

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SEC(92) 618 final

Brussels, 7 April 1992

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

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

I. INTRODUCTION

The Commission has prepared the present report in accordance with Article 8 of Council Decision 89/45/EEC of 21 December 1988⁽¹⁾ on a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products. This Decision was amended by Council Decision 90/352/EEC of 29 June 1990⁽²⁾ which extends the validity of Council Decision 89/45/EEC until the entry into force of the General Product Safety Directive. It also provides for a report on the operation of the system to be submitted by the Commission to the Council at least every two years. Since its establishment the system has been the subject of 3 reports⁽³⁾

Section II of the report summarizes the general aspects of the functioning of the system which have been dealt with at length in previous reports. The non-food and food networks are dealt with in Sections III and IV respectively. Section V covers the forthcoming integration of the system into the General Product Safety Directive. The conclusions are set out in Section VI.

II. GENERAL ASPECTS

The Rapid Exchange System was first set up by Council Decision 84/133/EEC in March 1984 as a general short term surveillance and alarm system, designed to cope with cases of serious and immediate danger to the health and safety of consumers which may result from the use of a consumer product.

The system covers all products intended for use by consumers except those intended exclusively for professional use and products which are subject to equivalent notification procedures under other Community legislation. These are pharmaceuticals, which come under Directives 75/319/EEC and 81/851/EEC; animals, to which Directive 82/894/EEC applies; products of animal origin as far as they are covered by Directive 89/662/EEC, and the system for radiological emergencies which covers widespread contamination of products (Council Decision 87/600/EURATOM).

(1) O.J. L 17, 21.1.89, p.51

(2) O.J. L 173, 6.7.90, p.49

(3) Interim report COM(86)562 of 24.10.86

Report COM(88)121 final of 11.3.88, O.J. C 146, of 3.6.88, p. 8

Report COM(90)172 final of 4.5.90

The system operates in accordance with the detailed procedures for the application of Council Decision 89/45/EEC which were adopted by the Commission in 1990, in agreement with the competent authorities of the Member States ((C90) 1069 final).

Under the Rapid Exchange system Member States designate contact points, consisting of officials from the relevant national administrations, both for the food and non-food sector, who are responsible for transmitting and receiving notifications. Within the Commission Services themselves there are separate networks for food as well as for non-food products. The food network is managed by DG III and the non-food network by the Consumer Policy Service. Each Commission network at present informs the other network of notifications received under the Rapid Exchange System.

Under the terms of Council Decision 89/45/EEC, Article 1, paragraph 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 product or product batch presents for the health or safety of consumers when used in normal and foreseeable conditions"*, must notify the appropriate Commission contact points. In accordance with the detailed procedures for the application of Council Decision 89/45/EEC Member States may, where appropriate, pass information to the Commission at the stage preceding the decision on the measures to be taken. The Commission then verifies the conformity of the notification with the terms of Council Decision 89/45/EEC and immediately forwards this information to the relevant contact points of the other Member States unless additional information is required from the notifying Member State. It is then up to the Member States to take any action they consider necessary following the notification.

