide) Polly Pocket dolls and accessories with magnets by Mattel Inc. 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 imbedded in the hands and feet of some dolls, and in the plastic clothing, hair pieces 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. Contact Mattel if you cannot find a model number on your product to determine if it is part of the recall. Polly Pocket magnetic play sets on store shelves as of October 1, 2006 are not included in this recall. The magnetic play sets were sold at discount department stores and toy stores from May 2003 through September 2006 for between \$15 and \$30. The play sets were manufactured in China.

Polly Pocket™ Magnetic Play Sets	Item No.
Polly Place™ Hangin' Out House™	B2632
Polly Place™ Treetop Clubhouse™	B3158
Spa Day™	B3201
Polly Totally!™ Polly Place™ Totally Tiki Diner™	B7118
Quik-Clik™ Boutique	G8605
Quik-Clik™ City Pretty Playset	H1537
Quik-Clik™ Sporty Style Playset	H1538
Totally Zen™ Playset	H3211

Problem: Tiny magnets inside the dolls and accessories can fall out undetected by parents and caregivers. The magnets can be swallowed, aspirated by young children or placed by a child in their nose or ears. When more than one magnet is swallowed, the magnets can attract each other and cause intestinal perforation, infection or blockage, which can be fatal. Aspiration to the lungs requires immediate surgery. Magnets placed in the nose or ears can cause swelling and be difficult to remove. CPSC is aware of 170 reports of the small magnets coming out of these recalled toys. There were three reports of serious injuries to children who swallowed more than one magnet. All three suffered intestinal perforations that required surgery. A 2-year-old child was hospitalized for seven days and a 7-year-old child was hospitalized for 12 days. An 8-year-old child was also hospitalized.

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

Film Cameras

Product: About 1.2 million (24,000 additional cameras) various Olympus-Brand 35mm Film Cameras by Olympus Imaging America Inc. The original recall announced March 14, 2006 included the Infinity Twin, AF-1 Twin, Infinity Zoom 200 series, AZ 200 series, and Quantary Infinity Zoom 222 Olympus-brand 35mm film cameras. Olympus has now added the Infinity Zoom 76 and the Promaster Infinity Twin model cameras to the recall. The model name is printed on the face of the camera. These cameras have a built-in flash. Sold at department, electronic and camera stores, and mail-order retailers nationwide from January 1989 through December 1995 for between \$220 and \$365. The cameras were manufactured in Japan.

Problem: A defect with the flash circuit in these cameras can cause it to smoke and overheat when the camera is turned on. This poses a possible burn hazard to consumers. Olympus Imaging America Inc. has received 21 reports of camera or flash circuitry overheating in the U.S. with no reports of injuries.

What to do: Consumers should stop using these cameras and contact Olympus for information on receiving a free repair or, if necessary, replacement. For additional information, contact Olympus at (800) 480-1247 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, or go to the firm's Web site at www.olympusamerica.com.

Desktop Copiers

Product: About 800,000 Canon Desktop Copiers by Canon U.S.A. Inc. The repair recall includes only the following model Canon copiers: PC6, PC6RE, PC65, PC7, PC7RE, PC8, PC11, PC11RE, PC12, NP1010 and NP1020. The model

number is on the front panel of the unit. The recalled copiers were manufactured between 1987 and 1998.

The desktop copiers were sold by dealers, national retailers and office supply stores nationwide from January 1987 through December 1999 for between \$1,500 and \$2,300. The copiers were manufactured in Japan and Thailand.

Problem: An improperly fitted electrical connection inside the copiers can cause overheating, smoking and fire. Canon U.S.A. has received six reports of NP1020 model copiers starting to smoke or catching on fire due to the problem with the electrical connection. No injuries were reported.

What to do: Users should stop using the recalled copiers immediately and contact Canon U.S.A. to receive a free repair. For additional information, contact Canon U.S.A. at (800) 828-4040 anytime, or visit the firm's Web site at www.usa.canon.com.

Toy Truck

Product: About 358,000 LEGO EXPLORE Super Trucks by LEGO Systems Inc. LEGO EXPLORE Super Truck is a toy-in-toy product designed for children ages 18 months and up. The toy features a red plastic pick-up/dump truck that measures about 15-inches high and 19-inches wide with four 7-inch black plastic wheels that are packed with a box of 40 LEGO DUPLO bricks in the cargo area. The unit has a row of DUPLO "studs" across the top of the cab, molded yellow headlights and stickers on the front and sides of the unit create the idea of a windshield, windows and doors depicting a LEGO figure in the driver's seat. The LEGO Explore logo is printed on the door stickers. The box of DUPLO bricks is not included in this recall. The trucks were sold at various retailers nationwide, including Toys "R" Us and Wal-Mart, from August 2002 through August 2004 for about \$20. The toy trucks were manufactured in the United States.

