



UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20207

VOTE SHEET

Date: DEC 26 2001

TO : The Commission
Todd A. Stevenson, Secretary

THROUGH: Thomas W. Murr, Acting Executive Director

FROM : Alan Shakin, Acting General Counsel *AS*
Stephen Lemberg, Assistant General Counsel *SL*
Patricia M. Pollitzer, Attorney *MP*

SUBJECT : Petition requesting adoption of ASTM standard for lighters as a consumer product safety standard

DEC 28 10 51 AM '01

BALLOT VOTE due: JAN - 9 2002

The Office of the General Counsel has determined that a submission dated November 27, 2001, from the Lighter Association, Inc. requesting that the Commission adopt ASTM standard F400-00 for lighters as a Commission safety standard should be docketed as a petition under the Consumer Product Safety Act. The Lighter Association asserts that non-compliance with the voluntary standard creates an unreasonable risk of injury.

In accordance with the Commission directive on procedures for petitions (0605), the Office of the General Counsel has drafted a notice for publication in the Federal Register inviting comments on the petition for a period of 60 days. The draft notice is attached. EXHR recommends that the Commission issue the notice.

Please indicate your vote on the following options.

- I. Approve the draft Federal Register notice without change.

Signature

Date

NOTE: This document has not been reviewed or accepted by the Commission.

Initial *TS* Date *12/26/01*

CPSC 6 (b)(1) Cleared *[Signature]*
 No MFRs/PrvtLabs or
Products Identified
____ Excepted by: _____
____ Firms Notified.
Comments Processed.

II. Approve the draft Federal Register notice with the following changes (please specify):

Signature

Date

III. Do not approve the draft Federal Register notice.

Signature

Date

IV. Take other action (please specify):

Signature

Date

DRAFT 12/20/01

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Petition Requesting that ASTM F400-00, Safety Standard for Lighters Be Adopted as a Consumer Product Safety Standard

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission has received a petition (CP 02-1) requesting that the Commission adopt a voluntary standard for cigarette lighters, ASTM F400-00, as a consumer product safety standard. The Commission solicits written comments concerning the petition.

DATES: The Office of the Secretary must receive comments on the petition by [insert date 60 days after publication in the **Federal Register**].

ADDRESSES: Comments, preferably in five copies, on the petition should be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207, telephone (301) 504-0800, or delivered to the Office of the Secretary, Room 501, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Comments may also be filed by telefacsimile to (301) 504-0127 or by email to cpssc-os@cpssc.gov. Comments should be captioned "Petition CP 02-1, Petition on Lighters." A copy of the petition is available for inspection at the Commission's Public Reading Room, Room 419, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rockelle Hammond, Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207; telephone (301) 504-0800, ext. 1232.

CP-02-1

BEFORE THE
U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

PETITION REQUESTING THAT ASTM F400-00, SAFETY STANDARD
FOR LIGHTERS, BE ADOPTED
AS A CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD
UNDER SECTIONS 7 AND 9
OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY ACT

PETITION OF
LIGHTER ASSOCIATION, INC.

VOLUME I

David H. Baker
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Lighter Association, Inc.
1920 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-1601
(202) 973-2709

November 27, 2001

[Handwritten signature] 12/26/01

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CPSA 6 (b)(1) Cleared COPYRIEHT
NFO
 No Mfrs/PrvtLbrs or
Products Identified
Excepted by *Petition Prods*
 Firms Notified,
Comments Processed

**BEFORE THE
U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION**

**PETITION REQUESTING THAT ASTM F400-00, SAFETY STANDARD
FOR LIGHTERS, BE ADOPTED
AS A CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD
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**PETITION OF
LIGHTER ASSOCIATION, INC.**

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Sections 7 and 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act ("CPSA"), 15 U.S.C. Sections 2056 and 2058, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission ("Commission") regulations issued thereunder at 16 C.F.R. Part 1051.5 (2000), the Lighter Association, Inc. files this petition requesting that ASTM F400-00, Safety Standard for Lighters, be adopted as a consumer product safety standard under the CPSA. See Exhibit A. In support of this request, the Lighter Association, Inc. submits the following information.

The Lighter Association, Inc. ("Association" or "petitioner" herein) is the national trade association of the lighter industry.¹ Its members include all of the major U.S. manufacturers and distributors of lighters doing business in this country. A conservative estimate is that the

¹ The Lighter Association, Inc. is located at 1920 N Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Association represents approximately 60% of the total lighter market in the U.S. The Association has regularly appeared before this Commission since the Association's formation in 1986.

The Association is making the somewhat unusual request that a voluntary consensus standard be adopted as a mandatory standard under the CPSA because of its concern that unreasonable risks of injury are being created by failure to enforce the existing voluntary standard in the U.S. The background of this issue is that the ASTM Standard has the force and effect of law in Canada (Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations, SOR/89-514, P.C. 1989-2151, amended by SOR/91-261, P.C. 1995-827)² and in Mexico (NOM-090-SCFI-1994). Because, however, ASTM F400-00 is merely a voluntary standard in the U.S., and the Commission does not have the authority to enforce the standard, millions of lighters which fail to comply with the standard are dumped in the U.S. market every week. Indeed, Health Canada's Warning last year regarding the safety of certain disposable lighters for failure to meet the ASTM standard has recently resulted in millions of these lighters being redirected to the U.S. market. See Health Canada press release, attached as Exhibit C. The European market has experienced similar problems. See Report on EU testing of disposable lighters, attached as Exhibit D. As a result, a significant percentage of lighters imported into the U.S. now fail to meet such minimum standards as drop tests, leakage tests, pressure tests, etc.

The irony of the situation is that most disposable lighters imported into the U.S. are now child-resistant, in compliance with the CPSC child resistancy standard (16 C.F.R. Part 1210 (2000)), but do not meet general minimum safety standards followed by the U.S. lighter industry since adoption of the ASTM F400 Standard in 1975. The purpose of this petition is to end the

² See Exhibit B.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has received correspondence from the Lighter Association, Inc., the national trade association of the lighter industry, requesting that the Commission issue a rule adopting an ASTM voluntary standard as a consumer product safety standard. The Commission is docketing this request as a petition under the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2056 and 2058. The petitioner states that the ASTM standard has the force and effect of law in Canada and Mexico. The petitioner asserts that unreasonable risks of injury are being created by failure to enforce the existing voluntary standard in the U.S. The petitioner states that although most disposable lighters imported to the U.S. are child-resistant, they do not meet minimum safety standards followed by the U.S. lighter industry in accordance with the ASTM standard.

Interested parties may obtain a copy of the petition by writing or calling the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504-0800. Copies of the petition are also available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the Commission's Public Reading Room, Room 419, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland.

Dated: _____

Todd A. Stevenson, Secretary
Consumer Product Safety Commission

disparity of safety regulation by our North American trading partners, but no safety regulation by the U.S. government.

Indeed, the United States and Canada have agreed to coordinate standard-setting activities. A 1993 Memorandum of Understanding between the CPSC and the Product Safety Branch of Canada ("PSB") sets forth the working relationship between the CPSC and the PSB in carrying out the goals of the Free Trade Agreement between the two countries. The Memorandum of Understanding states in relevant part, "To the greatest extent possible, and taking into account international standardization activities, each Party shall make compatible its standards-related measures and procedures for product approval with those of the other Party." (Memorandum of Understanding between the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Product Safety Branch, Bureau of Consumer Affairs, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada, June 21, 1993). Harmonizing the United States' standard with that of Canada and Mexico will also further the U.S. commitment under Article 906, Section 2 of the North American Free Trade Agreement which provides that "Parties shall, to the greatest extent practicable, make compatible their respective standards-related measures, so as to facilitate trade in a good or service between the Parties." See Exhibit E.

The goal of the petition is to have the Commission issue the ASTM Standard for lighters as a performance standard so as to reduce the overall risk of injury from lighters nationwide. The Association is therefore requesting that the Commission institute a rulemaking to make ASTM F400-00 a consumer product safety standard under Sections 7 and 9 of the CPSA. A copy of the text of ASTM F400-00 is attached to this petition.³

³ See Exhibit A.

PETITION REQUIREMENTS UNDER 16 C.F.R. PART 1051.5(b)

Consistent with 16 C.F.R. Part 1051.5(b), petitioner submits the following information in support of the petition:

Part 1051.5(b)(1): Describe the specific risks of injury to which the petition is addressed, including the degree (severity) and the nature of the risk(s) of injury associated with the product and the possible reasons for the existence of the risk of injury.

The specific risks of injury to which this petition is addressed include fire, cut, and burn hazards. The degree or severity of injury varies with the particular incident. The Association believes that the existence of these risks of injury stems from a failure to enforce the existing voluntary standard in the United States. The discussion below shows the lack of compliance with voluntary ASTM Standard F400-00 of many of the lighters imported into the U.S. and the consequent risks presented.

Part 1051.5(b)(3): Supply or reference any known documentation, engineering studies, technical studies, reports of injuries, medical findings, legal analyses, economic analyses and environmental impact analyses relating to the petition.

The numerous incident reports and CPSC recalls referenced herein evidence the lack of compliance with the current voluntary standard for cigarette lighters; such lack of compliance has resulted in an increased risk of injury. Following is an analysis which categorizes the incidents according to the individual sections of voluntary ASTM Standard F400-00, requirements to which many lighters imported from the Far East, and in particular, China, fail to adhere.⁴

⁴ For ease of reference, the reports have been numbered and are attached at Exhibit F.

A. CPSC In-Depth Investigation Reports and Documents

Flame Control and Flame Height Adjustment:

Burns or property damage from fire may result from improper flame height⁵ or flame height adjustment.⁶ In Report 1 (001107CCC0071), for example, the claimant indicated that the flame height on the disposable cigarette lighter was extremely high, and that even after the flame height mechanism was adjusted downward to the lowest setting the flame remained too high. In Report 2 (990715CCN0268), an eight-inch flame allegedly came out of the lighter when the lighter was ignited. In Report 3 (C001 0155A), a five to six-inch flame allegedly came out of the lighter upon its first ignition; there was reportedly no way to change the height of the flame. See also Report 4 (H9840005A). Report 5 (H9790247A) reports that the fixed-flame lighter periodically flared up to 2 1/2" high during use. In Report 6 (H97A0161A), a three to four-inch flame allegedly came from the cigarette lighter; when the complainant tried to adjust the flame, the whole lighter allegedly ignited into a 12" high flame. These lighters had flame heights in violation of ASTM F400-00.

