

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(86) 562 final

Brussels, 24 october 1986

INTERIM REPORT ON THE SYSTEM FOR THE RAPID EXCHANGE  
OF INFORMATION ON DANGERS ARISING FROM THE USE OF  
CONSUMER PRODUCTS

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INTERIM REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON  
29.10.1986 ON THE SYSTEM FOR THE RAPID EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON  
DANGERS ARISING FROM THE USE OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS.

- . (Council Decision of 2 March 1984 N°-84/133/EEC)
- . (date of entry into force: 7 March 1985)

**I**     INTRODUCTION

The Commission has prepared this report in response to the request from the Council of Ministers of 6 May 1986 to give an interim report on the working of the system. Given that it has been in official operation only since 7 March 1985, the experience acquired is limited and does not constitute an adequate basis for drawing final conclusions. The Decision of 2 March 1984 did not provide for a report until 1988. Nevertheless, it seems appropriate to draw up an interim report at this point in time, particularly on account of the dramatic and urgent cases of recent months (adulterated wine, effects of the accident at Chernobyl), where the use of certain consumer products in free circulation in the Community gave rise to serious risks. Therefore, to meet the wishes of the Council, the Commission is submitting a report of the situation as it is in 1986.

The Consultative Committee was consulted on this report and expressed itself broadly in favour.

**II**    THE SETTING-UP OF THE SYSTEM

This system was set up to contribute towards the achievement of one of the objectives of consumer protection, this is, that consumer products put onto the market should present no risk to the health and safety of consumers. The system covers all products intended for consumers except those intended for professional use and those to which other equivalent notification procedures apply (1).

Food products formally fall within the field of application of Decision 84/133/EEC (Annex I). However, as the informal system set up several years ago in this sector works well, a fact recognized in the minutes of the Council when the Decision was adopted, there was no reason to fuse it, on an administrative level, with the non-food sector.

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(1)(A) SYSTEM FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS-DIRECTIVES 75/319/EEC  
AND 81/851/EEC  
(B) SYSTEM FOR ANIMALS-DIRECTIVE 82/894/EEC + 64/432/EEC

### **III THE AIMS OF THE SYSTEM**

It is a general warning system designed to deal with serious and immediate risks. Through this system information is provided to all Member States regarding steps taken by each one of them to prevent, restrict or attach particular conditions to the marketing or use or possible marketing or use on its territory of a product, or a product batch, because of the serious risk which that product or product batch presents for the health or safety of consumers when used in normal and foreseeable conditions.

### **IV THE WORKING OF THE SYSTEM**

Any Member State which decides to adopt such measures must promptly inform the Commission, which will immediately transmit the information concerned to the other Member States. These, in turn will inform the Commission of any measures they have taken or have the intention to take.

Following this initial exchange the Commission will transmit the information it receives to each competent authority. The distinguishing features of the system are the speed with which information is exchanged, the follow-up given to such information, and the serious and imminent character of the risk to the consumer of certain products. It is therefore different from the system for information on the need for technical modifications to prevent long-term dangers, which operates on the basis of directives or opinions given by adaptation committees.

The Commission is assisted in the implementation and the management of the system by a Consultative Committee. The latter has met five times since the Council Decision of 2 March 1984. In July 1985 the Commission adopted detailed implementing procedures under Article 4 of the Decision (Annex II). Under these detailed procedures it is provided that immediate contact can be taken between the competent authority of the Member State and the Commission as soon as a danger is discovered or suspected, and before formal measures have been taken, in order to allow effective preventive action to be taken. This was done in several cases but the flexibility of the system in this matter could and should be improved.

### **V THE CASES NOTIFIED**

The notifications received by the Commission can be divided into two categories: food and non-food products, since they are administratively separate (see II paragraph 2 above).

