

Quick Summary of Dangerous Products:

Reading only the **RED** print in the document below:

This is the “WHY” we tumble our glass to be safe. It is not to be copied because it is easy. It is the law. You cannot copy and knock of a product and violate the public safety for personal gain, that is so wrong is so many ways.

This will help define

“Suitable For Direct Handling”

“Safe to the touch”

“GLASS FRAGMENTS are created suitable for direct handling without hand protection. “

Not Suitable for direct handling is against the law! Read below

I created this product to benefit the public, not to be knocked off by infringement. We have created a safe and desirable product. Safety is automatically built into the process, Smoother than prior to tumbling/ vibrating!

Please read the attached document for an idea as to why I do and did create a safe product. Patent violation is one matter, violating the public safety is another.

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protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury or death associated with the use of thousands of types of consumer products under the agency’s jurisdiction. Deaths, **injuries,**

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. The Act also allows the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban certain products that are so dangerous or the nature of the hazard is such that the labeling the act requires is not adequate to protect consumers.

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may be brought into or around a place where people live. Products used or stored in a garage, shed, carport, or other building that is part of the household are also covered. **The Act requires hazardous household products ("hazardous substances") to bear labeling that alerts consumers to the potential hazards that those products present and that tells them what they need to do to protect themselves and their children from those hazards.**

And

an irritant, or a strong sensitizer, or it must generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. **Second, the product must have the potential to cause substantial personal**

injury or substantial illness during or as a result of any customary or reasonably foreseeable handling or use, including reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children.

And

- (1) A product is toxic if it can produce personal injury or illness to humans when it is inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(1) and (2) contain certain tests on animals* to determine whether a product can cause immediate injury.

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and causes a substantial injury to the area of the body that it comes in contact with. Irritation can occur after immediate, prolonged, or repeated contact.

And

How the contents and form of the product might cause an injury,

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any accidents that might foreseeably happen during handling, use, or storage that could hurt the purchaser, user or others, including young children who might get into the package of the product.

The label on the immediate package of a hazardous product, and any outer wrapping or container that might cover up the label on the package, must have the following information in English:

And

The signal word “Danger” for products

And

The signal word “Caution” or “Warning” for all other hazardous products;

And

“Harmful if Swallowed”,

And

Precautionary statements telling users what they must do or what actions they must avoid to protect themselves;

And

Where it is appropriate, instructions for first aid treatment to perform in the event that the product injures someone;

And

“Danger”;

And

If a product requires special care in handling or storage, instructions for consumers to follow to protect themselves

And

The statement “Keep out of the reach of children”.

And

Yes. The FHSA requires that all of the safety information about hazardous products must be located prominently on the label and must be in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout or color with the other printed information on the label. The regulation at 16 CFR 1500.121 contains guidelines to use to make sure that the information the act requires appears prominently and conspicuously on the label of a hazardous substance. For example, the signal word and statement of hazard must appear on the surface of the immediate container of the product that has the labeling designed to be most prominently shown to or examined by consumers when they shop at retail

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the hazards discussed above is also banned under the FHSA if a child can gain access to the substance

Page 15:

Consumer patching compounds and artificial ashes and embers used in fireplaces containing free-form asbestos that can be inhaled (16 C.F. R. 1304 and 1305).

And

banning dangerous products

Page 17:

Corona Extra beer recalled over dangerous glass particles

Page 18:

could contain pieces of glass! Ouch.

Page 19:

dangerous glass fragments. A few months earlier it pulled 2.8 million boxes of [Mini-Wheats](#) were found to contain metal fragments. Not the best way to start your day.

And

Some Brita water bottles made for children pose a possible danger due to lids that can break apart into pieces with sharp edges, says Brita

Claim construction is to define the terms as we wrote out Patent. Our product is a product by process and specifically designed for safety. If we did not care we would have not applied for a Patent. Patent infringement is a serious, violation of the safety to the public is a whole new matter.