Spitting, Sputtering or Flaring:

Spitting, sputtering, or flaring of a flame could result in burns or property damage.⁷ Report 5 (H9790247A) reports that the fixed-flame lighter periodically flared up to 2 1/2" high during use. In Report 7 (990728CWE5021), complainants reported that while attempting to ignite a flame, sparks flew off several lighters.

⁵ Section 3.2 of ASTM F400-00 provides that the maximum attainable flame height for lighters shall be limited with a setting or by product design, or both. Section 3.2 further provides that for adjustable flame-height lighters, the maximum flame height that a consumer will obtain on first striking the lighter without adjustment shall also be limited.

⁶ Section 3.3 of ASTM F400-00 provides that adjustable flame height lighters shall require a deliberate action on the part of the user to increase the flame height when the lighter is used in a normal fashion.

⁷ Section 3.4 of ASTM F400-00 provides that gas lighters when set at the maximum flame height shall exhibit no spitting, sputtering, or flaring.

Flame Extinction:

Burns or property damage may also result from the failure of a lighter's flame to properly extinguish.⁸ Such was reportedly the case in Report 7 (990728CWE5021), Report 8 (980526CCC3834), Report 9 (000707CNE5648), Report 10 (960809CCC54'0), Report 11 (H9720118A), Report 12 (H9760258A), and Report 13 (C9650009).

Drop:

Burns or cuts to the person or unintentional fires may result from lighters that are unable to stay intact after being dropped.⁹ For example, in Report 1 (001107CCC0071), the lighter allegedly dropped approximately three feet to a concrete step and exploded. Also, in Report 14 (000728CNE5684), a lighter allegedly shattered into pieces after being tossed on a car seat next to the passenger. In Report 15 (000616HNE5605), a lighter allegedly fell about two feet and exploded on impact.

Burning:

Burns or cuts to the person or unintentional fires may result from lighters that are unable to withstand a burning time for a designated period of time without evidence of any burning or distortion of components.¹⁰ In Report 16 (001031CWE5665), an examination of the lighter after it spontaneously exploded reportedly showed that fire or heat had melted the top plastic cover of the lighter. In Report 13 (C9650009), the lighter allegedly continued to ignite after complainant

⁸ Section 7.3 of ASTM F400-00 provides a specific test to ensure that lighters extinguish safely.

⁹ Section 7.4 of ASTM F400-00 provides a test to determine if dropping a gas lighter onto a hard surface will result in fuel reservoir fragmentation, sustained self-ignition, gas escape exceeding 15mg/min, or impair subsequent operation in a safe manner. Section 7.4 also provides a test to determine if dropping a fluid lighter onto a hard surface will result in fuel reservoir rupture, sustained self-ignition, or impair subsequent operation in a safe manner.

¹⁰ Section 4.4 of ASTM F400-00, the Burning Test, requires that adjustable gas lighters with the flame height set at maximum, and nonadjustable gas lighters at their permanently set flame heights, or fluid-type lighters shall be capable of withstanding a burning time of 5 s in any hand-held attitude without evidence of any burning or distortion of components so as to cause a hazardous condition.

released the lighter's lever, and flames reportedly then began to escape from the seam around the lever. These lighters showed signs of distortion of their components, in contravention of section 4.4 of ASTM F400-00.

Temperature:

Burns and cuts to the person and unintentional fires are risks associated with the inability of fuel reservoirs on lighters to withstand elevated temperatures.¹¹ This is most apparent in situations in which lighters are left in cars, particularly when in direct sunlight. For example, in Report 17 (000908CNE5748), a disposable lighter was placed in the armrest of a car; the car reportedly caught fire shortly thereafter. In Report 18 (001106CCC2078), an individual left a disposable butane cigarette lighter in the car; when the individual returned to the car at the end of the day, it was reported that the lighter had exploded, sending small pieces of plastic throughout the vehicle. In Report 19 (H0060245A) a lighter was allegedly found, exploded, in an ashtray, with shattered pieces of hard plastic. The report indicates that it was "probably a hot day." In Report 20 (H0070063A), a lighter exposed to a temperature of approximately 85 degrees reportedly shattered into many small pieces. Report 21 (H0070088A) indicates that a lighter in an open console in a car with windows down in 70 degree weather exploded. Report 22 (H0070267A) involved a lighter which allegedly had shattered after 2-3 hours in a consumer's car in 80 degree weather. Report 23 (H00B0251A), in which a lighter allegedly exploded in the individual's pocket, indicated that the "lighter may have been exposed to direct sunlight." Each of these lighters appeared to have exploded due to a failure to withstand elevated temperatures. The concomitant risks of injury were unintentional fires, cuts and burns.

¹¹ Section 4.3 of ASTM F400-00, the Temperature Test, requires that lighters be capable of withstanding a temperature of 55 degrees Celsius for four hours when tested in accordance with section 7.5 of ASTM F400-00.

Pressure or Volumetric Displacement:

A lighter whose liquid portion of its fuel exceeds 85% of the volumetric capacity of the fuel reservoir¹² or a lighter that fails to adequately withstand internal pressure without rupture¹³ may cause burns, cuts, or property damage. In Report 24 (960820CWE5017/1604), a lighter allegedly caught fire while lying on a table, minutes after use. A second lighter allegedly exploded without notice. Report 25 (980903CCN0406) indicates that the control mechanism of the disposable lighter blew off, spewing the contents on the operator. In Report 26 (000301CCC0450), a novelty lighter shaped like a cell phone allegedly made a "popping" noise and leaked butane. In Report 27 (970115CCN0276), it is alleged that about twenty minutes after the consumer placed a lighter on a dresser after use, 3 foot-high flames erupted from the top of the dresser. Similar incidents allegedly occurred in Report 16 (001031CWE5665), Report 18 (001106CCC2078), Report 19 (H0060245A), Report 20 (H0070063A), Report 23 (H00B0251A), Report 28 (980414CCN0245), Report 29 (971219CCN0099), Report 30 (000607HCN0279), Report 31 (000731CCN0378), Report 32 (990603CCC5482), Report 33 (980609CCN0301), Report 34 (I0050096), Report 35 (I0060251), Report 36 (I0070158), Report 37 (H00100333A), Report 38 (H0040308A), Report 39 (H0050255A), Report 40 (H0050186A), Report 42 (C5C0017), Report 43 (H9660285A), and Report 44 (990604CCC2485). In each of these instances, a failure to conform to the pressure or volumetric displacement requirements of ASTM F400-00 may very likely have been the cause of the spontaneous rupture, fire or explosion.

¹² Section 3.6 of ASTM F400-00 provides that the liquid portion of the fuel in gas lighters shipped with fuel shall not exceed 85% of the volumetric capacity of the fuel chamber when tested in accordance with section 7.14 of ASTM F400-00.

¹³ Section 4.9 of ASTM F400-00 provides that gas lighters shall be capable of withstanding an internal pressure of two times the vapor pressure occurring at 55 degrees Celsius of the fuel recommended by the manufacturer when tested in accordance with ASTM F400-00 section 7.10.

Refilling:

Burns, cuts, or unintentional fires may also result from lighters with lighter sealing closures or fuel reservoirs which have fuel leakage or from which an inordinate amount of gas escapes.¹⁴ In Report 45 (000301CCC2337), after a consumer used isopropyl alcohol to remove glue residue left on a refillable butane cigarette lighter, the plastic case allegedly started to crack and leak. In Report 46 (970314CCC2013), claimant was refilling a butane cigarette lighter; the report indicates that the butane either leaked or spilled, and a fire allegedly resulted after the individual flicked the lighter. Similar incidents reportedly occurred in Report 6 (H97A0161A), Report 41 (H9760042A), and Report 47 (980313CCC2401). In Report 48 (H0060334A), lighter fluid reportedly leaked through a crack in the lighter, causing the claimant's hand to catch on fire when the lighter was ignited. (See also Report 14 (000728CNE5684) and Report 49 (X9763106)). In Report 50 (961017CCC5727), a disposable cigarette lighter allegedly began emitting gas before the individual pressed the lever (See also Report 21 (H0070088A) and Report 51 (19920139)). These lighters clearly failed to conform to the leakage tests found in sections 7.11 and 7.13 of ASTM F400-00.

B. CPSC Recalls

The failure of lighters to conform to ASTM F400-00 as well as the accompanying dangers associated with this nonconformity are evident in the numerous recalls listed on the CPSC's website:¹⁵

¹⁴ Section 5.2 of ASTM F400-00 provides that refillable fluid lighters having a sealed fuel reservoir shall be free of fuel leakage from both the sealed reservoir and the sealing closure when tested in accordance with ASTM F400-00 section 7.11. Section 5.4 of ASTM F400-00 provides that the refilling valve in a pressurized fuel reservoir lighter shall be secure enough so as not to allow an escape of gas exceeding 15 mg/min when tested in accordance with ASTM F400-00 section 7.13.

¹⁵ The CPSC recalls referenced herein are attached as Exhibit G.

- In November 1995, the CPSC and New York Lighter Co. recalled about 50,000 disposable cigarette lighters which failed to extinguish after use and could flare-up during use.
- In September 2000, the CPSC and Halpern Import Co. recalled about 350,000 disposable cigarette lighters which could burn with a high flame and fail to extinguish, presenting fire and burn hazards.

Clearly these lighters were in violation of flame generation and flame extinguishment requirements as found in ASTM Standard F400-00.

Recalls also evidence a failure of lighters to conform to the non-leakage requirement as found in voluntary ASTM Standard F400-00. In October 1999, for example, the CPSC and Shine International Trading Co. recalled about 2.4 million cigarette lighters, which could leak fuel and remain on after consumers had used them. Clearly these lighters did not conform to the fuel reservoir leakage test provided in section 7.11 of ASTM F400-00.

C. Health Canada Warning and Recalls

Safety concerns about disposable lighters from China were also raised by Health Canada in a Warning issued on October 27, 2000. In that Warning (See Exhibit C), Health Canada noted that certain brands of lighters from China, intended for the U.S. market, were being illegally entered into Canada at border crossings. The Warning specifically noted:

These lighters present fire, injury and burn hazards because they have been known to explode or leak gas when dropped; continue to burn when the trigger is released; explode or leak gas when exposed to heat; and have excessive flame heights.

The Warning then listed some twenty brands of Chinese lighters commonly sold in the U.S. that exhibited these tendencies. Ironically, these lighters are prohibited entry into Canada under Canadian law, but are routinely sold in the U.S.