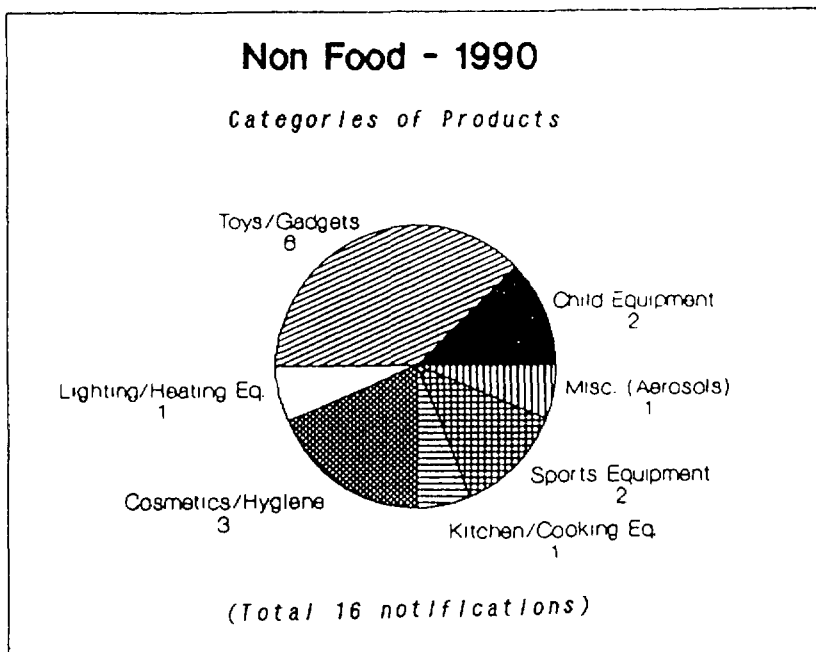
Member States should report back to the Commission on the action they have taken or envisage taking following receipt of the initial notification.

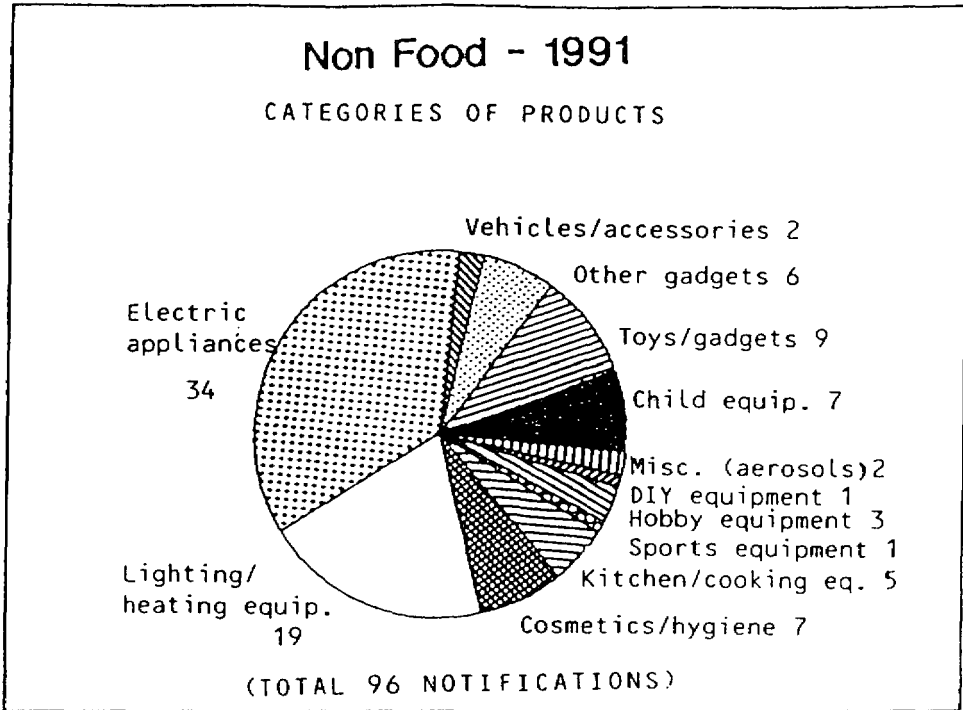
Coordination with the Member States

The Advisory Committee which assists the Commission in the implementation and management of the System was created under the original decision and continued under Council Decision 89/45/EEC. This Committee met three times in 1990 and twice in 1991. Discussions in the Committee have centred on the problems of risk assessment, revision of the detailed procedures for the application of the system, revision of the standardized form containing details to be included in the notification by the Member States, working languages, and the extent to which the system could be made more transparent. A periodic overview of the notifications and reactions from Member States is submitted to the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee has been informed of the general outline of the present report.