#### **(a) (i) FOOD**

The contamination problems with far-reaching consequences which have occurred recently have allowed those

responsible for the rapid exchange system to learn certain lessons and improve the system both from the point of view of strategy and of technique. One can also draw satisfaction from the way the system enabled the Commission to intervene efficiently to reduce the risks to the consumer and to limit the circulation of contaminated products on the territory of the Community. A list of the 33 cases received since March 1985 is to be found in Annexe III.

(a) (ii) WINE

The Community system for the rapid exchange of information has proved to be very useful to the wine sector. It was used in 1985 and 1986 to transmit information concerning the adulteration of wine in Austria and in Italy. In these two cases the system enabled information to be communicated to the Member States to be used to protect the health of consumers.

(b) NON-FOOD

Since 7 March 1985 Member States have notified 17 cases likely, in their opinion, to prevent a serious and immediate risk. In addition, the Commission has received 16 notifications of dangerous consumer products which have been prohibited, where it is not totally clear whether they fall within the field of application of the Decision 84/133/EEC. A list of cases is to be found in ANNEX IV. Finally it was noted at a recent meeting of the Consultative Committee that five cases falling within the Decision should have been notified.

An examination of the cases notified or notifiable shows that the dangers indicated are in general potential because there is only one case of an accident actually occurring. It is interesting to note that in several cases the products concerned affected the safety of children. It appears also that a large proportion of the products notified come from third countries.

In total, one can record 37 cases notified or notifiable in 1985/86 concerning non-food products giving rise to measures on account of the risk they present for consumers.

A complete harmonisation in the interpretation of the criteria to be used in the system has taken a certain time and there are ambiguities which still need to be resolved. This could explain why the number of cases has not been as high as expected.

## VI EQUIVALENT SYSTEMS

### (a) Pharmaceutical products

This system will be reported in an annex to be circulated at a later date..

### (b) Animals Diseases Notification System (ADNS)

Under Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC, it is provided that Member States may take certain measures to safeguard their herds from serious animal diseases which occur in other Member States. When such measures are taken, the Commission is notified by telex. The Commission then coordinates action throughout the Community. As a consequence an intensive exchange of information between the Commission and the Member States takes place (about 2800 cases since 1984). A computer-managed programme based on telex transmission of disease data was introduced in 1985. An Interactive Data Entry System (IDES) is now under development which will allow Member States to enter their own data directly into the Commission computer and receive reports from the rest of the Community.

As far as residues in animals and fresh meat are concerned, the Council has recently adopted a new directive laying down details of examinations and controls which must be carried out by the Member States for the examination of animals and fresh meat for the presence of residues. The Commission must establish detailed rules for the application of these requirements. It has already become apparent that a system analogous to IDES is necessary if these requirements are to be effectively fulfilled. The services of Directorate General VI are already establishing the measures needed to meet them, both in respect of importations from third countries and subsequently in respect of trading animals, meat and meat products.

## VII EVALUATION

The Commission has observed certain shortcomings in compliance with the Decision during the starting-up phase. It is not certain that all the cases meeting the criteria have been reported to the Commission. As was remarked by certain members of the Consultative Committee at a recent meeting, the transmission of information to the national contact point should, in cases where measures have been taken in respect of products presenting a serious and immediate danger, be the automatic reaction of the officials responsible for these measures in the various national Ministries.

In the second stage, in accordance with Article 3, a Member State must inform the Commission of the action taken following the reception of the information in each case. Member States have not always respected this obligation but the Commission is convinced that there is no fundamental problem to be solved, it being purely a question of adoption of good practices at the contact points in each capital.

An automatic reaction in both these situations may take time to establish itself, but should bring about a substantial and natural improvement in the exchange of information.

Government experts, meeting recently in the Consultative Committee, were generally of the opinion that the system was working well. For all that, certain suggestions have been made for its improvement, coupled with ideas from the Commission. There was no question, at least before the end of the trial period (1988), to change the Decision itself except in case of urgency.