The following lighters imported from China into Canada were also denied entry into Canada unless and until the importer(s) provided proof of compliance with the Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations:

- Push-N-Lite disposable lighters were denied entry because they were prone to excessive flame height, sputtering of fuel from the jet, failure of the flame to extinguish promptly after the lever was released, and release of fuel from the lighter when dropped;
- Comet lighters were denied entry because they released fuel when dropped;
- CLI-CLA, Turbo Jet, J.G. Seaoverload, Frupi, ZPC Tiger Brand, GLP, American Light, A/M, City Lites, Classic Gold, Everglide, Fupi, GQ, Janmor, and Litz, were all denied entry because each had a 100% failure rate in meeting the performance tests set out in the Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations when sampled.

Other recalls of Canadian lighters implemented by Health Canada include:

- Best brand lighters, which were found to burn long after the lever was released to extinguish the flame, and explode when exposed to high temperatures;
- Cig brand lighters, which were found to burn long after the lever was released to extinguish the flame, have excessive flame height, and release fuel when dropped and burst into flames; and
- Harry brand lighters, which were found to explode when exposed to high temperatures.¹⁶

¹⁶ See Exhibit H.

Consumers were asked to stop using the lighters immediately and dispose of them in accordance with local laws. Retailers were asked to immediately remove these lighters from sale and contact the nearest Product Safety Bureau office for further direction.

D. European Testing of Disposable Lighters

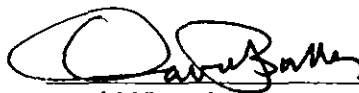
Similar safety concerns about disposable lighters have been raised in the European marketplace. As Exhibit D indicates, the European Federation of Lighter Manufacturers ordered random testing of disposable lighters in the European market to survey conformity with ISO 9994 (the international lighter safety standard which is virtually identical to the ASTM F400-00 standard). As Exhibit D indicates, the majority of lighters tested failed to meet either functional requirements or structural integrity requirements set forth in the ISO/ASTM standards. In several instances, the tests were discontinued because the flame heights were so high the tests could not be safely carried out. The vast majority of these lighters were from China and were the very brands listed by Health Canada in its Warning, or were knock-offs of Lighter Association member products (e.g., false Tokai). An interesting observation about these third party tests is that virtually every lighter from China failed one or more of the tests. Many of them failed all of the ISO/ASTM standards. Ultimately, many of these lighters found their way into the U.S. market where there is no enforcement of the ASTM or ISO standards.

CONCLUSION

As is clear from the foregoing evidence, there is essentially no regulation of the general safety of disposable lighters in the U.S. We have the ironic situation that the U.S. has a comprehensive scheme of regulation for child resistancy of lighters, yet basic safety issues are ignored by regulation. Moreover, our trading partners to the North and South have long ago established general safety standards for cigarette lighters. There has also been significant testing of imported lighters from China in the European market, resulting in massive failures under the general international safety standard. Many of these rejected or failed lighters then find their way into the U.S. marketplace.

The Lighter Association Inc. respectfully requests that this petition be docketed for public comment. In addition, we urge the Commission to publish the ASTM F400-00 Standard as a proposed rule and move rapidly towards issuance of the standard as a final rule under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

Respectfully submitted,



David H. Baker
Barbara E. Parisi
General Counsel
Lighter Association, Inc.

Dated: November 27, 2001

127999

EXHIBIT A
REMOVED

ASTM F400-00
STANDARD CONSUMER SAFETY
SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHTERS

① ASTM
100 BARR HARBOR DR
WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, PA
19428-2959

**HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS
(LIGHTERS) REGULATIONS**

**RÈGLEMENT SUR LES
PRODUITS DANGEREUX
(BRIQUETS)**

SOR/89-514, P.C. 1989-2151

DORS/89-514, C.P. 1989-2151

amended by

modifié par

SOR/91-261, P.C. 1991-642
SOR/95-252, P.C. 1995-827

DORS/91-261, C.P. 1991-642
DORS/95-252, C.P. 1995-827

WARNING

Users of this consolidation are reminded that it is prepared for convenience of reference only and as such has no official sanction

Revised 15 June, 1995

AVERTISSEMENT

La présente codification n'est préparée que pour la commodité du lecteur et n'a aucune valeur officielle

À jour le 15 juin 1995

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE
ADVERTISING, SALE AND IMPORTATION OF
HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS (LIGHTERS)

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations*.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,
- "gas lighter" means a product utilizing as fuel liquefied hydrocarbons, such as n-butane and isobutane, with a vapour pressure at 24°C that exceeds a gauge pressure of 100 kPa; (*briquet à gas*)
- "luxury lighter" means a product that is designed to be refilled with fuel and that has, where the product is manufactured in Canada, a value of greater than \$2.50 on sale by the manufacturer and, where the product is imported into Canada, a value for duty of greater than \$2.50 as determined in accordance with section 46 of the *Customs Act*; (*briquet de luxe*)
- "product" means a lighter included in item 34 of Part II of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act*; (*produit*)
- "production lot" means a group of substantially identical product manufactured by the same manufacturer under substantially identical conditions; (*lot de production*)
- "shield" means a structure that totally or partially surrounds the fuel orifice of a product and projects beyond it; (*écran de protection*)
- "spitting" means an escape of liquid fuel that produces a shower of burning droplets which separate from the main flame; (*crachotement*)
- "successful operation" means the emission of an audible or visual signal, when a surrogate lighter is being tested; (*actionner*)
- "surrogate lighter" means a device used for testing purposes that
- approximates the appearance, size and weight of the product that it represents,
 - is, within reasonable manufacturing tolerances, identical to the product that it represents in all factors that affect child-resistance, including the operation and force or forces required for operation,
 - has no fuel, and
 - produces a clearly discernible audible or

RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LA VENTE,
L'IMPORTATION ET LA PUBLICITÉ DE
PRODUITS DANGEREUX (BRIQUETS)

Titre abrégé

1. *Règlement sur les produits dangereux (briquets)*.

Définitions

2. Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent règlement.
- "actionner" À l'égard d'un briquet de substitution mis à l'essai, le fait de lui faire émettre un signal sonore ou visuel. (*successful operation*)
- "briquet à essence" Produit qui utilise comme combustible des hydrocarbures liquides, tels que l'hexane, et dont la pression de vapeur à 24 °C n'exède pas une pression manométrique de 34 kPa. (*wick lighter*)
- "briquet à gaz" Produit qui utilise comme combustible des hydrocarbures liquéfiés, tels que le n-butane et l'isobutane, et dont la pression de vapeur à 24 °C est supérieure à une pression manométrique de 100 kPa. (*gas lighter*)
- "briquet de luxe" Produit rechargeable dont la valeur au moment de la vente par le fabricant est supérieure à 2,50 \$, dans le cas d'un produit fabriqué au Canada, ou dont la valeur en douane, déterminée conformément à l'article 46 de la *Loi sur les douanes*, est supérieure à 2,50 \$, dans le cas d'un produit importé. (*luxury lighter*)
- "briquet de substitution" Appareil qui sert aux essais et qui respecte les exigences suivantes :
- son aspect, sa taille et son poids sont sensiblement les mêmes que ceux du produit qu'il représente;
 - il est identique, selon des tolérances de fabrication raisonnables, au produit qu'il représente à l'égard de tous les éléments qui touchent à la protection de l'enfant, y compris le mode de fonctionnement et la force requise pour le faire fonctionner;
 - il ne contient pas de combustible;
 - il émet un signal sonore ou visuel bien perceptible au lieu d'une flamme. (*surrogate lighter*)
- "crachotement" Fuite de combustible liquide qui se traduit par la projection, à partir de la flamme

1210.4(g)(1) to (10) of Title 16 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (United States), as amended from time to time, and the name and model of the product to which the test data relates.

SOR/95-252, s. 2.

PART I

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

4. (1) Every product shall have permanently marked on it, in such a manner that the mark shall remain clear and visible throughout the useful life of the product,

- (a) the name of the manufacturer, in roman characters; or
- (b) a trade mark registered in Canada or for which an application for registration in Canada is pending.

(2) Where more than one production lot is offered for sale, every product shall have marked on it, in a clear and visible manner, a means of identifying the production lot of which that product forms a part.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), every product shall have marked on it, in a clear and visible manner,

- (a) where the product is manufactured in Canada, the principal place of business of the manufacturer or the name and principal place of business of the distributor;
- (b) where the product is not manufactured in Canada, the name and principal place of business of the importer or distributor in Canada; and
- (c) the warning: "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN/TENIR HORS DE LA PORTÉE DES ENFANTS" or any other warning that conveys the same meaning.

(4) The information required under subsection (3) may be marked

- (a) on the package, where the product is enclosed in a sealed package; or
- (b) on the package or on the instructions within the package, where the product is individually enclosed in an unsealed package. SOR/95-252, s. 3.

5. Every product that has a device to adjust the flame height shall have permanently marked on it, in such a manner that the mark shall remain clear and visible throughout the useful life of the product, an easily understood symbol indicating the direction in

1210.4(g)(1) à (10) du titre 16 du *Code of Federal Regulations* des États-Unis, avec ses modifications successives, ainsi que le nom et le modèle du produit auquel se rapporte l'essai.

DORS/95-252, art. 2.

PARTIE I

ÉTIQUETAGE

4. (1) Tout produit doit porter sous forme de marque permanente apposée de manière à demeurer claire et visible pendant toute la durée de vie utile du produit :

- a) soit le nom du fabricant en caractères romains;
- b) soit une marque de commerce enregistrée au Canada ou pour laquelle la demande d'enregistrement au Canada est pendante.

2) Lorsque plus d'un lot de production est mis en vente, chaque produit doit porter de façon claire et visible une indication du lot de production d'où il provient.

3) Sous réserve du paragraphe (4), le produit doit porter de façon claire et visible :

- a) s'il est fabriqué au Canada, une indication de l'emplacement du principal établissement du fabricant ou du nom du distributeur et de l'emplacement de son principal établissement;
- b) s'il n'est pas fabriqué au Canada, une indication du nom et de l'emplacement du principal établissement de l'importateur ou du distributeur au Canada;
- c) l'avertissement "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN/TENIR HORS DE LA PORTÉE DES ENFANTS" ou un avertissement analogue.

4) Les renseignements visés au paragraphe (3) peuvent figurer :

- a) soit sur l'emballage, si le produit est mis dans un emballage scellé;
- b) soit sur l'emballage ou dans les instructions contenues dans l'emballage, si le produit est mis dans un emballage individuel non scellé.