III. NON FOOD NETWORK

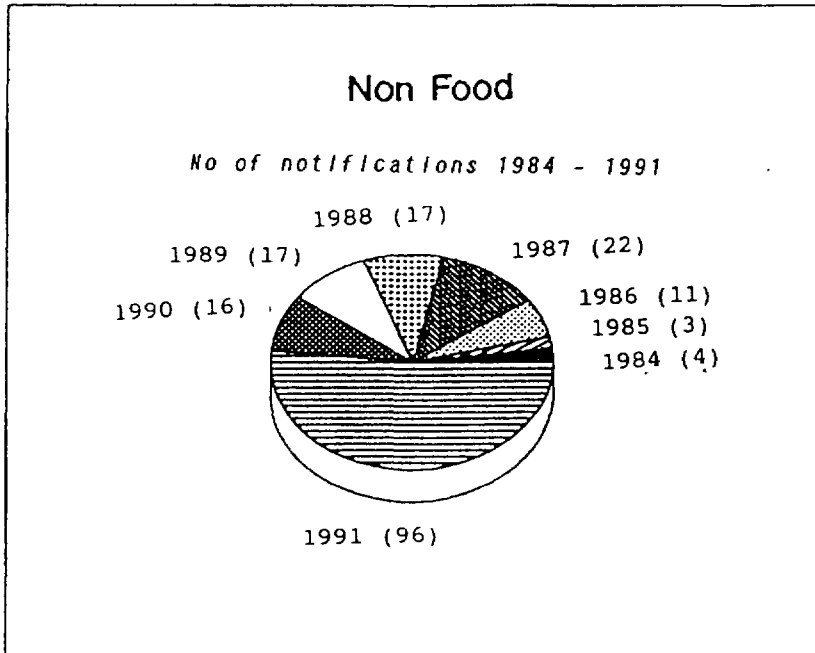
The non-food products network communicates with the Member States using both a fax and a direct telephone line for rapid communication with the contact points. Informal contacts between the Consumer Policy Service and the contact points in the Member States before and following notifications play an important part in the management of the System. Regular summaries of Member States' reactions to notifications are sent to the non-food contact points, together with tables showing an overview of the situation. A list of notifications received in the non-food sector since the last report in 1990 is attached at Annex 1. The notifications in the non-food sector for 1990/1991 are broken down into product categories as shown below:





It can be seen that, with respect to the non-food sector for 1991, one category stands out above the others: that of *electrical products*. There has always been a predominance of electrical products, with the exception of 1990 when no such products were notified under the System. For the years 1984 to 1989, 34 notifications (out of a total of 74) concerning electrical products were received. It was thought that this predominance of electrical products could be explained by a combination of two factors. Firstly, by the fact that imported electrical goods are normally subjected to testing to ascertain whether they are in conformity with the Community "Low Voltage Directive" and therefore the danger may be detected more easily. Secondly, because electricity is involved, this category of products is potentially dangerous and can cause serious physical injuries to the users. There is, however, no particular explanation for the absence of notifications regarding electrical products in 1990. A table listing notifications by product sector since 1984 is attached at Annex 2. It should be noted that while one of the sectors listed in the Annex relates specifically to electrical appliances, such appliances would also be found in some of the other categories of products listed (e.g. kitchen equipment, lighting equipment etc.).

There has been a marked increase in the number of notifications received during 1991 in the non-food sector, with some Member States previously with a low degree of participation, now notifying more often. A total of 96 notifications were received in 1991 alone as compared with a combined total of 90 notifications for the years 1984 - 1990.



The main reason behind this significant increase in non-food notifications may well be more efficient market surveillance practices in the Member States with respect to these kinds of products. However it has subsequently been noted that certain cases could perhaps have been dealt with more appropriately under the safeguard clauses of other Community legislation. To date the Commission's services have accepted most notifications unless it is quickly apparent that there is no dangerous situation involved.