#### VIII PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE WORKING OF THE SYSTEM

These proposals can be grouped according to the area which they affect, that is -

- A) THE COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION TO THE COMMISSION AND THE MEMBER STATES
- B) THE PROCEDURES
- C) THE RANGE OF CASES TO BE NOTIFIED
- D) THE USE OF INFORMATICS.

##### A) COMMUNICATION

###### (a) Proposal

Add a photo, sketch or sample of the product with the aim of making the identification of the product easier.

###### Observations

Obviously a photo etc. cannot be transmitted by telex and will arrive later by ordinary post. The usefulness of the photo etc. will be considerable in spite of the delay arising in its transmission. This idea should be exploited as far as possible.

##### B) THE PROCEDURES

###### (a) Proposal

To communicate the information received to the European consumer organisations.

### Observations

This idea provoked differing opinions among the committee members. The question of confidentiality was first among their concerns. On the other hand the point was made that such an initiative could improve relations with the consumers.

The Commission considers that, for reasons of confidentiality, communication of the full information is not advisable.

Information on the working of the system but without giving the names of the products, could be given periodically to the representatives of consumers by the Commission.

In addition in any case where a national authority wishes to alert the public, particularly by way of a press release, sufficient information should, without delay, be given to consumer representatives who could thus play their part, in parallel with that of the national authorities.

### (b) Proposal

Communication to the Commission of information on court proceedings against manufacturers or importers of dangerous products.

### Observation

When, in Member States, court action is begun by local authorities, a summary of such cases could be made by the competent national authority and transmitted to the Commission for information.

## C) THE RANGE OF CASES TO BE NOTIFIED

### (a) Proposal

A widening of the information transmitted under the Decision 84/133/EEC by the voluntary communication to the Commission of information on measures envisaged by Member States but not yet decided.

### Observation

It is to be borne in mind that, according to Art. 1 of the Decision, only cases on which urgent measure have been decided upon by a Member State must be reported to the Commission in the framework of the system.

The detailed procedures on the application of the Decision, adopted by the Commission on 31 July 1985 in agreement with the competent authorities of the Member States, emphasize that immediate contact on discovering or suspecting a danger can ensure effective preventive action. Experience gained to date, particularly at the time of the serious events affecting food products, has shown the usefulness of contact in advance of taking a decision.

It is therefore desirable that the information on serious and immediate dangers arising from the use of consumer products concerned by the Decision is exchanged as soon as possible, even before taking the decision.

D) USE OF DATA PROCESSING

In the medium term and depending on the volume of notifications received, computerisation of the system could be envisaged at the level of the exchange of information and at the level of the updating and the processing of this information, which in the event of a crisis, could arrive daily and in considerable quantities.

IX CONCLUSIONS

The Commission considers that the system has already proved its functioning capacities and efficiency. The seventy or so notifications in the first year of its implementation represent a certain economic and social impact justifying the system as a useful instrument for consumer safety in the Community and for the promotion of mutual confidence between the economic partners at Community level.

The system has proved its usefulness, particularly in urgent cases, as a warning system and an instrument of crisis management for a critical situation endangering the safety of consumers, particularly when one thinks of the dramatic events which have occurred recently.

The Commission believes that the proposals for improvement presented above are appropriate to strengthen the efficiency of the system and thus the protection of consumers.

The Commission thanks the Member States for their interest and their cooperation in the System and invites them to assist the Commission in the further necessary improvement in the functioning of the system.

Annexes:

- I. Text of the Decision No. 84/133/EEC
- II. Detailed Procedures
- III. List of food cases
- IV. List of non-food cases



## II

*(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)*

## COUNCIL

## COUNCIL DECISION

of 2 March 1984

introducing a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products

(84/133/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(3)</sup>,

Whereas, pursuant to the preliminary programme of the European Economic Community for a consumer protection and information policy <sup>(4)</sup>, goods offered to consumers must be such that under normal or foreseeable conditions of use they present no risk to health or safety of consumers; whereas where such risks exist, suitable measures should be introduced for informing consumers thereof, improving the conditions of use of the goods, or withdrawing them from the market by quick and simple procedures;