DORS/95-252, art. 3.

5. Le produit muni d'un régulateur de flamme doit porter, sous forme de marque permanente apposée de manière à demeurer claire et visible pendant toute la durée de vie utile du produit, un symbole bien compréhensible qui indique le sens dans lequel

1210.4, without regard to sections 1210.4(a)(3) and (b)(1), of Title 16 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (United States), as amended from time to time, and has been resistant to successful operation by at least 85 per cent of the children participating in the test.

7.2 The mechanism or system that makes a product child-resistant shall

- (a) require that the user perform at least two separate and distinct actions to achieve ignition;
- (b) reset itself automatically after each operation of the ignition mechanism of the product;
- (c) where the product is a gas lighter, continue to function effectively after each test set out in sections 5 to 9 of the schedule; and
- (d) where the product is a wick lighter, continue to function effectively after each test set out in sections 11 and 12 of the schedule. SOR/95-252, s. 5.

Flame Height of Gas Lighters

8. A gas lighter, when tested in accordance with the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 of the schedule and

- (a) section 8 of the schedule, followed by the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 thereof, or
- (b) section 9 of the schedule, followed by the procedures described in sections 5 and 6 thereof, shall
- (c) where the lighter has neither a shield nor a device to adjust the flame height, have a vertical flame height not exceeding 50 mm,
- (d) where the lighter has a shield but no device to adjust the flame height, have a vertical flame height not exceeding 100 mm,
- (e) where the lighter has a device to adjust the flame height, have a vertical flame height not exceeding
 - (i) 150 mm, where the device is adjusted to produce maximum flame height, and
 - (ii) 50 mm, where the device is adjusted to produce minimum flame height, and
- (f) not exhibit a flame above the fuel orifice for more than two seconds after the normal action to extinguish the flame has been taken.

prévues à l'article 1210.4, sans égard aux paragraphes 1210.4(a)(3) et (b)(1), du titre 16 du *Code of Federal Regulations* des États-Unis, avec ses modifications successives, et qu'au moins 85 % des enfants qui ont participé à l'essai n'ont pas réussi à actionner ce briquet.

7.2 Le mécanisme ou dispositif qui caractérise le produit de type protégé-enfants doit :

- a) exiger de l'utilisateur au moins deux actions distinctes et séparées pour allumer le briquet;
- b) se remettre automatiquement à l'état initial après le fonctionnement du mécanisme d'allumage;
- c) dans le cas d'un briquet à gaz, continuer à bien fonctionner après chacun des essais mentionnés aux articles 5 à 9 de l'annexe;
- d) dans le cas d'un briquet à essence, continuer à bien fonctionner après chacun des essais mentionnés aux articles 11 et 12 de l'annexe.

DORS/95-252, s. 5.

Hauteur de la flamme - briquets à gaz

8. Le briquet à gaz, lorsqu'il est mis à l'essai selon les méthodes prévues aux articles 5 et 6 de l'annexe et selon :

- a) soit la méthode prévue à l'article 8 de l'annexe, suivie des méthodes prévues aux articles 5 et 6 de l'annexe,
- b) soit la méthode prévue à l'article 9 de l'annexe, suivie des méthodes prévues aux articles 5 et 6 de l'annexe, doit :
- c) s'il n'a ni écran de protection ni régulateur de flamme, présenter une flamme verticale dont la hauteur ne dépasse pas 50 mm;
- d) s'il est muni d'un écran de protection, mais non d'un régulateur de flamme, présenter une flamme verticale dont la hauteur ne dépasse pas 100 mm;
- e) s'il est muni d'un régulateur de flamme, présenter une flamme verticale dont la hauteur ne dépasse pas :
 - (i) 150 mm lorsque la flamme est réglée à la hauteur maximale,
 - (ii) 50 mm lorsque la flamme est réglée à la hauteur minimale;
- f) après l'intervention de l'utilisateur pour éteindre la flamme de la façon habituelle, ne plus présenter de flamme au-dessus du point d'écoulement du combustible deux secondes après l'intervention.

shall not exhibit a drop in internal pressure of more than 250 kPa per minute.

Structural Integrity of Wick Lighters

15. A wick lighter, when tested in accordance with the procedures described in section 12 of the schedule, shall not exhibit rupture of its fuel reservoir or any other damage that would affect its safe operation.

Extended Operation of Gas Lighters

16. A gas lighter, when tested in accordance with the procedures described in section 7 of the schedule, shall not exhibit, during a continuous burning time of two minutes,

- (a) ignition of the component parts;
- (b) expulsion of the valve mechanism; or
- (c) rupture of the fuel reservoir, with or without flame.

SCHEDULE

(Sections 8 to 16)

TEST PROCEDURES FOR LIGHTERS

GENERAL

1. Where a product is not fuelled at the point of sale, it shall be fuelled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions using the fuel recommended by the manufacturer prior to testing in accordance with sections 5 to 9 and 11 and 12.

2. (1) The product shall be maintained at a temperature of $23 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ for at least 10 hours immediately preceding testing in accordance with sections 5 to 7 and 9 to 12.

(2) The area in which tests are conducted shall be maintained at a temperature of $23 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ during testing.

3. (1) Flame height measurements shall be taken
- (a) inside a draft-free chamber constructed from a suitable non-flammable material; and
 - (b) with the product positioned to produce a vertically upward flame.

(2) The flame height shall be measured to the nearest 5 mm.

subir aucune baisse de pression interne de plus de 250 kPa par minute.

Intégrité structurale - briquets à essence

15. Le briquet à essence mis à l'essai selon la méthode prévue à l'article 12 de l'annexe ne doit présenter, dans son réservoir de combustible, aucune fissure et aucun autre dommage susceptible d'en rendre l'utilisation dangereuse.

Utilisation prolongée - briquets à gaz

16. Le briquet à gaz mis à l'essai selon la méthode prévue à l'article 7 de l'annexe doit, lorsqu'il est gardé allumé pendant deux minutes consécutives, ne produire :

- a) aucune inflammation de ses parties constituantes;
- b) aucune projection de la soupape;
- c) aucune rupture du réservoir de combustible, avec ou sans flamme.

ANNEXE

(articles 8 à 16)

MÉTHODES D'ESSAI POUR LES BRIQUETS

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES

1. Le produit vendu sans contenir de combustible doit, avant d'être soumis aux essais prévus aux articles 5 à 9 et 11 à 12, être rempli avec le combustible recommandé par le fabricant et selon ses instructions.

2. (1) Le produit doit être maintenu à une température de $23 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ pendant au moins 10 heures avant d'être soumis aux essais prévus aux articles 5 à 7 et 9 à 12.

(2) La température du lieu d'exécution des essais doit être maintenue à $23 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ durant chaque essai.

3. (1) La mesure de la hauteur de la flamme doit se faire :

- a) dans une pièce exempte de courant d'air et faite de matériaux ininflammables convenables;
- b) en plaçant le produit de façon à produire une flamme verticale montante.

(2) La hauteur de la flamme doit être mesurée à

vertical position;

(d) take the normal action to extinguish the flame; and

(e) measure and record the duration of any burning that occurs immediately after the normal action to extinguish the flame has been taken.

Extended Operation Test

7. The procedures to be used in conducting a gas lighter extended operation test are as follows:

(a) where the lighter is equipped with a device to adjust the flame height, adjust the device to produce a flame height of 50 mm;

(b) activate the lighter to produce a vertical flame for a continuous two-minute period after which take the normal action to extinguish the flame; and

(c) observe and record any ignition of the component parts of the lighter, expulsion of the valve mechanism or rupture of the fuel reservoir, with or without flame.

Structural Integrity Tests

Drop Test

8. (1) The test apparatus required for a gas lighter drop test is a horizontal concrete slab with a minimum mass of 55 kg and dimensions of at least 60 cm x 60 cm x 6 cm.

(2) The procedures to be used in conducting a gas lighter drop test are as follows:

(a) where the lighter is equipped with a device to adjust the flame height, adjust the device to produce a flame height of 50 mm;

(b) maintain the lighter at a temperature of $-10 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for a period of at least 10 hours after which maintain the lighter at a temperature of $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for a period of at least 10 hours;

(c) immediately after the procedure described in paragraph (b), cause the lighter to fall three times from a height of 1.5 m onto the concrete slab

(i) first, from an upright vertical position,
(ii) secondly, from an inverted vertical position,
and

(iii) thirdly, from a horizontal position;

(d) inspect the lighter immediately after each fall for escape of fuel and record any damage; and

(e) measure and record any escape of fuel to the

d) éteindre le briquet de la façon habituelle;

e) déterminer et consigner la durée de toute combustion qui se produit immédiatement après que le briquet est éteint de la façon habituelle.

Essai d'utilisation prolongée

7. La méthode à suivre pour l'exécution de l'essai d'utilisation prolongée d'un briquet à gaz est la suivante :

a) si le briquet est muni d'un régulateur de flamme, régler celui-ci pour qu'il produise une flamme de 50 mm de hauteur;

b) allumer le briquet pour qu'il produise une flamme verticale pendant deux minutes consécutives, après quoi l'éteindre de la façon habituelle;

c) observer et consigner toute inflammation des parties constituantes du briquet, toute projection de la soupape ou toute rupture du réservoir de combustible, avec ou sans flamme.

Essais d'intégrité structurale

Essai de chute libre

8. (1) Le matériel d'essai nécessaire à l'essai de chute libre d'un briquet à gaz est un bloc de béton dont la masse minimale est de 55 kg et les dimensions minimales sont de 60 cm sur 60 cm sur 6 cm.

(2) La méthode à suivre pour l'exécution de l'essai de chute libre d'un briquet à gaz est la suivante :

a) si le briquet est muni d'un régulateur de flamme, régler celui-ci pour qu'il produise une flamme de 50 mm de hauteur;

b) garder le briquet à une température de $-10 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ pendant au moins 10 heures, et ensuite à une température de $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ pendant au moins 10 heures;

c) immédiatement après avoir terminé l'étape visée à l'alinéa b), laisser tomber trois fois le briquet d'une hauteur de 1,5 m sur le bloc de béton en le tenant :

(i) la première fois, en position verticale à l'endroit,

(ii) la deuxième fois, en position verticale à l'envers,

(iii) la troisième fois, en position horizontale;

d) examiner le briquet immédiatement après chaque

upward flame;

(b) activate the lighter to produce a flame for a continuous 10-second period after which take the normal action to extinguish the flame;

(c) reactivate the lighter and turn it to an inverted handheld position 45° below the horizontal for a continuous 10-second period after which turn the lighter to the original vertical position;

(d) take the normal action to extinguish the flame; and

(e) observe and record any abnormal or unsafe burning characteristics.