Dangerous products

<http://www.jerebeasleyreport.com/2014/10/individuals-can-report-dangerous-products-to-cpsc/>

Individuals Can Report Dangerous Products To CPSC

Posted By: [Beasley Allen](#) on: October 02, 2014 In: [The Consumer Corner](#)

[Print Email](#)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission ([CPSC](#)) is charged with **[protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury or death associated with the use of thousands of types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction](#)**. Deaths, **[injuries](#)**, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the nation more than \$1 trillion annually. [CPSC](#) is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical or mechanical hazard. [CPSC](#)'s work to ensure the safety of consumer products – such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters and household chemicals – contributed to a decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products in the past 40 years.

Federal law bars any person from selling products subject to a publicly announced voluntary [recall](#) by a manufacturer or a mandatory [recall](#) ordered by the Commission. To report a dangerous product or a product-related injury go online to www.SaferProducts.gov or call CPSC's Hotline at 800-638-2772 or teletypewriter at 301-595-7054 for the hearing impaired. Consumers can obtain news release and recall information at www.cpsc.gov, on Twitter [@USCPSC](#) or by subscribing to CPSC's [free e-mail newsletters](#).

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Unregulated-Products/>

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Unregulated Products

[Disclaimer](#)

To find information on your product, do the following:

1. If your product is in [CPSC's jurisdiction](#) and
2. If your product was not on the list of [Regulated Products](#)
3. You most likely have an unregulated product.

Unregulated Products

**Do not have standards or bans * Must report defective or dangerous products*

The following is information that manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers need to know concerning unregulated products:

Reporting Requirements

For most firms, there are two reporting requirements: Dangerous Products & Lawsuits:

Dangerous Products (Section 15) - Manufacturers, importers, distributors, and retailers are **required to report** to CPSC under [Section 15 \(b\) of the Consumer Product Safety Act](#) (CPSA) **within 24 hours** of obtaining information which reasonably supports the conclusion that a product does not comply with a safety rule issued under the CPSA, or contains a defect which could create a substantial risk of injury to the public or presents an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death, 15 U.S.C. § 2064(b). Companies can use our [on-line form](#) to report a potentially defective or hazardous product.

Lawsuits (Section 37) - Manufacturers of a consumer product are also **required to report** information about settled or adjudicated lawsuits to CPSC under [Section 37 \(b\) of the Consumer Product Safety Act](#) (CPSA) , 15 U.S.C. § 2084.

The following documentation can help companies become familiar with their reporting requirements:

[Fast Track Information](#) - an alternative procedure for reports filed pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act for firms that initiate acceptable corrective action within 20 working days of the date of their report.

[Fast Track Product Information \(brochure\)](#) - Brochure on Fast Track Product Recall program.

[Recall Checklist](#) - this checklist helps manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers conduct effective and comprehensive product recalls.

[Recall Handbook \(pdf\)](#) - Covers companies responsibility to report hazardous products

[Reports submitted pursuant to Section 37 of the Consumer Product Safety Act regulation](#) - Explains the company's obligations and the Commission's procedures.

[Substantial Product Hazard Reports regulation](#) - Explains the company's obligations and the Commission's procedures.

Frequently Requested Documents Pertaining to Unregulated Products

[Recall Plans](#)

[Fast Track Product Recall Program \(brochure\)](#) - describes the conditions for participation in the Fast Track program.

[Recall Assistance from Non-CPSC Sources](#) - companies that help firms with their development and implementation of product safety recalls.

[Recall Handbook \(pdf\)](#) - Guidance on preparing for, initiating and implementing product safety recalls

[Substantial Product Hazard Reports regulation](#) - Subpart B Remedial Actions and Sanctions discusses voluntary remedial actions and prohibited actions and sanctions.