Whereas, in cases where it is established that consumer products marketed in the European Economic Community may endanger the health and safety of users in such a way that the rapid implementation of appropriate measures is called for, means should exist for the rapid exchange at Community

level of information concerning such products and to this end an organized system should be established;

Whereas an information system of this type would appear necessary in order to attain one of the Community's objectives as regards the protection and information of consumers; whereas since the Treaty makes no provision for the specific powers for the adoption of the Decision, it is necessary to invoke Article 235 thereof;

Whereas consumer products intended exclusively for professional use should be excluded; whereas products which other Community instruments are the subject of equivalent notification procedures should also be excluded;

Whereas, in order to assess the conditions of operation of such an information system, an experiment should be implemented over an initial limited application period;

Whereas, moreover, an advisory committee should be set up under the aegis of the Commission to advise on any problems connected with the administration of the system,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

1. Any Member State which decides to take urgent steps to prevent, restrict or attach particular conditions to the marketing or use or the possible marketing or use on its territory of a product, or a product batch, because of the serious and immediate risk which that

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 321, 22. 12. 1979, p. 7.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 182, 19. 7. 1982, p. 118.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 182, 21. 7. 1980, p. 13.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No C 92, 25. 4. 1975, p. 1.

product or product batch presents for the health or safety of consumers when used in normal and foreseeable conditions, shall immediately inform the Commission thereof. Whenever possible, the producer, distributor or importer of the product or product batch shall first be consulted.

2. Such information shall contain:

- particulars enabling the product or product batch to be identified, including the type and characteristics,
- particulars of the nature and gravity of the risks in question,
- particulars of the steps which the Member State has decided to take.

3. On receipt of this information, the Commission shall verify its conformity with the terms of this Decision and shall forward it to the competent authorities of the other Member States.

#### *Article 2*

This Decision shall apply to all products intended for use by consumers except:

- (a) products intended exclusively for professional use;
- (b) products which under other Community instruments are the subject of equivalent notification procedures.

#### *Article 3*

The competent authorities of a Member State shall inform the Commission without undue delay of any measures they may have taken following receipt of the information referred to in Article 1 (3). On receipt of this information, the Commission shall in turn forward it to the competent authorities of the other Member States.

#### *Article 4*

Detailed procedures for the transmission of the information referred to in Article 1 shall be adopted by the Commission in agreement with the competent authorities of the Member States.

#### *Article 5*

Each Member State shall indicate to the Commission or one or more competent national authorities designated to forward or receive the information referred to

in Articles 1 and 3. On receipt of this indication, the Commission shall forward it to the competent authorities of the other Member States.

#### *Article 6*

In justified cases, and if the competent authority of the Member State supplying information under this Decision so requests, the information shall be treated as confidential.

#### *Article 7*

1. An advisory committee, hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee', shall be set up at the Commission; it shall consist of two representatives per Member State and shall have a representative of the Commission as chairman. The representatives of the Member States may be accompanied by up to two experts per Member State.

2. The Committee may examine any problem relating to the implementation and administration of the information system which is referred to it by its chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of a representative of a Member State.

3. The Commission shall provide the secretariat for the Committee.

#### *Article 8*

1. The Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Decision within 12 months of the date of its notification<sup>(1)</sup>.

2. This Decision shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of its notification. Before the end of this period, the Commission, in the light of the experience obtained, shall present a report with proposals on the basis of which the Council may decide upon the continuation or revision of the system.

#### *Article 9*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 2 March 1984.

*For the Council*

*The President*

C. LALUMIÈRE

<sup>(1)</sup> This Decision was notified to the Member States on 7 March 1984.

## ANNEX II

Detailed procedures for the application of Council Decision 84/133/EEC(1) introducing a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products (Article 4).

1. The rapid information system agreed on by the Council on 2 March 1984 (84/133/EEC) covers all products which consumers can buy or rent on the market, with the exception of products intended exclusively for professional use.