Drop Test

12.(1) The test apparatus required for a wick lighter drop test is a horizontal concrete slab as described in subsection 8(1).

(2) The procedures to be used in conducting a wick lighter drop test are as follows:

(a) cause the lighter to fall three times from a height of 1.5 m onto the concrete slab,

(i) first, from an upright vertical position,

(ii) secondly, from an inverted vertical position, and

(iii) thirdly, from a horizontal position; and

(b) inspect the lighter after each fall and record any damage.

flamme verticale montante;

b) allumer le briquet et le garder allumé pendant 10 secondes consécutives, après quoi l'éteindre de la façon habituelle;

c) allumer de nouveau le briquet, l'inverser manuellement à un angle de 45° sous l'horizontale et le maintenir dans cette position pendant 10 secondes consécutives, après quoi le tourner à la position verticale initiale;

d) éteindre le briquet de la façon habituelle;

e) observer et consigner toute combustion anormale ou dangereuse.

Essai de chute libre

12.(1) Le matériel d'essai nécessaire à l'essai de chute libre d'un briquet à essence est un bloc de béton conforme à celui décrit au paragraphe 8(1).

(2) La méthode à suivre pour l'exécution de l'essai de chute libre d'un briquet à essence est la suivante :

a) laisser tomber trois fois le briquet d'une hauteur de 1,5 m sur le bloc de béton en le plaçant :

(i) la première fois, en position verticale à l'endroit,

(ii) la deuxième fois, en position verticale à l'envers,

(iii) la troisième fois, en position horizontale;

b) examiner le briquet après chaque chute et consigner tout dommage subi.

ABOUT HEALTH CANADA	A-Z INDEX	SEARCH	LINKS	FEEDBACK	FRANÇAIS	
NEWS	HEALTH CARE	PUBLIC HEALTH	HEALTH FACTORS	REGULATED PRODUCTS	HEALTH RESEARCH	REGULATION & POLICY



2000-106
October 27, 2000

Warning Health Canada warns of possible dangers associated with certain disposable lighters

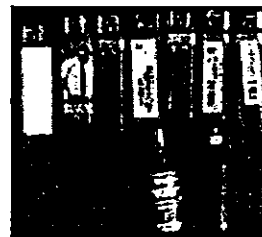
OTTAWA - Health Canada is warning Canadians of possible dangers associated with certain brands of disposable cigarette lighters sold illegally in Canada.

Health Canada inspectors, with the assistance of Canada Customs, are refusing entry or seizing shipments of certain brands of lighters at border crossings and independent retailers.

These cigarette lighters are intended for the U.S. and do not meet Canadian safety requirements enforced by Health Canada. Most of these lighters are made in China.

The following brands of lighters are being seized:

ACTEX, AMERICAN MATCH, AM, BEST, C-LITES, EVERGLIDE, GIL, HAPPY, HARRY, KING, LIBERTY LITES, LIVING PICTURE AG, MAXLITE, ROLLNLITE, SNAPLITE, SPIN-LITE, STRIK'N LITE, SUN, TOUCH LITE, VIVA, WAX.



(Click on photos to enlarge.)

These lighters present fire, injury and burn hazards because they have been known to explode or leak gas when dropped; continue to burn when the trigger is released; explode or leak gas when exposed to heat; and, have excessive flame heights.

Health Canada is aware of a fatality in southwestern Ontario that may be associated with one of these brands of lighters.

Disposable cigarette lighters sold in Canada must meet the child resistance, labelling and safety performance requirements of the Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations. Consumers and retailers should buy only those lighters intended for the Canadian market. They will have a bilingual label, show the name of the Canadian distributor/importer and have the required bilingual warning "Tenir hors de la portée des enfants-Keep out of reach of children."

Consumers who have suspect lighters should stop using them immediately and dispose of them in accordance with their local laws. Information about these laws are available from municipal government offices.

For more information or to report a cigarette lighter incident, consumers and retailers should contact the nearest Product Safety Office of Health Canada listed below:

<u>Telephone</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
Burnaby (604) 666-5003	Bby_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
Edmonton (780) 495-2626	Edm_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
Calgary (403) 292-4677	Cal_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
Saskatoon (306) 975-4502	Carla_Lorer@hc-sc.gc.ca
Winnipeg (204) 983-5490	Del_Stitt@hc-sc.gc.ca
Hamilton (905) 572-2845	Tor_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
Scarborough (416) 973-4705	Tor_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
Montréal (514)283-5488	Danielle_Gagnon@hc-sc.gc.ca
Québec (418) 648-4327	Danielle_Gagnon@hc-sc.gc.ca
Moncton (506) 851-6638	Atlantic_ProdSafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
Dartmouth (902) 426-8300	Atlantic_ProdSafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
St. John's (709) 772-4050	Atlantic_ProdSafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

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Media inquiries:

Andy Teliszewsky
Health Canada
(613) 954-3948



Public inquiries:

(613) 957-2991



Canada



Secrétariat CEN/BT/TF 106 « Lighters »

Votre correspondant : Jean-Loup COMMO

Ligne directe : +33 1 42 91 56 33

Télécopie : +33 1 42 91 56 56

E-mail : jean-loup.commo@email.afnor.fr

Nos références : CJU 072-B

To CEN/BT/TF 106 Members and
to organizations in liaison

Le comité membre français :



le 7 July 1999

CEN/BT/TF 106 "Lighters"

Association

Française de
Normalisation

Tour Europe

92049 Paris La Défense Cedex

France

Accès : La Défense 2

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Télex : AFNOR 611 974 F

Fax : 01 42 91 58 56

Fax international : +33 1 42 91 56 56

Minitel : 3616 AFNOR

Dear Madam,
Dear Sir,

Please find, herewith, the following CEN/BT/TF 106 documents :

- N 20 Market surveillance
- N 21 Market surveillance : preliminary report on conformity to
EN ISO 9994:1996
- N 22 TF 3rd meeting (1999-06-23, Stockholm) : report

Yours faithfully,

Jean-Loup Commo
Secretary of CEN/BT/TF 106

Association reconnue

d'utilité publique

Comité membre français

du CEN et de l'ISO

Siret 770 724 818 00015

Code NAF 751 E



Reference number

CEN/BT/TF 106 N **20**

Date : 1999-07-06

Supersedes document

CEN/BT/TF 106

Title : Lighters

Convenor : Mr Stig Håkansson
stig.hakansson@kov.se

Secretariat : AFNOR
jean-loup.commo@email.afnor.fr

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and to organizations in liaison for :

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action

approval/comments by

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Title

MARKET SURVEILLANCE

Introductory note

This document comprises two letters from European Federation of Lighter Manufacturers, of 09 June 1999, related to market surveillance.

They follow the ones given in document N 18 and were considered during the TF 3rd meeting (Stockholm, 1999-06-23) (see document N 22, clause 4).

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Comité membre français

du CEN et de l'ISO

Siret 775 724 818 00015

Codex NAF 751 E

FEDERATION EUROPEENNE DES FABRICANTS DE BRIQUETS
EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF LIGHTER MANUFACTURERS

9 June 1999

Mr. Bernardo DELOGU (chef d'unité)
European Commission (DG XXIV)
Consumer Policy and Consumer Health Protection
Rue de la Loi, 200
B-1049 Bruxelles
Belgique

Dear Mr DELOGU,

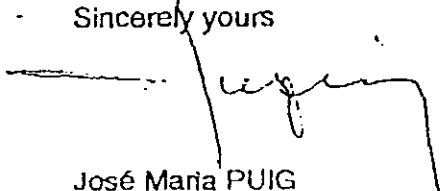
In our letter dated 14 April 1999, we asked an update on the Commission efforts and actions toward a proper working of the market surveillance and appropriate enforcement of the current safety standard.

In the meantime, the European Lighter Manufacturer Federation has asked to certified laboratories to carry out ISO 9994 tests on Chinese lighters purchased by bailiffs or notary public in different EC countries. The conclusion of these official reports states that "according to the results of the tests, the lighters do not comply with the requirements of the ISO 9994 standard.

Therefore, we would like to meet you in Brussels before June 23, in order to present and discuss the outcome of these tests and be updated on the results of your investigations.

Looking forward hearing from you soon, we remain

Sincerely yours



José Maria PUIG
President FEFB
President FLAMAGAS SA

Cc: Jean-Loup COMMO
AFNOR Tour Europe
92049 Paris La Défense cedex France

Stig Hakansson (PROSAFE)
Konsument Verke/KO
S-118 87
SWEDEN

FEDERATION EUROPEENNE DES FABRICANTS DE BRIQUETS
EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF LIGHTER MANUFACTURERS

9 June 1999

The Swedish Consumer Agency
Konsument Verket/KO
S-118 87
Stockholm
SWEDEN
Fax (46) 8 429 89 00

Attention Mr. Stig HAKANSSON (PROSAFE)

Subject: Market surveillance and test of lighters.

Dear Mr HAKANSSON,

In our letter dated 14 April 1999 [CEN/BT/TF 106 N18]:


- we reconfirmed our agreement with you to widen your field of purchase of lighters in order to cover not only European Manufactured lighters but more importantly, the imported lighters, and
- we drew your attention on the use of EN 45000 certified laboratories, trained beforehand based on manufacturers long experience in ISO 9994 testing, and we proposed again our help on this point.

As we did not hear from you since, we assume that you managed the second point using the advises and recommendations made by René Frigière on 5th February at TÜV in Köln on behalf of the European Federation. However, if this is not the case, we would like to renew our offer to assist you in the above matter.

As per the first point, in order to avoid any misinterpretation of the results which occurred in the past, we respectfully ask you to share with the Federation a copy of the laboratory test reports relating to European manufacturers lighters in order to give us time for comment, if necessary, before the submission of any of such test reports to the Commission.

Looking forward hearing from you soon, we remain

Sincerely yours



José Maria PUIG
President FEFB
President FLAMAGAS SA

Cc: Jean-Loup COMMO
AFNOR Tour Europe
92049 Paris La Défense cedex France



Reference number
CEN/BT/TF 106 N 21
Date : 1999-07-06
Supersedes document

CEN/BT/TF 106
Title : Lighters
Convenor : Mr Stig Håkansson stlg.hakansson@kov.se
Secretariat : AFNOR jean-loup.commo@email.afnor.fr

Circulated to CEN/BT/TF 106 Members and to organizations in liaison for :
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Le comité membre français :



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Title MARKET SURVEILLANCE -
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CONFORMITY TO
EN ISO 9994:1996

Introductory note This document is a preliminary report ordered by the European Federation of Lighters Manufacturers on conformity to EN ISO 9994:1996.