To improve the operation of the system and to avoid any needless alert operations, the Commission feels that the alert system should only be used by Member States when the criteria of "serious and immediate danger" are fulfilled. Training courses initiated by the competent authorities of the Member States for all staff involved in the Rapid Alert System could help to reduce inappropriate notifications. The distribution of notifications by Member State for 1990/1991 is set out in the table below.

NON FOOD NOTIFICATIONS BY MEMBER STATE 1990/1991		
	1990	1991
<i>Belgium</i>	-	49
<i>Denmark</i>	1	1
<i>France</i>	4	6
<i>Germany</i>	2	5
<i>Greece</i>	-	-
<i>Ireland</i>	-	1
<i>Italy</i>	-	3
<i>Luxemburg</i>	-	-
<i>Netherlands</i>	3	-
<i>Portugal</i>	-	1
<i>Spain</i>	-	11
<i>United Kingdom</i>	6	19

Not only has the number of notifications increased but also the number of notifications received at the same time. Annex 3 shows the distribution by week of the notifications received in the non-food sector during 1991. In week 15, 23 different notifications were received. To avoid this kind of uneven distribution Member States involved are reminded that under Article 1 of Decision 89/45/EEC notifications should be sent immediately to the Commission once a Member State has decided to take urgent steps concerning a product.

The table set out in Annex 4 listing the notifications transmitted by Member States from 1984 demonstrates a somewhat unequal contribution from the Member States. This could be explained by the existence of wider legislation, more efficient surveillance networks and adequate infrastructures in some Member States.

Ease of Identification

The problem outlined in previous reports i.e. that the notifications received in the non-food sector do not always contain sufficient information for the products to be easily identifiable on the market has continued to be raised at Advisory Committee meetings by several Member States. The situation has been improved by the revision of the standardized form to include more detailed information. The use of this form has helped to ensure that the information transmitted by the Member States is as full as possible. However because the speed with which the information is communicated is crucial the information is transmitted immediately by the Member States which then communicate missing details as soon as they become available. Certain details cannot always be included e.g. when the product originates from a third country, it is not always possible to indicate the manufacturer and/or the importer. A photograph of the product in the non-food sector, when this is available, is also provided by the notifying Member State to assist with rapid identification.

Reporting by the Member States on action taken following a notification

The situation with regard to reports from the Member States on the action they have taken following a notification is continuing to improve. In accordance with the detailed procedures for the application of Council Decision 89/45/EEC Member States are now required to notify reactions even when no measure has been taken, giving reasons why no action has been deemed necessary.

It is, however, important that all Member States inform the Commission of action taken following a notification as soon as possible. This is currently required by Article 3 of Council Decision 89/45/EEC. This requirement will be incorporated into the future General Product Safety Directive if it is adopted by the Council in its present form. The draft text of Article 7 of this proposed Directive states that if Member States differ on the adoption of measures to deal with the risk in question, a procedure may be set off which could lead to the Commission addressing a decision to the Member States concerned obliging them to take certain specified temporary measures.

Future developments in the non-food sector

In view of the Rapid Exchange System's forthcoming integration into the General Safety Directive and its importance in this context, internal Commission procedures with respect to the day-to-day management of the system are currently being reexamined. To ensure adequate handling of an expected growth in the number of notifications under this Directive, as Member States' monitoring improves, and to introduce new procedures to guarantee quick responses and adequate follow-up it is intended to develop appropriate software to set up an operational computerized system. The programme would also provide for an integrated database, enabling, inter alia, the production of historical data related to the information contained in the notifications received from the Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned alert system.

IV. FOOD NETWORK

The food products network, which has been in existence since its informal start in 1978, operates with the following structure:

- a "red" telephone, that is a direct line installed in the relevant "Food products" service at the Commission as well as a telex link used by the contact point in each Member State to send information directly to the Commission. The Commission evaluates the information received and is able to automatically transmit the message received to the other contact points.

A list of the notifications received in this sector since the last report in 1990 is attached at Annex 5.