Problem: The plastic wheels on the truck can detach, exposing a metal axle. This poses a puncture hazard to young children. LEGO Systems, Inc. has received 10 reports of wheels detaching. Two children received serious puncture injuries resulting from the exposed metal axle once the wheel detached. Another child fell when the wheel came off of the toy truck.

What to do: Consumers should stop using the recalled toy trucks (not the bricks) immediately and contact LEGO Systems for information on receiving a refund. For additional information, contact LEGO at (800) 718-1858 anytime, or visit www.LEGO.com.

Toy Keys

Product: About 275,000 Toy Keys by RC2 Brands Inc. The recalled products are marketed under RC2's Learning Curve and The First Years brands. "Shake 'n Jingle Keys," "Shake & Jingle Keys" and "My Jingle Keys" all by The First Years and the John Deere "Real Keys" are toy keys, with three colored keys attached to a blue, red or green remote control with electronic features. Various colored buttons on the remote activate sounds. Only toy keys with the letter "F" in the date code stamp on the packaging and product are involved in the recall. The date code can be found on the back of the remote control. Toy keys with "TE" in the date code or yellow sides on the remote are not included in this recall. The toy keys were sold at department stores and independent toy stores nationwide from August 2005 through October 2006 for about \$6. Keys were manufactured in China.

Problem: The colored top portion of the keys can crack, resulting in the release of small parts, which poses a choking hazard to young children. RC2 has received four reports of cracking. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should stop using the recalled toy keys immediately and contact RC2 for a free replacement toy. For additional information, contact RC2 at (800) 704-8697 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. CT Monday through Friday, or visit the Learning Curve's Web site at www.learningcurve.com.

Blower/Vacuums

Product: About 272,000 Black & Decker BV4000 Type 1 Blower/Vacs. This recall involves Black & Decker model BV4000 Type 1 blower/vacs. The model and type number are printed on a name plate on the right side of the unit. The blower/vacs have an orange housing and a black blower assembly. Blower/vacs were sold at home center, hardware and discount stores nationwide from April 2004 through July 2005 for about \$70. The blower/vacs were manufactured in Mexico.

Problem: A loose connection between the blower/vac and an extension cord can cause overheating, posing a fire hazard. Black & Decker has received 187 reports of smoking, melting and/or fire near the blower/vac's plug, including one report of a fire spreading beyond the unit. Black & Decker has received seven reports of minor burns, none of which required medical treatment.

What to do: Consumers should stop using the blower/vacs immediately and contact Black & Decker for a free repair kit. For additional information, consumers can contact Black & Decker at (866) 853-2138 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, or visit the firm's Web site at www.blackanddecker.com.

Flashing Pacifiers

Product: About 237,000 Flashing Pacifiers by Rhode Island Novelty, of Providence, R.I.; Hayes Specialties Corp., of Saginaw, Mich.; My Bargain Bin LLC., of New Castle, Del.; Ravesupply.com, of Las Vegas, Nev.; Vistawholesale.com, of Greencastle, Ind.; Xtreme Jewelry, of New York, N.Y.; Intertradecorp.com, of Cheverly, Md.; Litesrus.com, of San Jose, Calif.; and Dollar Days International LLC, of Scottsdale, Ariz. The units involved are flashing pacifiers and flashing pacifiers with whistles. The pacifiers are clear or colored purple, blue, pink or green. The pacifiers have five flashing LED lights that are red and blue, red and light green and orange. Some pacifiers are sold with a rainbow cord that is attached to handles, and some cords have break-away connectors. One pacifier has multi-colored beads on the cords in the shapes of barrels, trains, boats and various animals. Pacifiers were sold in clamshell packages. The packaging has a warning that states they are for “12+ Years” or “6+ Years.” Some of the products have a warning on the packaging that they are not a real pacifier, but a practical joke. The chart below lists additional information about the products sold and what is written on the packaging.

The flashing pacifiers were sold at Novelty shops, toy stores, carnivals, amusement parks and by internet retailers nationwide from January 2003 through September 2006 for between \$0.55 and \$13. The pacifiers were manufactured in China.

Problem: These pacifiers failed to meet federal safety standards for pacifiers. The nipple can separate from the shield easily, posing a choking hazard. Some pacifiers were sold with necklaces that pose a strangulation hazard, and one of the necklaces has beads that can come loose, which poses an aspiration hazard. Though they are marketed for older children, they could be given to babies, and can cause serious injury or death. No incidents/injuries reported.

What to do: Consumers should take these pacifiers away from young children immediately and dispose of them. Consumers can also return the pacifiers to the retailers for a refund. For more information, contact the firm(s) above.