[Video News Release Potential Vendors](#) - List of potential vendors to assist in developing video news releases

[Web Site Notification Guidelines](#) - Guidance on how to post recall information on your web site

Miscellaneous Documents

[Letter to Manufacturers, Distributors and Importers of 500-Watt Tubular Halogen Bulbs](#)

[Letter to Importers and Manufacturers of Hairdryers - Immersion Protection Devices \(pdf\)](#)

[CPSC Staff Guidance on Boat Hoists used at Residential Dwellings](#)

[Directory of Amusement Ride Safety Officials \(pdf\)](#)

[Amusement Ride Safety Bulletin - Gravitron/Starship \(pdf\)](#)

[Amusement Ride Safety Bulletin - Mobile Rock/Climbing Walls \(pdf\)](#)

[Amusement Ride Safety Bulletin - Inflatable Amusement Rides \(pdf\)](#)

[Amusement Ride Safety Bulletin - Sizzler \(pdf\)](#)

[Important Safety Notice - Overfill Protection Devices \(pdf\)](#)

[Letter to Utility Companies Regarding Older Flexible Gas Connectors](#)

[Standard for Window Coverings and Cords](#)

[Testing Laboratories for Toys, Children's Articles and Other Products](#)

[Fast Track Product Recall Program](#) - describes the conditions for participation in the Fast Track Recall program. Also includes a sample press release and sample point of purchase poster.

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2064(b). Companies can use our [on-line form](#) to report a potentially defective or hazardous product.

- Manufacturers of a consumer product are also required to report information about settled or adjudicated lawsuits to CPSC under [Section 37 \(b\) of the Consumer Product Safety Act](#) (CPSA) , 15 U.S.C. § 2084.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/en/>

and

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Business--Manufacturing/Business-Education/Business-Guidance/FHSA-Requirements/>

Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA) Requirements

December 04, 2012

The Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA) requires precautionary labeling on the immediate container of hazardous household products to help consumers safely store and use those products and to give them information about immediate first aid steps to take if an accident happens. The Act also allows the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban certain products that are so dangerous or the nature of the hazard is such that the labeling the act requires is not adequate to protect consumers.

Where can I find the requirements for chemicals and other hazardous substances?

The FHSA is in Title 15 of the United States Code, starting at section 1261. Rules that tell you the requirements of the act, how to determine whether a product requires labeling, what labeling is required for specific products, and what products are banned are published in the Code of Federal Regulations in Title 16, Part 1500. Because the Commission may add new rules from time to time, we recommend that you periodically check for new or revised rules in the Code of Federal Regulations. You can obtain the regulations issued under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, 16 C.F.R. Part 1500, and any other regulations referenced in this summary from the Commission's Web Site at: <http://www.cpsc.gov>.

How do I determine whether a product requires labeling?

First, the FHSA only covers products that, during reasonably foreseeable purchase, storage, or use, **may be brought into or around a place where people live.** Products used or stored in a garage, shed, carport, or other building that is part of the household are also covered. **The Act requires hazardous household products ("hazardous substances") to bear labeling that alerts consumers to the potential hazards that those products present and that tells them what they need to do to protect themselves and their children from those hazards.** Whether a product must be labeled depends on its contents and the likelihood that consumers will be exposed to any hazards it presents. To require labeling, a product must first be toxic, corrosive, flammable or combustible, **an irritant**, or a strong sensitizer, or it must generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. **Second, the product must have the potential to cause substantial personal injury** or substantial illness during or as a result of any customary or reasonably foreseeable handling or use, **including reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children.**

How can I find out whether a product presents one of the hazards listed above?

Each of the hazards above has a specific definition in the FHSA. Where it is appropriate, regulations issued under the Act specify the tests to perform to evaluate a product for a specific hazard. The definitions and citations to the appropriate tests are below. All of the references are available from the Commission's web site at: <http://www.cpsc.gov> . under the "Business" icon. In evaluating a product, you should make sure to consider the finished product that consumers will use, rather than its individual ingredients.

(1) **A product is toxic if it can produce personal injury or illness to humans when it is inhaled, swallowed,** or absorbed through the skin. 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(1) and (2) contain certain tests on animals* **to determine whether a product can cause immediate injury.** In addition, a product is toxic if it can cause long term chronic effects like cancer, birth defects, or neurotoxicity. 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(2)(ii) and 1500.135 tell you how to evaluate products for chronic hazards.

(2) A product is corrosive if it destroys living tissue such as skin or eyes by chemical action. Tests* for corrosivity are at 16 CFR 1500.41.