It was tabled and considered during the TF 3rd meeting (Stockholm, 1999-06-23) (see document N 22, clause 4).

Association reconnue

d'utilité publique

Comité membre français

du CEN et de l'ISO

Siret 775 724 818 00015

Code NAF 751 E

EUROPEAN MARKET SURVEILLANCE

CONFORMITY TO ISO 9994 : 1995 « LIGHTERS – SAFETY SPECIFICATION »

Procedure :

- Purchase of 200 lighters through bailiff, solicitor, notary or lawyer (depending upon local legislation) in different European countries.
- 150 lighters are sent directly to accredited laboratory
- 50 are sent to the Federation as retained samples
- Reference : ISO 9994 « Lighters – Safety specification » reduced protocol

Date :

Second trimester 1999

Documents :

- Colored view of the retained samples
- Summary of laboratories test reports

Detailed reports from each laboratory with name of the bailiff, solicitor, or notary are in separate files.

Colored view of the retained samples

With Brand and Country of purchase



1
ATOMIC
FR



2
Unbranded
FR



3
PILOT
GR



4
TOM
DE



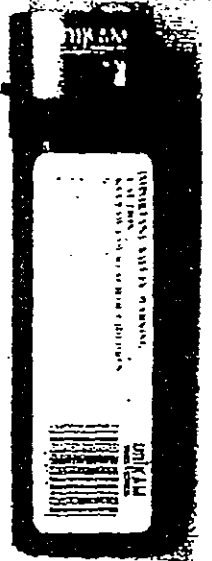
5
False TOKAI
FR



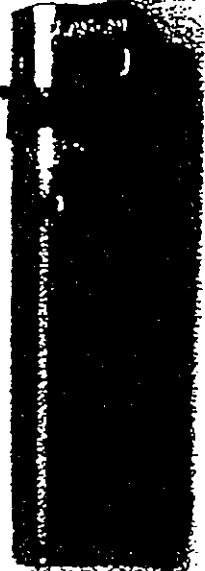
6
Unbranded
ES



7
TAKAI
ES



8
Unbranded
IT



9
UNIKAM
IT

10
CLASANI
DE

Colored view of the retained samples (ctn'd)

With Brand and Country of purchase



11
TOP
CH

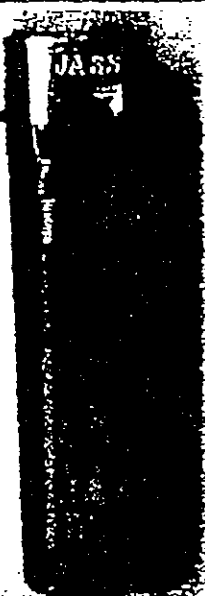


12
Globus (on pack)
FR

13
ATOMIC
DE

14
STAR LINE
DE

15
STARLIGHT
DE



16
JASS
BE

See Multipack of 10
From
« THE DEPOT »

17
Unbranded
GB

18
Unbranded
AF

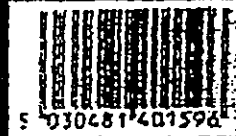


19
Unbranded
SE

10

REFILLABLE LIGHTERS

THIS PACK COMPRISES OF
THE FOLLOWING COLOURS
RED / GREEN / BLUE / ORANGE /
PURPLE



THE DEPOT
£1.00

CONFORMITY TO ISO 9994 "LIGHTERS - SAFETY SPECIFICATION"

Summary of the Accredited Laboratories Test Reports on "Imported" Lighters

Sponsored by: EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF LIGHTER MANUFACTURERS - June 1999

Lighter Brand	Country of Purchase	Accredited Laboratories	Lab. Reference (English version)	Date of test report	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS				STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY REQUIREMENTS		FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS AFTER STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY TESTS				FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS	
					3.2) Flame Height	3.4) Spitting, Flaring	3.5) Extinction	3.6) Volumetric displacement	4.4) Drop Tests	4.5) Temperature	3.2) Flame Height	3.4) Spitting, sputtering	3.4) Spitting, Flaring	3.5) Extinction	6) Instructions and warnings	7) Marking
1 Atomic	FR	LNE	COPE/8	03/06/99	NC	NC	OK	OK	OK	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	OK	OK
2 Unbranded	FR	LNE	COPE/8	10/06/99	NC	NC [1]	NC	OK	NC	NC	NC	[1]	[1]	NC	NC	NC
3 Pilot	GB	LNE	COPE/10	10/06/99	NC	NC	NC	NC	OK	NC [2]	NC	OK	OK	NC	OK	OK
4 Tom	DE	LNE	COPE/4	25/05/99	NC	NC	NC	OK	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
5 False "Tokai"	FR	LNE	COPE/2	07/05/99	NC		NC	NC	NC						OK	OK
6 Unbranded novelty	ES	CATIM	4000365	18/05/99	NC		NC	NC	OK						NC	NC
		LNE	COPE/12	16/09/99	NC	NC	NC	NC	OK						NC	NC
7 Takai.	ES	LGAJ		08/05/99	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC		
8 Unbranded	IT	LNE		In progress												
9 Unikam	IE	LNE		In progress												
10 Classani	DE	LNE		In progress												
11 Top	CH	LNE		In progress	NC	In progress	NC	NC	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress
12 Globus (on pack)	FR	LNE		In progress	NC	NC	OK	NC	NC	NC	NC	OK	OK	NC	OK	OK
13 Atomic	DE	TUV	K9811547	17/06/99	OK	NC	OK	NC	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	NC	OK	OK
14 Star Line	DE	TUV	K10911547	17/06/99	OK	OK	OK	NC	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
15 Starlight	DE	TUV	M9911547	17/06/99	NC	NC	OK	NC	OK	NC	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
16 Jass	BE	LNE		In progress												
17 Unbranded (depol)	GB	LNE		In progress	NC	NC	NC	NC	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress
18 Unbranded	AT	LNE		In progress												
19 Unbranded	SE	LNE		In progress												

[1] "Considering the flame heights measured during the test... and for safety reasons, this test has not been carried out."

NC Nonconformance to ISO 9894:1995

Article 905: Use of International Standards

1. Each Party shall use, as a basis for its standards-related measures, relevant international standards or international standards whose completion is imminent, except where such standards would be an ineffective or inappropriate means to fulfill its legitimate objectives, for example because of fundamental climatic, geographical, technological or infrastructural factors, scientific justification or the level of protection that the Party considers appropriate.
2. A Party's standards-related measure that conforms to an international standard shall be presumed to be consistent with Article 904(3) and (4).
3. Nothing in paragraph 1 shall be construed to prevent a Party, in pursuing its legitimate objectives, from adopting, maintaining or applying any standards-related measure that results in a higher level of protection than would be achieved if the measure were based on the relevant international standard.

Article 906: Compatibility and Equivalence

1. Recognizing the crucial role of standards-related measures in achieving legitimate objectives, the Parties shall, in accordance with this Chapter, work jointly to enhance the level of safety and of protection of human, animal and plant life and health, the environment and consumers.
2. Without reducing the level of safety or of protection of human, animal or plant life or health, the environment or consumers, without prejudice to the rights of any Party under this Chapter, and taking into account international standardization activities, the Parties shall, to the greatest extent practicable, make compatible their respective standards-related measures, so as to facilitate trade in a good or service between the Parties.
3. Further to Articles 902 and 905, a Party shall, on request of another Party, seek, through appropriate measures, to promote the compatibility of a specific standard or conformity assessment procedure that is maintained in its territory with the standards or conformity assessment procedures maintained in the territory of the other Party.
4. Each importing Party shall treat a technical regulation adopted or maintained by an exporting Party as equivalent to its own where the exporting Party, in cooperation with the importing Party, demonstrates to the satisfaction of the importing Party that its technical regulation adequately fulfills the importing Party's legitimate objectives.
5. The importing Party shall provide to the exporting Party, on request, its reasons in writing for not treating a technical regulation as equivalent under paragraph 4.

1. Task Number 001107CCC0071		2. Investigator's ID 8018		EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION REPORT
3. Office Code 810	4. Date of Accident YR MO DAY 2000 10 25	5. Date Initiated YR MO DAY 2000 11 07		
6. Synopsis of Accident or Complaint UPC unknown The 24-year old female victim experienced ear ringing and sustained a minor scratch on her lower leg after a disposable cigarette lighter slipped from her finger, landed on a concrete step and exploded. Flying debris and sharp fragments from lighter were propelled from the lighter over an approximately five feet area.				
7. Location (Home, School, etc) 1 - HOME		8. City FOREST PARK		9. State GA
10A. First Product 1604 - Cigarette Or Pipe Lighters		10B. Trade/Brand Name XXXXXXXXXX		10C. Model Number 1-20000G
10D. Manufacturer Name and Address UNKNOWN				
11A. Second Product 0		11B. Trade/Brand Name NONE		11C. Model Number NONE
11D. Manufacturer Name and Address NONE				
12. Age of Victim 24	13. Sex 2 - Female	14. Disposition 1=TREATED & RELEASED, 0		15. Injury Diagnosis 71 - OTHER
16. Body Part(s) Involved 94 - EAR	17. Respondent 1 - VICTIM OR COMPLAINA	18. Type of Investigation 2 - Telephone		19. Time Spent (Operational/ Travel) 14 / 0
20. Attachment(s) 0 - NO ATTACHMENTS		21. Case Source 07 - CONSUMER COMPLAINT		22. Sample Collection Number
23. Permission to Disclose Name (Non NEISS Cases Only) <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Verbal				
24. Review Date 12/14/2000	25. Reviewed By 8189		26. Regional Office Director Raymond Benson	
27. Distribution Lansing, Joseph W.; Dudley, Donald; Joholske, James			28. Source Document Number H00A0274A	

PRE-INCIDENT

The victim reported that the offending disposable cigarette lighter belonged to a friend who was visiting her house. It was believed that the friend purchased the lighter on the day of the incident at some local retail store. However, the victim was unable to provide the name of the establishment.