V. FORTHCOMING INTEGRATION INTO THE GENERAL PRODUCT SAFETY DIRECTIVE

The "Consumers" Council of 15 October 1991 reached an agreement in principle on a common position on the General Product Safety Directive. This common position was formally adopted on 23 December 1991. The proposed Directive will come into force two years after its formal adoption in the Council. It provides for a procedure which will enable Community-wide emergency situations to be dealt with in an efficient and coordinated way. In this context if the Commission is informed by a Member State of the existence of a serious and immediate risk from a product for the health and safety of consumers in various Member States and the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) one or more Member States have adopted measures entailing restrictions on the marketing of the product or requiring its withdrawal from the market;
- (b) Member States differ on the adoption of measures to deal with the risk in question;
- (c) the risk cannot be dealt with, in view of the nature of the safety issue posed by the product and in a manner compatible with the urgency of the case under the other procedures laid down by the specific Community legislation applicable to the product or category of products concerned; and
- (d) the risk can be eliminated effectively only by adopting appropriate measures applicable at Community level, in order to ensure the protection of the health and safety of consumers and the proper functioning of the common market,

the Commission will be able, assisted by a committee comprising representatives from the Member States, to oblige Member States to introduce temporary measures in respect of any product presenting such a grave and immediate risk.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Bearing in mind existing differences in the responsibilities, powers and structures of the competent authorities in the Member States, it can be concluded that the Rapid Exchange System has in general functioned satisfactorily, in particular as far as the transmission of the initial notifications from the Member States is concerned. However, since Member States do not always report back to the Commission on the measures (if any) taken following the receipt of the initial notification, it is not always easy to assess the overall effectiveness of the information capacity of the system. The Commission would like to draw the attention of the Member States involved that reporting back to it on the measures taken, or as the case may be, not taken, will also enable the notifying Member State to be aware of the situation in the other Member States.

The Rapid Exchange System is designed to function as a rapid information system for products posing serious and immediate risks to the health and safety of consumers. Member States are, therefore, asked to limit notifications to such cases, particularly if confusion with existing notification procedures under the safeguard clauses of other Community legislation is to be avoided. The Commission suggests that improved information schemes, through seminars or training courses similar to those already carried out in the food sector, should be developed at national level for the non-food sector, to enhance awareness of the System and to prepare for its integration into the forthcoming General Product Safety Directive.

Accordingly the Commission presents this report to the Council. This report is sent to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee for their information.

LISTE DES SUJETS QUI ONT FAIT L'OBJET D'UN ECHANGE RAPIDE
D'INFORMATIONS DEPUIS JANVIER 1990

LIST OF SUBJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH BY THE RAPID
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION SINCE JANUARY 1990

Cas non-alimentaires reçus jusqu'au 27.12.91

Non-food cases received up to 27.12.91

<u>Cas en 1990</u>	<u>Date reçue</u>
<u>Cases en 1990</u>	<u>Date received</u>
1/90 Cruche brune vernissée brillante Présence de plomb trop élevée Brown ceramic water jugs Lead content too high	3.1.90
2/90 Sangles élastiques utilisées pour l'escalade Casse bien au dessous de la charge minimum de rupture Elastic attachment used in climbing Breaks below minimum breaking load	25.3.90
3/90 Hochet Etouffement Rattle Suffocation	14.5.90
4/90 Lanterne à pression Risque d'incendie dû à un remplissage excessif Pressure lantern Risk of catching fire as fuel chamber can be easily overfilled	30.5.90
5/90 Sièges pour enfant destinés à être fixés sur bicyclette Blessures au pied et à la jambe provoqué par le mouvement de la roue Children's seats to be attached to bicycles Injury to foot and leg following the movement of the wheel	20.6.90
6/90 Jeu de course Gaz et alcalin liquide brûlant peuvent être projetés hors des piles si celles-ci sont mal-placées. Racing set Gas and hot alkaline may burst from batteries if wrongly placed	26.6.90
7/90 Lotion corporelle Contient de la pseudomonas aeruginosa Body lotion Contains pseudomonas aeruginosa	2.7.90