(3) A product is an irritant if it is not corrosive **and causes a substantial injury to the area of the body that it comes in contact with. Irritation can occur after immediate, prolonged, or repeated contact.** Tests* for skin and eye irritation are at 16 CFR 1500.41 and 1500.42, respectively.

(4) A strong sensitizer is a product that the Commission declares by regulation has a significant potential to cause hypersensitivity. That hypersensitivity does not happen when a person first comes in contact with the product, and only becomes evident after the person has been exposed to the product for a second time. 16 CFR 1500.13 lists the products that the Commission has

classified as strong sensitizers.

(5) The flammability of a product depends on the results of testing. 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(6) defines the terms “extremely flammable”, “flammable”, and “combustible” as they apply to liquids, solids, and the contents of self-pressurized containers like aerosol cans. For example, a flammable liquid can be:

- a. Extremely flammable if, when tested, it has a flash point at or below 20° Fahrenheit (F.),
- b. Flammable if it has a flash point above 20° F. and below 100°F., or
- c. Combustible if it has a flash point at or above 100° F. up to and including 150° F.

Please consult 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(6) for exceptions to these limits. Solid and self-pressurized products can be either extremely flammable or flammable. Please refer to 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(6)(v)-(vii) for these definitions. 16 CFR 1500.43 and 43(a) contain the basic tests for the flammability of liquids and similar products. The procedure for testing solid materials appears in 16 CFR 1500.44, while 16 CFR 1500.45 and 46 specify the procedures to use to test the contents of self-pressurized containers.

(6) Products that generate pressure, through decomposition, heat, or other means include aerosols, fireworks that contain explosive powder, and certain pool chemicals that, when their containers are heated by sunlight, for example, start to react and generate pressure in the containers. The FHSA does not have any tests to determine the amount of pressure that these types of products might generate.

Are there any guidelines that I can use to evaluate exposure to a product and the risk of injury it may present?

There are no formal guidelines. However, among the things to consider are:

- (1) **How the contents and form of the product might cause an injury,**
- (2) the product’s intended handling, use, and storage, and
- (3) **any accidents that might foreseeably happen during handling, use, or storage that could hurt the purchaser, user or others, including young children who might get into the package of the product.**

What information must I put on the package of a product that is hazardous?

The label on the immediate package of a hazardous product, and any outer wrapping or container that might cover up the label on the package, must have the following information in English:

- (1) The name and business address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or seller;
- (2) The common or usual or chemical name of each hazardous ingredient;
- (3) **The signal word “Danger” for products** that are corrosive, extremely flammable, or highly toxic;
- (4) **The signal word “Caution” or “Warning” for all other hazardous products;**
- (5) An affirmative statement of the principal hazard or hazards that the product presents, for example, “Flammable”, **“Harmful if Swallowed”**, “Causes Burns”, “Vapor Harmful”, etc.;
- (6) **Precautionary statements telling users what they must do or what actions they must avoid to protect themselves;**
- (7) **Where it is appropriate, instructions for first aid treatment to perform in the event that the product injures someone;**
- (8) The word “Poison” for a product that is highly toxic, in addition to the signal word **“Danger”**;
- (9) **If a product requires special care in handling or storage, instructions for consumers to follow to protect themselves;** and
- (10) **The statement “Keep out of the reach of children”**. If a hazardous product such as a plant does not have a package, it still must have a hang tag that contains the required precautionary information. That information must also be printed in any literature that accompanies the product and that contains instructions for use.

Are there any guidelines describing how to make sure that the label of a hazardous product is conspicuous?

Yes. The FHSA requires that all of the safety information about hazardous products must be located prominently on the label and must be in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout or color with the other printed information on the label. The regulation at 16 CFR 1500.121 contains guidelines to use to make sure that **the information the act requires appears prominently and conspicuously on the label of a hazardous substance.** For example, **the signal word and statement of hazard must appear on the surface of the immediate container of the product that has the labeling designed to be most prominently shown to or examined by consumers when they shop at retail.** The remainder of the labeling

may appear elsewhere on the package, as specified in the regulation. The regulation also covers a variety of other topics such as type size and style, color contrast, and special rules for tubes, unpackaged hazardous products, and accompanying literature. Please consult the regulation for details. Other regulations (16 C.F.R.1500.122 - .134) cover topics such as condensing information on the label, how to label products with multiple hazards, the deceptive use of disclaimers on a label, the use of the signal word “Poison” on certain corrosive products, the Commission’s policy that first aid instructions should not recommend inducing vomiting by using a solution of salt water, and labeling for literature that accompanies a hazardous substance. These regulations also contain examples of the appropriate labels for self-pressurized containers and extremely flammable contact adhesives.