Prior to the incident the victim reported that her friend had operated the lighter on two occasions without incident. Also, the lighter had not been damaged, modified or altered. However, the victim did indicate that the flame height on the lighter was extremely high and her friend reset it to no avail. Reportedly, after the flame height was adjusted downward to the negative it remained too high. According to the victim, the flame height could be adjusted by pushing a lever on the rear of the lighter to the left(-) or right(+). In addition, the victim reported that the lighter was not child-resistant and it was equipped with the roll and press single action operating feature.

Before the incident occurred the offending cigarette lighter was laying on the sofa inside the victim's home. The victim reported that neither she nor her guest was under the influence of drugs or alcohol prior to the incident.

INCIDENT

The victim stated that her guest removed the lighter from the sofa and they went to the backyard to smoke. The guest lit his cigarette and attempted to hand the lighter to the victim, but it slipped through her fingers, landed on the concrete step and there was a loud explosion. The victim reported that the loud noise caused her ears to ring and a fragment from the flying debris scratch her right leg.

POST INCIDENT

The victim reported that the lighter fell approximately three feet to the concrete step after it slipped through her fingers. She stated that the fragments were propelled over an area of an approximately five feet radius but she did not notice any flames or smoke.

Two days after the incident the victim stated that her ears were still ringing therefore she went to a doctor for treatment. However, no treatment was administered and the doctor advised the victim that her problem was comparable to being exposed to loud, high decibels music at a concert. No treatment was administered to the minor scratch on the victim's lower right leg.

The victim reported that she contacted the CPSC and discarded the remains of the offending disposable cigarette lighter immediately after filing the complaint.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product: Disposable Cigarette Lighter

Brand Name: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Manufacturer: UNK

Dealer: UNK

Date Purchased: October 25, 2000

The subject lighter was discarded after the incident and the victim was unable to provide the name of the retail store where it was purchased.

STANDARD INFORMATION

The victim reported that the offending cigarette lighter was not equipped with a child-resistant feature and possibly not in compliance with the Safety Standard for Cigarette Lighters. However, since the lighter had been discarded and was not available for inspection this information could not be ascertained.

ATTACHMENTS

None

1. TASK NUMBER 990715CCN0268		2. INVESTIGATOR'S ID 8608		EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION REPORT
3. OFFICE CODE 830	4. DATE OF ACCIDENT YR MO DAY 99/07/07	5. DATE INITIATED YR MO DAY 99/07/27		
6. SYNOPSIS OF ACCIDENT OR COMPLAINT UPC Not available. A 36-year-old female singed her eyebrows and eyelashes on the left side of her face when an eight-inch high flame came out of the disposable lighter she was using to light a cigarette. The incident occurred in the complainant's kitchen.				
7. LOCATION (Home, School, etc.) Home 1		8. CITY Clyde		9. STATE OH
10A. FIRST PRODUCT Cigarette Lighter 1604		10B. TRADE/BRAND NAME [REDACTED]		10C. MODEL NUMBER Unknown
10D. MANUFACTURER NAME AND ADDRESS [REDACTED]				
11A. SECOND PRODUCT None		11B. TRADE/BRAND NAME N/A		11C. MODEL NUMBER N/A
11D. MANUFACTURER NAME AND ADDRESS N/A				
12. AGE OF VICTIM 036	13. SEX Female 2	14. DISPOSITION self treatment 1	15. INJURY DIAGNOSIS Burns 51	
16. BODY PART (S) INVOLVED Face 76	17. RESPONDENT Victim 1	18. TYPE OF INVESTIGATION Telephone 2	19. TIME SPENT (OPERATIONAL HOURS) 4hrs,	
20. ATTACHMENT(S) Assignment 5	21. CASE SOURCE Hot Line 07		22. SAMPLE COLLECTION NUMBER None	
23. PERMISSION TO DISCLOSE NAMES (NON NEISS CASES ONLY)				Yes - Telephone
24. REVIEW DATE 9-1-99	25. REVIEWED BY 8130		26. REGIONAL OFFICE DIRECTOR	
27. DISTRIBUTION O: EHDS CC: CRC CC: EF CC: FOCR O: EHDS CC:				

PRE-INCIDENT

The complainant, a 36-year-old female, purchased a disposable lighter at a bar in a neighboring town. She used the lighter without incident over the next two days. She says that the flame-adjustment lever was set at the lowest setting.

INCIDENT

On 7/7/1999 the complainant was in her kitchen and she went to light a cigarette with the lighter. An eight-inch flame came out of the lighter and singed her eyebrows and eyelashes on the left side of her face.

POST-INCIDENT

The complainant dropped the lighter and it went out by itself. The complainant held the lighter away from her and ignited it again. This time a six-inch flame came out of the lighter. She extinguished it by blowing it out. She then stopped using it and registered a complaint with the Commission.

The complainant did not receive any permanent injuries and treated herself at home.

Between the day the complainant was called in, 7/8/1999, and the day this investigation was initiated, 7/27/1999, the complainant moved. On four different occasions the complainant was contacted to determine if she had the lighter in question. On each occasion she said she threw it in a dresser drawer when she moved, and she would look for it. She never found the lighter.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

The lighter was purchased at Gables Bar, 1673 East State Street, Fremont, OH 43420. The lighter was manufactured by [REDACTED]. The brand name of the lighter was [REDACTED]. There was no model number, but

CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

Region: CENTRAL

1. NAME OF RESPONDENT Jacki Kaya		2. PHONE NO. (HOME) (WORK) 419-547-1002 same	
3. STREET ADDRESS 115 1/2 S. Main St., Apt. D		4. CITY STATE ZIP CODE Clyde OH 43410	
5. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR HAZARD, INCLUDING DATA ON INJURIES Consumer had the cigarette lighter's flame setting on low when she attempted to light a cigarette. A 8" high flame came out of the lighter and singed consumer's eyebrow and eyelashes on the left side of her face. Consumer immediately dropped the lighter and it self-extinguished. Consumer attempted to ignite the lighter again and a 6" high flame came out of it and -cont-			
6. DATE OF INCIDENTS 7/7/1999	7. IF INJURY OR NEAR MISS OBTAIN AGE/SEX AND DESCRIBE INJURY: 36 Y/P hair singed on eyebrow & eyelashes on left side of face	8. IF VICTIM DIFFERENT FROM RESPONDENT, PROVIDE NAME self RELATIONSHIP self	
9. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT hard plastic and metal disposable butane		10. BRAND NAME XXXXXXXXXX	
11. MFR/DISTRIBUTOR NAME, ADDR. & PHONE unknown unknown unknown unknown		12. MODEL, SERIAL NUMBERS Patent # XXXXXXXXXX unknown	
14. WAS THE PRODUCT DAMAGED, REPAIRED OR MODIFIED? YES x NO IF YES, BEFORE OR AFTER THE INCIDENT? after DESCRIBE: damaged: see narrative		13. DEALER'S NAME, ADDRESS & PHONE Gables Bar 1673 E. State St. Freemont, OH 43420 419-334-9133	
17. HAVE YOU CONTACTED THE MANUFACTURER? YES NO x IF NOT, DO YOU PLAN TO CONTACT THEM? YES NO x OTHER? no		15. PRODUCT PURCHASED NEW x USED DATE PURCHASED 7/5/1999 AGE 2 days	
18. IS THE PRODUCT STILL AVAILABLE? YES x NO IF NOT, ITS DISPOSITION		16. DOES PRODUCT HAVE WARNING LABELS? IF SO, NOTE: "Keep away from children."	
19. MAY WE USE YOUR NAME WITH THIS REPORT? YES x NO		FOR ADMINISTRATION USE	
20. DATE RECEIVED 07/08/1999	21. RECEIVED BY (NAME & OFFICE) exm/HL	22. DOCUMENT NO. H9970081A	
23. FOLLOW-UP ACTION <i>Investigation 990715CCN0268</i>		24. PRODUCT CODE(S) 1604	
25. DISTRIBUTION <i>FOR EMDS</i>		26. ENDORSER'S NAME & TITLE EXM 7/8/1999 <i>Eric Blunt</i> <i>Reg. Dir.</i>	

Author: John R. Vece at cpsc-cro
Date: 7/21/99 1:52 PM
Normal
Receipt Requested
TO: Edward Blythin at CPSC-HQ1
Subject: IDI assignment 990715CCN0268

----- Message Contents

Ed,

Please do the attached IDI. Try to collect the consumer's lighter as a sample. Also visit the retailer and try to collect a second sample of the lighter. Retailer sample should be 24 units and should be documented as much as possible. Send samples to the sample custodian to be held.

Target: 8/25/99

MIS: 31132

John

TC 21

EHOS

CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

1. Name of Respondent [REDACTED]		2. Telephone No. (Home) (Work) [REDACTED]	
3. Street [REDACTED]		4. City State Zip Code Chicago IL 60629	
4a. E-Mail Address			
5. Describe accident situation or hazard, including data on injuries. (Use second page if necessary.) A man bought a cigarette lighter at a beauty supply store. It was round, with a see-through plastic body. After he lit it the first time, a 5 to 6 inch flame came out. There was no way to change the height of the flame. There was no child resistant feature. He was not injured. He works the 3 P.M. to 11 P.M. shift.			
6. Date of Incident(s) 12-8-99		7. If injury or near miss, obtain Age Sex and describe injury	
		8. If victim different from respondent, provide Name: Relationship:	
9. Description of Product round bodied full size cigarette lighter. Corona brand. Press down to light feature.		10. Brand Name [REDACTED]	
11. Manufacturer/Distributor Name, Address & Phone ISSUE 16 'JAN 11 2000		12. Model, Serial No.'s	
		13. Dealer's Name, Address, & Phone One Stop Beauty Supply Store 63rd & California Chicago IL 60629	
14. Was the product damaged, repaired or modified? Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, before or after the incident? Describe:		15. Product purchased <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Used Date 12-8-99 Age	
		18. Does product have warning labels? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If so, Note:	
17. Have you contacted the manufacturer? Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If not, Do you plan to contact them? Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		18. Is the product still available? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If not, its disposition Call 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.	
		18. May we use your name with this report? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
FOR ADMINISTRATION USE			
20. Date Received 12-22-99		21. Received by (Name & Office) Jesse R Warchal	
		22. Document No. G001 0155A	
23. Follow-Up Action Collect Spcls. Determine Product Source		24. Product Code(s) 1604	
25. Distribution FOCR, EHOS		26. Employer's Name & Title Eric B. Gault Reg. Dir.	

Om1

If you have any changes, additions, or comments you wish to make concerning your attached report, please make them in the space below.

My name is [redacted]

My name is [redacted]

I confirm that the information in the attached report (including any changes, additions, or comments I have made) is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[redacted signature] 2-12-2000
Signature Date

I request that you do not release my name.