8/90	Générateurs d'aérosols Risque de brûlures lorsque l'agent propulseur s'enflamme en présence d'une flamme ouverte Aerosol dispensers Risk of burns when propelling agent catches fire In the presence of a naked flame	10.9.90
9/90	Pédalos Risque de submersibilité quand la mousse assurant la flottabilité est insuffisante Pedalos Risk of submersion when the foam which ensures buoyancy is insufficient	10.9.90
10/90	Friandise de glucose moulée en forme de sifflet Tube en plastique peut être détaché dès que la friandise est consommée Moulded glucose sweet in shape of whistle Plastic tube can be detached as sweet is consumed	15.10.90
11/90	Lunettes Les fraises en plastique attachés aux lunettes sont des imitations de nourriture et peuvent être dangereuses si elles sont avalées Glasses Plastic strawberries attached to glasses are food imitations and could be dangerous if swallowed	31.10.90
12/90	Jouet pédagogique - coffret de culture de cristaux. Contient du sulfate de cuivre et dépasse la quantité autorisée Educational toy - Crystal growing kit Product contains copper sulphate over the maximum quantity permitted	5.11.90
13/90	Bain moussant présenté sous forme de bouteille type "champagne" Risque de confusion, et par là même d'intoxication Bubble bath presented in the form of a champagne bottle Risk of confusion and therefore poisoning	6.11.90
14/90	Combattant furtif Ninja fonctionnant sur batterie Veste noire du jouet contient du chrome migrant excédant la concentration maximale autorisée Battery operated "Ninja Stealth Fighter" toy Migrated chromium in black jacket of toy exceeds maximum quantity allowed	08.11.90
15/90	Paquet de quatre gommes Produit ressemble à un bonbon et pourrait être sucé et avalé par un enfant ce qui comporterait un danger d'étouffement Pack of four erasers Product looks like a sweet and could be sucked or swallowed by a child, posing a choking hazard	17.11.90

16/90	Ceinture amincissante Brûlures au second degré, irritation et ecchymoses Slimming belt Second degree burns, irritations and bruises	10.12.90
-------	--	----------

Cas en 1991Cases In 1991

1/91	Sèche-cheveux Possibilité de choc électrique Hairdryer Possible electric shock	11.2.91
2/91	"Counting eggs" Moitié inférieure des oeufs pourrait causer un étouffement ou une asphyxie Counting eggs Bottom half of eggs could cause choking or suffocation	12.2.91
3/91	Chauffage portatif Choc électrique Portable heater Electric shock	12.2.91
4/91	Fer à repasser de voyage Choc électrique Travelling iron Electric shock	15.2.91
5/91	Fer à repasser de voyage Choc électrique Travelling iron Electric shock	15.2.91
6/91	Artifice explosant - Jouet qui à l'apparence d'une grenade Explose violemment après plus de 10 secondes suivant sa mise à feu. Peut causer des coupures, perte de doigt, etc. Exploding firework toy which has the appearance of a hand grenade Explodes violently 10 seconds after being set alight. Can cause cuts, loss of fingers, etc.	28.2.91
7/91	Bracelet "magique" pour enfants La lame peut rouler et dérouler ce qui provoque la déchirure de l'enveloppe et rend la lame accessible Magic bracelet" for children Strip of metal - can coil and recoil which causes tears in casing and the metal strip becomes accessible	15.3.91