Will the Commission design a label for my product?

No. That is the responsibility of the person who manufactures or sells a product for household use. However, the Commission will provide you with informal comment on a label that you propose to use as long as you provide:

- (1) the complete or proposed label,
- (2) complete quantitative formula.
- (3) adequate pharmacological, toxicological, physical, and chemical data that may be relevant to the possible hazards that the product may present, and
- (4) any additional information that would assist us in evaluating the proposed label. This could include complaints of injury, information about how consumers may use the product, and recommendations obtained from poison control centers or physicians about the appropriate first aid treatment to administer if the products is swallowed or otherwise involved in an incident.

Are there any chemical products that are so dangerous that they are banned from sale?

Yes. The FHSA allows the Commission to ban a hazardous substance if the Commission determines that the product is so hazardous that the cautionary labeling required by the act is not adequate to protect the public. The Commission has banned the following products:

- (1) Extremely flammable water repellents for use on masonry walls and floors inside homes;
- (2) Carbon tetrachloride and mixtures containing it;
- (3) a. Aerial fireworks devices that create an audible effect through a charge of more than 2 grains of pyrotechnic material;

b. firecrackers that produce an audible effect through a charge or more than 50 mg. (.772 grains) of pyrotechnic material; and

c. other fireworks devices that do not meet the general performance requirements of 16 C.F.R. 1507. Kits and components used to produce the banned fireworks are also included in the ban. Pest control devices are not.

(4) Liquid drain cleaners that contain 10% or more by weight of sodium or potassium hydroxide and that are not packaged in child-resistant packaging. See 16 C.F.R. 1700 for the child-resistant packaging requirements;

(5) Products containing soluble cyanide salts;

(6) General- use garments containing asbestos;

(7) Self-pressurized products that contain vinyl chloride monomer as an ingredient or in the propellant;

(8) Reloadable tube aerial shell fireworks devices that use shells wider than 1.75 inches. Please refer to 16 C.F.R. 1500.17 for the details of and exceptions to each specific ban.

Are there any other products that are banned?

Yes. Any toy or other article that is intended for use by children and that contains a substance that presents one of **the hazards discussed above is also banned under the FHSA if a child can gain access to the substance**. 16 C.F.R. 1500.85 contains a number of exceptions to this general banning provision.

Are there any other regulations covering hazardous chemical products that I should know of?

Yes, 16 C.F.R. 1500.14 has special labeling requirements for ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, benzene, toluene, xylene, petroleum distillates, turpentine, methyl alcohol, charcoal, fireworks devices, and art materials that present a risk of chronic toxicity.

In addition, under the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission has banned:

(1) Certain extremely flammable contact adhesives (16 C.F.R. 1302);

(2) Paint and other surface coatings containing more than .009% lead, and furniture, toys, and other articles intended for use by children that are coated with such paint (16 C.F.R. 1303); and

(3) Consumer patching compounds and artificial ashes and embers used in fireplaces containing free-form asbestos that can be inhaled (16 C.F. R. 1304 and 1305).

The Commission has also issued labeling requirements for aerosol products that contain chlorofluorocarbons warning that the substance may harm health and the environment by reducing the ozone in the upper atmosphere (16 C.F.R. 1401).

Where can I find additional Information?

For more information on **the requirements for hazardous substances**, contact the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission:

- Office of Compliance (for specific enforcement inquiries): e-mail: sect15@cpsc.gov; telephone: (301) 504-7586.
- Small Business Ombudsman (for general assistance understanding and complying with CPSC regulations): e-mail: Please use our [Contact Form](#), which is the best way to get a fast response; telephone: (888) 531-9070.