Pharmaceuticals, which come under Directives 75/319 and 81/851, and animals, to which Directive 82/894 applies, are excluded, since they are covered by equivalent notification procedures.

Food products are also covered by the Council Decision. However, since the informal system set up some years ago in this sector functions satisfactorily it should be maintained and the names, addresses and telephone and telex numbers of the persons responsible for transmitting and receiving information remain unchanged. In practical terms, the existing system therefore, continues as before.

2. The new system is essentially aimed at a rapid exchange of information in the event of a serious and immediate risk to the health and safety of consumers. It is impossible to lay down specific criteria as to what, precisely, constitutes an immediate and serious risk; in this regard, the national authorities will therefore, judge each individual case on its own merits. It should be noted, however, that the decision relates to serious threats posed by a product to consumers, and not to possible long-term risks which call for a study of possible technical changes by means of Directives or, for example, adaptation committees.

3. Decision 84/133/EEC is aimed at situations where a Member State has decided to adopt emergency measures concerning the sale or use of certain products on its territory.

If the system requires the decisions taken to be communicated there is nothing to prevent information from being passed on at the stage preceding the decision. Immediate contacts as soon as a risk is discovered or suspected can in fact ensure effective preventive action.

4. As soon as a serious and immediate risk is suspected, and measures are planned, the national authorities shall consult in so far as possible the producer, distributor or importer of the product concerned. Their point of view and the details which they may be able to supply are useful for determining what further action should be taken and could help to ensure that the consumer is protected with a minimum of commercial disruption.
5. As soon as a national authority is aware of a serious and immediate risk, and of measures taken in this regard, it shall immediately inform the person responsible at the Commission.

Such information must be transmitted by telex but may be preceded by a telephone call on a line reserved specifically for this purpose.

An information sheet serves as a basis for this communication. The national authority thus has guidelines for selecting its information. It should, however, be remembered that the speed with which the information is communicated is crucial. This speed must not be compromised by a desire to provide all the details listed in the information sheet.

6. If the national authority considers certain information to be confidential, it should specify this and justify its request for confidentiality, bearing in mind that the need to take effective measures to protect consumers outweighs observance of confidentiality.

It should also be remembered that precautions are taken in all cases, both by the Commission and by the members of the network responsible in the various Member States, to avoid any unnecessary disclosure of information likely to harm the reputation of a product or series of products.

.../...

7. The Commission official to whom the telex is sent shall, where appropriate, contact the national authority on the network by telephone. This step may be taken to verify the reliability of the information and to gain a clearer insight into the various aspects of the problem, particularly with regard to the confidentiality of the information supplied.
8. The Commission official concerned shall verify the conformity of the information received with the terms of Decision 84/133/EEC, and forward it immediately by telex to the relevant authorities in the other Member States; these authorities may at the same time be contacted by telephone. The authorities in the country presumed to be the country of origin of the dangerous product shall also be contacted.
9. The national authorities must inform the Commission official as soon as possible of the measures they have taken following receipt of the information referred to at point 8. They may also communicate the decisions which they intend to take. This information shall be communicated in writing, but may be preceded or followed by a telephone call on the special line provided for this purpose.
10. The Commission official shall be responsible for information feedback and forward in writing and, if necessary, also by telephone to each of the national authorities concerned, the information received on the measures taken by the other Member States.
11. The list of officials responsible for the network is confidential and distributed to the members of the network only.
12. Coordination of the information received under this system, and on the basis of the procedures relating to products excluded as under point 1 above, is the responsibility of the unit "Statistical and Standards Aspects of Product Safety", of DG XI. This coordination will make it possible to avoid any duplication of work on notifications and to ensure that the information is passed to all the Commission services concerned.