8/91	Luminaire de table à 3 branches Choc électrique 3 branch table lamp Electric shock	8.4.91
9/91	Tournevis-testeurs pour électriciens Risque d'électrocution Tester screwdriver for electricians Danger of electrocution	12.4.91
10/91	Transformateur-adaptateur enfichable Risque d'incendie Plug-in adapter transformer Fire hazard	12.4.91
11/91	Transformateur-adaptateur Risque d'incendie Adapter transformer Fire hazard	12.4.91
12/91	Transformateur-adaptateur Risque d'incendie Adapter transformer Fire hazard	12.4.91
13/91	Adaptateur de tension Risque d'incendie Voltage adapter Fire hazard	12.4.91
14/91	Adaptateur de tension enfichable risque d'incendie Plug-in voltage adapter Fire hazard	12.4.91
15/91	Adaptateur de tension Risque d'incendie Voltage adapter Fire hazard	12.4.91
16/91	Adaptateur de tension (3 modèles) Risque d'incendie Voltage adapter (3 models) Fire hazard	12.4.91
17/91	Luminaire de table décoratif à transformateur incorporé muni d'une lampe Risque de choc électrique Decorative table lamp with built-in transformer, fitted with lamp Risk of electric shock	12.4.91

18/91	Sèche-cheveux Risque de choc électrique Hair dryer Risk of electric shock	12.4.91
19/91	Sèche-cheveux Risque de choc électrique et d'incendie Hair dryer Risk of electric shock and fire	12.4.91
20/91	Sèche-cheveux Risque de choc électrique Hair dryer Risk of electric shock	12.4.91
21/91	Radiateur soufflant Risque d'électrocution, d'incendie et de coupures Fan heater Risk of electric shock, fire and cuts	12.4.91
22/91	Chauffe-biberon Risque d'incendie Feeding bottle heater Fire hazard	12.4.91
23/91	Radiateur électrique à infra-rouge Risque de brûlures et d'incendie Electric infra-red radiant heater Risk of burning and fire	12.4.91
24/91	Radiateur électrique à infra-rouge Risque d'incendie Electric infra-red radiant heater Fire hazard	12.4.91
25/91	Couverture chauffante Risque de choc électrique Electric blanket Risk of electric shock	12.4.91
26/91	Luminaire halogène à pied Risque de choc électrique Halogen standard lamp Risk of electric shock	12.4.91
27/91	Luminaire halogène portatif Risque d'incendie Portable halogen lamp Fire hazard	12.4.91

28/91	Luminaire halogène à pied Danger de brûlures et de blessures en cas d'éclatement de la lampe Halogen standard lamp Risk of injury and burning if lamp explodes	12.4.91
29/91	Grille-pain Risque de choc électrique Toaster Risk of electric shock	12.4.91
30/91	Sèche-cheveux Risque de choc électrique Hair dryer Risk of electric shock	12.4.91
31/91	Oeuf en chocolat Danger : petites parties peuvent être avalées Chocolate egg Danger : swallowing small parts	30.4.91
32/91	Personnages animés du type de Noël Risque de choc électrique Animated figures of Christmas characters Electric shock	3.5.91
33/91	Bateau à moteur gonflable Le PVC utilisé se perforé facilement et le bateau peut couler rapidement Sport boat PVC fabric of boat liable to tear easily causing rapid sinking	22.5.91
34/91	Siège de bain pour bébés résistant à la culbute, Les parents peuvent penser que le siège peut servir de support à l'enfant en leur absence. Or, les ventouses peuvent se détacher ou l'enfant pourrait culbuter par-dessus le cercle Tumble proof baby bath Parents may think the seat can support child in their absence. However, suction cups may become detached or child could topple over the ring	24.5.91
35/91	Fer à repasser de voyage Risque de choc électrique Travel iron Risk of electric shock	23.5.91
36/91	Fer à repasser de voyage Risque de choc électrique Travel iron Risk of electric shock	24.5.91