This document is a general unofficial summary of the requirements of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act that apply to chemicals and other hazardous substances. It does not replace the requirements of the act itself at 15 U.S.C. § 1261, et seq. or the regulations published in 16 C.F.R. Part 1500. This summary does not include all of the details included in those requirements, particularly those involved in testing products to determine whether they require labeling to address specific hazards. (This does not cover the FHSA as it applies to toys and other articles intended for use by children that present thermal, electrical, or mechanical hazards.) For those details, please refer to the regulation or contact the Office of Compliance.

<http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/2013/07/cpsc-product-safety-ban-dangerous-products/index.htm>

Consumer Product Safety Commission is a little agency with a big job

The CPSC works to protect consumers by **banning dangerous products**

Published: July 2013



The CPSC has investigated consumer complaints about exploding bakeware.

This summer, when you start up your lawn mower, dive into a swimming pool, or crank up the gas grill, you want the peace of mind of knowing that those products are safe.

There's a small government agency with the very big job of overseeing those items—and about 15,000 other kinds of products—to make sure they're safe.

It's the [U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission](#), and despite its limited staff and resources, the CPSC has made a real difference in reducing the number of product-related injuries and deaths over the last four decades. The agency bans dangerous products, issues recalls, investigates potential hazards, and provides a wealth of free tips and advice.

Product safety is one of the biggest priorities for [Consumers Union](#), the public policy and advocacy arm of Consumer Reports, so our advocates spend a lot of time working with regulators at the CPSC to help keep harmful items off the store shelves.

Last week, the CPSC held a [public meeting](#) (PDF) for consumer groups and industry organizations to sound off on what Consumers Union thinks are some of the biggest safety concerns facing consumers right now and in the year ahead.

Read "[Microwave Mystery](#)," our investigation into when wayward appliances warrant a recall.

Ami Gadhia, senior policy counsel for Consumers Union, testified on behalf of our organization, and she brought up a wide range of issues, including:

- Keeping colorful [detergent pods](#), some of which resemble candy, out of the hands of children, in order to prevent the horrible injuries caused by ingesting the highly concentrated liquid in the pods.
- Making sure the CPSC keeps moving forward to enforce and implement an important [2008 law](#) to improve the safety of consumer products such as [high chairs](#) and [strollers](#).
- Ensuring that you can find out whether other consumers had dangerous experiences with household products on the [SaferProducts.gov database](#).
- Investigating consumer complaints about [exploding glass bakeware](#).
- Improving standards for [bike helmets](#).
- Cracking down on possible health risks from [flame-retardant chemicals](#) used on baby products, mattresses, and upholstered furniture.

This meeting has become a sort of annual tradition at the CPSC in recent years, and we tip our hat to the dedicated people who carry out their safety mission every day. We share many of the same goals at Consumers Union, to promote safer products and educate the public.

<https://www.productip.com/how-to-report-an-unsafe-product/>

How to report an unsafe product

March 24th, 2015



When market surveillance authorities encounter non-compliant products, they can take any necessary action including bans, withdrawals and recalls of products to stop the circulation. However, the authorities are not the only ones who can do something about unsafe products. We all can.

Do you encounter unsafe products? Report them

In case you want to report an unsafe product in the Netherlands, it is possible to file a complaint. Here are the most important parties:

- NVWA: <http://www.vwa.nl/organisatie/contact>
- AT: <http://www.agentschaptelecom.nl/algemeen/contact>
- IL&T: <http://ilent.nl/contact/>

Problems with the authorities?

We can help you in case you have issues with the market surveillance authorities and/or want to prepare your organization for an Audit. We can provide all relevant product requirements and enable you to keep a proper administration of all compliance documentation in order to avoid future problems.

<http://www.aol.com/article/2014/08/19/corona-extra-beer-recalled-over-dangerous-glass-particles/20949179/>

Corona Extra beer recalled over dangerous glass particles

AOL.COM EDITORS

Aug 19th 2014 12:10PM



Who loves a refreshing, ice-cold, beer ... filled with glass? Didn't think so.