## Liste des cas alimentaires reçus depuis mars 1985

- |    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
| 1  | Pâtes aux oeufs et aux épinards<br>(contamination par staphylocoques)<br>Pasta with eggs and spinach<br>(contaminated by staphylococcus)            | 8.5.1985   |
| 2  | Barres MARS (SABOTAGE)<br>(actes de sabotage au Japon, France et au Royaume Uni)<br>MARS bars<br>(SABOTAGE in Japan, France and the United Kingdom) | 8.7.1985   |
| 3  | Lasagne de forno (staphylocoques aureus)<br>Lasagne (staphylococcus aureus)   | 8.7.1985   |
| 4  | Vins (contenant du diéthylène glycol)<br>wines (containing diethylene glycol)   | 12.7.1985  |
| 5  | Jus de raisins (contaminé aux diéthylène glycol)<br>grape juice (contaminated by diethylene glycol)   | 5.8.1985   |
| 6  | Préparation pour glaces<br>(présence de diéthylène glycol monoéthyl éther) (MEG)<br>Ice mixes<br>(with monethyl ether of diethylene glycol) (MEG)   | 7.8.1985   |
| 7  | Lapin surgelé (faible teneur en DDT)<br>Quick-frozen rabbit (DDT content)   | 28.8.1985  |
| 8  | Tomates et pommes de terre (pesticides)<br>Tomatoes and potatoes (pesticides)   | 29.8.1985  |
| 9  | Maizena (chloro-phénol)<br>Maizena (chlorophenol)   | 3.9.1985   |
| 10 | Bonbons gommes (contenant du diéthylène glycol)<br>Gum sweets (containing diethylene glycol)  | 23.9.1985  |
| 11 | Conserves de haricots verts (corps étranger toxique)<br>Canned green beans (foreign toxic substance)  | 1.10.1985  |
| 12 | Lasagne (contamination par staphylocoques)<br>Lasagne (contaminated by staphylococcus)  | 16.10.1985 |
| 13 | Fromage contenant DEG (contenant du diéthylène glycol)<br>DEG in cheese and curd (containing diethylene glycol)                                     |            |
| 14 | Sodium azide dans certain vins<br>Sodium azide in certain wines   | 31.10.1985 |
| 15 | Conserves de haricots contenant des baies de solanum nigrum<br>Canned beans containing berries of solanum nigrum                                    | 6.11.1985  |

- 16 Tomates en conserves contaminées (odeurs indésirables)  
Contaminated tinned tomatoes for pizza  
(abnormal smell reminding of faecal origin) 7.11.1985
- 17 DEG dans le champagne  
DEG in champagne 19.11.1985
- 18 Denrées alimentaires empoisonnées par une organisation  
terroriste  
food poisoned by a terrorist organization 9.12.1985
- 19 Lait en poudre contaminé par salmonella  
Powdered milk contaminated by salmonella 23.12.1985
- 20 Menaces d'empoisonnement du thé  
Threats of poisoning of tea 7.1.1986
- 21 Menaces d'empoisonnement des produits alimentaires  
Threats of poisoning of food products 9.1.1986
- 22 Malathion dans le seigle  
Malathion in rye 29.1.1986
- 23 Conserves de tomates  
Canned tomatoes 28.2.1986
- 24 Brie contaminé  
(information parue dans Le National Dairy News du 28.2.1986)  
Contaminated brie  
(information appeared in the National Dairy News of 28.2.1986) 28.2.1986
- 25 Imitation de denrées alimentaires  
Imitation of foodstuffs 5.3.1986
- 26 Veaux traités aux hormones  
Veal treated with hormones 13.3.1986
- 27 Vins frelatés par du méthanol  
Wines poisoned by methanol 20.3.1986
- 28 Vins contenant du diéthylène glycol  
wines containing diethylene glycol 9.4.1986
- 29 Vermouth contenant du méthanol  
vermouth containing methanol 28.4.1986
- 30 Ethylcarbamate dans les spiritueux  
Ethylcarbamate in spirits 28.4.1986
- 31 Boisson alcoolisée contaminée par  
l'hydroxyde de sodium  
Alcoholic drink contaminated by  
sodium hydroxide 30.4.1986