You may release my name to the manufacturer but I request that you not release it to the general public.

You may release my name to the manufacturer and to the public.

I-16

G.0010155

214
CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

Region: CENTRA

1. NAME OF RESPONDENT *214*
 Joseph Larkin (attorney) *Mikl*

2. PHONE NO. (HOME) (WORK)
 not given 734-422-6688

3. STREET ADDRESS
 32540 Schoolcraft Road, Suite 120

4. CITY STATE ZIP COD
 Livonia MI 48150

5. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR HAZARD, INCLUDING DATA ON INJURIES
 During consumer's first use of cigarette lighter, consumer lit cigarette with lighter when a 4" high flame caught her hair on fire. Co-workers (names not given), extinguished the flames with their hands. Consumer was taken to Macomb Hospital-ER, Warren, MI, where physician (name unknown), treated burns (degree unknown) on the front and sides of her scalp and ears.
 -cont-

6. DATE OF INCIDENTS
 12/4/96

7. IF INJURY OR NEAR MISS OBTAIN AGE/SEX AND DESCRIBE INJURY:
 53 Y/F
 burns to hair, scalp & ears (degree unknown)

8. IF VICTIM DIFFERENT FROM RESPONDENT, PROVIDE NAME AND RELATIONSHIP
 Rosemary Arnett
 client

9. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT
 2-1/2" tall clear plastic cigarette lighter

10. BRAND NAME
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

11. MFR/DISTRIBUTOR NAME, ADDR. & PHONE
 unknown
 ISSUE 27
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 Homegardens, CA 91719 APR 2 1998

12. MODEL, SERIAL NUMBERS
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

13. DEALER'S NAME, ADDRESS & PHONE
 Marathon Gas Station
 14441 E Warren
 Detroit, MI 48215
 unknown

14. WAS THE PRODUCT DAMAGED, REPAIRED OR MODIFIED? YES x NO IF YES, BEFORE OR AFTER THE INCIDENT? after DESCRIBE:
 no visible damage: see narrative

15. PRODUCT PURCHASED NEW x USED
 DATE PURCHASED 11/29/96 AGE 1mo/3wk

16. DOES PRODUCT HAVE WARNING LABELS? IF SO, NOTE: "Keep away from children. Ignite lighter away from hair and face...."

17. HAVE YOU CONTACTED THE MANUFACTURER? YES NO x
 IF NOT, DO YOU PLAN TO CONTACT THEM? YES NO x OTHER?

18. IS THE PRODUCT STILL AVAILABLE? YES x NO
 IF NOT, ITS DISPOSITION

19. MAY WE USE YOUR NAME WITH THIS REPORT?
 YES x NO

FOR ADMINISTRATION USE

20. DATE RECEIVED
 04/01/98

21. RECEIVED BY (NAME & OFFICE)
 lhb/HL

22. DOCUMENT NO.
 H9840005A

23. FOLLOW-UP ACTION

24. PRODUCT CODE(S)
 1604

25. DISTRIBUTION

26. ENDORSER'S NAME & TITLE
 LDM 4/1/1998

CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

H9840005A

Narrative Continued

Respondent has no additional information on this incident. There is no visible damage to lighter.

Distributor phone #: 909-371-8887

CPSC Source: WOM

AI

If you have any changes, additions, or comments you wish to make concerning your attached report, please make them in the space below.

Product was new, only 5 days old. Product is still available in Rosemary Arnett's possession.

I confirm that the information in the attached report (including any changes, additions, or comments I have made) is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Joseph W. Jenkins
Signature

4/7/98
Date

I request that you do not release my name to the manufacturer, but you can release this information to the public.

You may release my name to the manufacturer but I request that you not release it to the general public.

You may release my name to the manufacturer and to the public.

12/21 CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

Region: EASTER

1. NAME OF RESPONDENT [REDACTED]		2. PHONE NO. (HOME) (WORK) [REDACTED] none	
3. STREET ADDRESS [REDACTED]		4. CITY STATE ZIP CODE Laurel Hill NC 28351	
5. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR HAZARD, INCLUDING DATA ON INJURIES Consumer said cigarette lighters' fixed-flame periodically flares up to 2-1/2" high during use. Consumer feels this could cause facial and hair burns to the user. Consumer also said the lighters are not child-resistant. Consumer said identical lighters are also being sold at other area locations of dealer. -cont-			
6. DATE OF INCIDENTS 9/97	7. IF INJURY OR NEAR MISS OBTAIN AGE/SEX AND DESCRIBE INJURY: 0 Y/N none	8. IF VICTIM DIFFERENT FROM RESPONDENT, PROVIDE NAME RELATIONSHIP none none	
9. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT A-pack of disposable fixed-flame lighters 5		10. BRAND NAME [REDACTED]	
11. MFR/DISTRIBUTOR NAME, ADDR. & PHONE [REDACTED] unknown Milford, CT 06460 unknown unknown SEP 29 1997		12. MODEL, SERIAL NUMBERS [REDACTED] child resistant lighters	
14. WAS THE PRODUCT DAMAGED, REPAIRED OR MODIFIED? YES NO x IF YES, BEFORE OR AFTER THE INCIDENT? DESCRIBE:		13. DEALER'S NAME, ADDRESS & PHONE Wal-Mart unknown Rockingham, NC 00000 unknown CAN BE PURCHASED AT ANY WALMART, AUGUST 1997	
15. PRODUCT PURCHASED NEW x USED DATE PURCHASED 8/97 AGE 1 month MFG. APP. 3 YRS PRIOR TO 1 PACK APP. EVERY 3 MTS		16. DOES PRODUCT HAVE WARNING LABELS? IF SO, NOTE: see narrative	
17. HAVE YOU CONTACTED THE MANUFACTURER? YES NO x IF NOT, DO YOU PLAN TO CONTACT THEM? YES NO x OTHER?		18. IS THE PRODUCT STILL AVAILABLE? YES x NO IF NOT, ITS DISPOSITION	
19. MAY WE USE YOUR NAME WITH THIS REPORT? YES x NO			
FOR ADMINISTRATION USE			
20. DATE RECEIVED 09/26/97	21. RECEIVED BY (NAME & OFFICE) ldm/HL		22. DOCUMENT NO. H9790247A
23. FOLLOW-UP ACTION			24. PRODUCT CODE(S) 1604
25. DISTRIBUTION		26. ENDORSER'S NAME & TITLE LDM 9/26/1997	

CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

H9790247A

Narrative Continued

Warnings printed on lighters: "Keep away from children. Ignite lighter away from face and clothing. Be sure flame is completely out after each use. Contains flammable gas under pressure. Never puncture or put in fire. Don't keep lit for more than 30 seconds. Never expose to heat above 120 degrees F or 49 degrees C or to prolonged sunlight."

CPSC Source: TV

CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

Region: WESTERN

1. NAME OF RESPONDENT Renee Wells <i>JL-2)</i>		2. PHONE NO. (HOME) (WORK) 503-283-1111 none	
3. STREET ADDRESS 10310 N. Vancouver Way		4. CITY STATE ZIP CODE Portland OR 97217	

5. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR HAZARD, INCLUDING DATA ON INJURIES
 Husband was lighting cigarette when a 3" to 4" high flame came from cigarette lighter. Husband tried to adjust the flame, when whole lighter ignited into a 12" high flame. Husband fell back into chair, injuring his lower back; front and top portions of his hair was singed, and his eyes became irritated from smoke. Consumer found crack in lighter and feels that
 -cont-

6. DATE OF INCIDENTS 10/5/97	7. IF INJURY OR NEAR MISS OBTAIN AGE/SEX AND DESCRIBE INJURY: 43 Y/M see narrative	8. IF VICTIM DIFFERENT FROM RESPONDENT, PROVIDE NAME Charles RELATIONSHIP husband
---------------------------------	--	--

9. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT disposable cigarette lighter	10. BRAND NAME XXXXXXXXXX
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11. MFR/DISTRIBUTOR NAME, ADDR. & PHONE XXXXXXXXXX 60 XXXXXXXXXX Lake Oswego, OR 97037	12. MODEL, SERIAL NUMBERS XXXXXXXXXX ISSUE 4 - <i>15</i> OCT 21 1997	13. DEALER'S NAME, ADDRESS & PHONE Jubitz Gift Shop unknown unknown unknown
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14. WAS THE PRODUCT DAMAGED, REPAIRED OR MODIFIED? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> IF YES, BEFORE OR AFTER THE INCIDENT? after DESCRIBE: damaged: see narrative	15. PRODUCT PURCHASED NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USED <input type="checkbox"/> DATE PURCHASED 10/5/97 AGE 1 day	16. DOES PRODUCT HAVE WARNING LABELS? IF SO, NOTE: "Keep away from children...."
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17. HAVE YOU CONTACTED THE MANUFACTURER? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> IF NOT, DO YOU PLAN TO CONTACT THEM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER?	18. IS THE PRODUCT STILL AVAILABLE? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> IF NOT, ITS DISPOSITION	19. MAY WE USE YOUR NAME WITH THIS REPORT? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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FOR ADMINISTRATION USE

20. DATE RECEIVED 10/17/97	21. RECEIVED BY (NAME & OFFICE) lhb/HL	22. DOCUMENT NO. H97A0161A
23. FOLLOW-UP ACTION		24. PRODUCT CODE(S) 1604
25. DISTRIBUTION		26. ENDORSER'S NAME & TITLE CTW 10/20/1997

CONSUMER PRODUCT INCIDENT REPORT

H97A0161A

Narrative Continued

lighter fluid leaked, causing incident.

10/7/97 Consumer called and explained incident to manufacturer's rep- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], who offered to pay husband's medical bills. Consumer is undecided.

Distributor phone # [REDACTED]

CPSC Source: ATTORNEY

WMI

If you have any changes, additions, or comments you wish to make concerning your attached report, please make them in the space below.

My husband did not fall back into the chair. He was sitting in the chair & fell backwards with the chair & hit the floor. His lower & upper back & neck have been seriously affected by the jolt. The President of ~~_____~~ Imports (he's not just a Rep) is ~~_____~~, not ~~_____~~.

I confirm that the information in the attached report (including any changes, additions, or comments I have made) is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Rene Wells
Signature

10/28/97
Date

+++
| |
+++

I request that you do not release my name.

+++
| |
+++

You may release my name to the manufacturer but I request that you not release it to the general public.

~~+++
| |
+++~~

~~You may release my name to the manufacturer and to the public.~~