Company Name/Contact	Trade Name	Model/Bar Code
Rhode Island Novelty (800) 528-5599 www.rinovelty.com	Flashing Joke Novelty Pacifier	Model GL-FLAP5
Hayes Specialties Corp. (800) 642-9373 www.ehayes.com	“Hot” Flashing Pacifier	Bar Code 0 85754 15115 4
My Bargain Bin LLC (800) 431-1389 www.mybargainbin.com	2 in 1 Flashing Pacifier with Whistle	Model FPBar Code 7 62656 31137 5
Ravesupply.com recall@ravesupply.com	Pacifier Necklace	Model PAC-STANDARD
Vistawholesale.com Call collect at (765) 653-0906 www.vistawholesale.com/pacyrecall	2 in 1 Flashing Pacifier with Whistle	Blink Pacifier
Xtreme Jewelry (866) 388-3838 Email: kit@xtremejewelry.com	“Hot” Flashing Pacifier	Bar Code 0 12480 01132 8
Intertradecorp.com (888) 622-7348 www.intertradecorp.com	Flashing Pacifier “I am baby, I need to be loved.”	Flashing Pacifier
Litesrus.com Customerservice @litesrus.com	2 in 1 Flashing Pacifier with Whistle Necklace	Flashing Pacifier with Whistle Necklace
Dollar Days International LLC (877) 969-7742 www.dollardays.com	Practical Joke “Hot” Flashing Pacifier	Bar Code 0 85754 15115 4
	2 in 1 Flashing Pacifier with Whistle	Bar Code 7 62656 31137 3

ATV Winch Kits

Product: About 218,000 Warn ATV and Utility Vehicle Winch Kits by Warn Industries Inc. This recall involves eight-post contactors used on certain 2,500 to 3,500 lb Warn ATV and Utility Vehicle Winch Kits. The black contactors were sold as a part of winch kits and have a “WARN” logo on the top and bottom of the contactor. Warn part number 62135 is printed on the bottom. Contactors are found on the vehicle attached to the power wires, between the battery and the winch. The contactor has four holes for securing it to the vehicle. A complete listing of winch kit part numbers involved in this recall can be found at www.warn.com. The winch kits were sold by ATV dealers, ATV accessory retailers, mail order catalogs, and internet retailers nationwide from May 2001 through September 2005 for \$700. The winch kits were manufactured in the United States (contactors were manufactured in Japan).

Problem: A component of the winch kit, the eight-post contactor, can continue to pull current when in the “off” position, which can cause it to overheat and pose a fire hazard. Warn Industries has received one report of a contactor failure resulting in excessive heat and melting damage to the contactor. No injuries were reported.

What to do: Consumers with winch kits containing these eight-post contactors should immediately disconnect the contactor wires from the battery and contact Warn Industries or their local dealer for a free replacement contactor. For additional information, consumers can contact Warn toll-free at (866) 408-3767 between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. PT Monday through Friday, or e-mail Warn at contact@warn.com - consumers also can visit the firm’s Web site at www.warn.com.

Children’s Toys

Product: About 190,500 Various “Kool Toyz” Children’s Products by Target Stores and manufactured by Toy Century Industrial Ltd. The recall involves “Kool Toyz” brand toys, including sets containing die-cast cars, playground sets, doll house sets, dinosaurs, trucks, boats and planes. The packaging is primarily blue and has the “Kool Toyz” logo on the upper left corner of the packaging. The following chart lists the toys involved in the recall, their item numbers written on the upper right corner of the packaging, and the specific hazards they pose:

Product Name	Item Number	Hazard
Truck Carry Case	087/01/0050	Lead Paint & Sharp Points
Tiny Playground Play Set	086/10/0048	Lead Paint & Sharp Points
Dream House Play Set	086/10/0048	Lead Paint & Sharp Points
Discovery Dinosaur Habitat	087/01/0011	Lead Paint
Command Center Action Figure Play Set	087/01/0034	Sharp Points
Aircraft Carrier Action Figure Play Set	087/01/0034	Sharp Points
Air, Land and Sea Defense Play Set	087/01/0036	Lead Paint
Tank Action Figure Play Set	087/01/0040	Lead Paint
Helicopter Action Figure Play Set	087/01/0040	Lead Paint
Remote Control Trucks	087/01/0042	Sharp Points

The toys were sold by Target Stores nationwide from July 2006 through September 2006 and on Target.com from August 2006 through September 2006 for between \$10 and \$20. The toys were manufactured in China.

Problem: Some of these toys contain lead paint, which is toxic if ingested by young children and can cause adverse health effects. Also, some of the toys have sharp points, posing laceration or puncture wound hazards. Target has received four reports of toys breaking apart, exposing sharp points. No injuries have been reported.

What to do: Consumers should take the products away from children and return the item to the nearest Target Store for a full refund. For additional information, please contact Target at (800) 440-0680 between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. CT Monday through Friday, or visit the firm’s Web site at www.target.com.

— Carolyn T. Manley, Office of Compliance

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To report consumer product-related injuries or for information on product safety, including recalls, contact CPSC by:

Toll-free Hotline: 1-800-638-2772

World Wide Web: <http://www.cpsc.gov>

E-mail address: info@cpsc.gov

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