- 32 Accident de Tchernobyl  
Tchernobyl accident 30.4.1986
- 33 Fromage contaminé par bactéries  
Cheese contaminated by bacteria 31.5.1986
- 34 Detecté penicilline dans 689 cartons "bovine eye rounds"  
Detected penicillin in 689 cases of "bovine eye rounds" 17.7.1986



ANNEXE IV

No.	Cas non-alimentaires reçus depuis mars 1985 Non-food cases received since March 1985	Danger apparent Apparent danger	Date reçue Date received
1	Pistolet jouet Toy Pistol	incendie des particules chaudes des amorces fire from hot particles of cap	28.05.1985
2	New Grobots etc. articles de nouveauté gonflants New Grobots etc. expanding novelties	si avale, de gonfler dans l'estomac. if swallowed expands in the stomach.	20.11.1985
3	Pistolet jouet Toy pistol	ricochet des balles ricochet of bullets	20.02.1986
4	Radio portative Portable radio	choc électrique electric shock	20.02.1986
5	Pâte de modélage Modelling clay	cas non-conforme aux critères case did not satisfy criteria	02.04.1986
6	Insecticide électrique Insect killer	choc électrique electric shock	27.06.1986
7	Caravanne  Caravan	1) intoxication par gas 2) incendie 3) choc électrique 1) gas poisoning 2) fire 3) electric shock	27.06.1986
8	Lumière d'aquarium Aquarium light	choc électrique electric shock	04.07.1986
9	Monte-chaise-roulante par escalier Stairway lift for wheelchair	descente incontrôlée uncontrolled descent	04.07.1986
10	Chaudière à vapeur pour prothèses dentaires Steam steriliser for false teeth	échaudure scalding	04.07.1986
11	Ballon à air chaud (miniature) Hot air balloon (miniature)	incendie fire	04.07.1986
12	Pistolet jouet Toy pistol	trop puissant too powerful	04.07.1986
13	Treuil à moteur Motor winch	retour de manivelle backfiring	04.07.1986
14	Plongeur électrique Immersion heater (not fixed)	incendie fire	25.07.1986
15	Hamac Hammock	chute fall	11.07.1986
16	Fer à souder Soldering iron	choc électrique electric shock	29.07.1986
17	Chauffe-eau Immersion heater (fixed)	choc électrique electric shock	29.07.1986
18	Fer à souder Soldering iron	idem idem	29.07.1986

No.	Cas non-alimentaires reçus depuis mars 1985 Non-food cases received since March 1985	Danger Apparent Apparent Danger	Date reçu Date received
19	Cordon prolongateur Extension lead	idem idem	29.07.1986
20	Fer à repasser Smoothing iron	idem idem	29.07.1986
21	Applique pour lampe Light fixture	idem idem	29.07.1986
22	Bloc mobile à prise multiple Free-standing electric adaptor	idem idem	29.07.1986
23	Fusibles industriels Industrial fuses	explosion explosion	29.07.1986
24	Fiche bipolaire Two-pin plug	choc électrique electric shock	29.07.1986
25	Radiateur électrique (marque 1) Electric radiator (brand 1)	idem idem	29.07.1986
26	Radiateur électrique (marque 2) Electric radiator (brand 2)	idem idem	29.07.1986
27	Boîte de déviation Junction box	idem idem	29.07.1986
28	Radiateur électrique (marque 3) Electric radiator (brand 3)	idem idem	29.07.1986
29	Condensateur (marque 1) Condenser (brand 1)	idem idem	29.07.1986
30	Condensateur (marque 2) Condenser (brand 2)	idem idem	29.07.1986
31	Friteuse Deep-fryer	idem idem	29.07.1986
32	Filtre d'aquarium Aquarium filter	choc électrique electric shock	12.09.1986
33	Lumière d'aquarium Aquarium light	idem idem	12.09.1986