Wegmans says it is recalling glass bottles of [Corona Extra beer](#) because they **could contain pieces of glass! Ouch.** Officials say routine inspections in the company's quality control lab found defects in certain bottles that could cause [small particles of glass to break off](#) into the bottle.

You don't have to give up all [Corona](#) products, though. The recall only includes 12-ounce clear bottles - which are sold in 6, 12 and 18 packs. Customers can return the recalled bottles for a full refund.

Glass pieces turning up in glass bottles is not all that surprising. Last year, though, [Kellogg](#) pulled 36,000 boxes of [Special K Red Berries](#) cereal because it could contain

dangerous glass fragments. A few months earlier it pulled 2.8 million boxes of **Mini-Wheats** were found to **contain metal fragments**. Not the best way to start your day.



Brita Sipper Cup Recall

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls/2014/BRITA-Recalls-Childrens-Water-Bottles/>

Recall Details

Description:

<http://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2014/08/19/341658492/brita-recalls-kids-water-bottles-over-risk-of-cutting>

Some Brita water bottles made for children pose a possible danger due to lids that can break apart into pieces with sharp edges, says Brita, which has announced a safety recall. The bottles have white lids with fold-up straws and filters that sit inside the bottle.

"Brita has received 35 reports of lids breaking or cracking," the [Consumer Product Safety Commission](#) reports. "No injuries have been reported."

Despite the lack of injury reports, people who bought the bottles should return them to Brita for a refund, the company says.

Made of colored plastic, the 15-ounce bottles are hard-sided and feature cartoon characters SpongeBob SquarePants, Hello Kitty, Dora the Explorer and the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, according to the CPSC's advisory.

Since hitting the market in June of 2013, the bottles have been sold for \$13-\$19 by many stores, including Walmart and Target, and online at Amazon and other retailers. The bottles were made in Mexico.

The CPSC offers this guidance to those who bought the bottles: "Call Brita at (800) 926-2065 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday or go to www.brita.com and click 'Safety Recall' for more information."

Remedy:

Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled water bottles and contact Brita to receive a postage-paid shipping package to return the bottles for a full refund.

Incidents/Injuries:

Brita has received 35 reports of lids breaking or cracking. No injuries have been reported.

Sold At:

Alaska Housewares, Associated Food Stores, Bartell Drug, C&S Wholesale Grocers, Quidsi, Royal Ahold, Shopko, Target, US Navy Exchange, Walmart Stores, and online at Amazon.com, Drugstore.com and Target.com. Hello Kitty bottles were sold from February 2014 through July 2014. Dora the Explorer, SpongeBob Square Pants and Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles bottles were sold from June 2013 through July 2014. The bottles sold for about \$13 to \$19.

Importer:

BRITA LP of Oakland, Calif.

Manufactured In:

Mexico

Units:

About 242,500

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury or death associated with the use of thousands of types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. Deaths, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the nation more than \$1 trillion annually. CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical or mechanical hazard. CPSC's work to help ensure the safety of consumer products - such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters and household chemicals — contributed to a decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products over the past 40 years.

Federal law bars any person from selling products subject to a publicly-announced voluntary recall by a manufacturer or a mandatory recall ordered by the Commission.

To report a dangerous product or a product-related injury go online to www.SaferProducts.gov or call CPSC's Hotline at 800-638-2772 or teletypewriter at 301-595-7054 for the hearing

impaired. Consumers can obtain news release and recall information at www.cpsc.gov, on Twitter @[USCPSC](https://twitter.com/USCPSC) or by subscribing to CPSC's [free e-mail newsletters](#).

Ed Jaunzemis President

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Glazing Contractor

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www.Moderustic.com

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US patent numbers US9700987B1 and US9808905B2 and Patents Pending

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and Patents pending status!

Covering our method of creating tumbled tempered glass for use in fireplaces and fire pits.

Patent Applications Published 2005, 2006, 2004 and 2017.

Covering our method of creating tumbled tempered glass for use in fireplaces and fire pits.

New Showroom Hours

Monday through Friday 8:00 to 6:00, Closed Saturdays (by appointment only), Closed Sunday

With tens of thousands of pictures, we prove to show you that WE are only limited by imagination, we call this being "Imagineers"!