37/91	Lampe de table avec une figurine de porcelaine vernissée. Pas d'information concernant leur utilisation sûre. Le support de la lampe et le pied en métal ne sont pas fixés solidement à la hampe en porcelaine Glazed porcelain figure table lamp No information on safe use. Lampholder and metal stem not securely fixed to porcelain base.	30.5.91
38/91	Lampe coquillage en forme de poisson Danger de choc électrique Fish shell lamp Danger of electric shock	30.5.91
39/91	Épilateur électrique Electrocution Electric depilator Electrocution	21.6.91
40/91	Aquarium illuminé en plastique Danger de choc électrique Illuminated plastic fish tank Danger of electric shock	25.6.91
41/91	Cire à bougie Les morceaux de cire sont virtuellement identiques à des friandises du type "gommes à mâcher" Candle wax The wax chips are virtually identical to wine gum sweets	24.6.91
42/91	Miroir de l'Infini Danger de choc électrique Infinity mirror Danger of electric shock	3.7.91
43/91	Brosse de maquillage Présence d'œufs d'insectes qui adhèrent au poil de la brosse Make-up brush Presence of insect eggs which stick to the hair of the brush	3.7.91
44/91	Radiateur à rayonnement Risque d'incendie Radiant radiator Fire danger	3.7.91
45/91	Sèche-cheveux portatif Electrocution Portable hair dryer Electrocution	3.7.91

46/91	Banc solaire Electrocution Sunbed Electrocution	4.7.91
47/91	Luminaire portatif Risque de particules volantes provenant de l'ampoule de l'halogène, surchauffage des fils interne Portable lamp Risk of flying debris from the halogen bulb, over-heating of internal wiring	5.7.91
48/91	Luminaire plafonnier et ventilateur Danger d'électrocution Ceiling lamp with fan Risk of electrocution	5.7.91
49/91	Candelabre halogène Electrocution Halogen lamp Electrocution	5.7.91
50/91	Projecteur halogène Risque de choc électrique Halogen spotlight Risk of electric shock	5.7.91
51/91	Purificateur d'eau Risque de choc électrique Water purifier Risk of electric shock	5.7.91
52/91	Toy Cat - Jouet Nez est facilement détachable et peut être avalé par un enfant Toy cat Insecure nose on toy which can be easily removed and swallowed by a child	8.7.91
53/91	Poussette Rivets des roues se sont cassées provoquant la chute de l'enfant. Rivets du cadre se sont cassées provoquant l'effondrement de la poussette alors que l'enfant y était assis Baby buggy Wheel rivets have broken, child toppled out of buggy. Frame rivets have broken and buggy collapsed whilst child seated on it	16.7.91
54/91	Fer à friser Risque de choc électrique Curling iron Danger of electric shock	19.7.91

55/91	Banc solaire Risque de choc électrique Sunbed Risk of electric shock	30.7.91
56/91	Chargeur de batteries- Risque de choc électrique Battery charger Danger of electric shock	31.7.91
57/91	Boules multicolores en plastique Lorsqu'une pression est exercée au niveau du Joint des deux hémisphères constituant la boule, celle-ci s'ouvre et est donc accessible à l'enfant qui peut la porter à la bouche et l'ingérer Multicolored plastic balls When pressure is applied to the joint between the two halves forming the ball, it can open; the child can then put it into its mouth and swallow it	1.8.81
58/91	Amplificateur d'enceinte Choc électrique Speaker amplifier system Electric shock	7.8.91
59/91	Cuiseur de riz Choc électrique Rice cooker Electric shock	8.8.91
60/91	Mini-générateur de vagues Risque de choc électrique Wave-machine Danger of electric shock	9.8.91
61/91	Tétines pour bébés Tétine peut se détacher et présenter un danger potentiel d'étouffement Baby dummies Teat may be detached posing a potential choking hazard	16.8.91
62/91	Boomerang Arêtes tranchantes et dangereuses. Boomerang Edges are sharp and dangerous.	29.8.91

63/91	Appareil de massage Danger d'électrocution Massage apparatus Danger of electrocution	19.9.91
64/91	Variateur électronique Danger d'électrocution Electric variable speed control Danger of electrocution	19.9.91
65/91	Convecteur électrique portable Risque d'incendie Portable electrical convector heater Fire hazard	19.9.91
66/91	Bouilloire électrique Danger d'électrocution Electric kettle Danger of electrocution	27.9.91
67/91	Sèche-cheveux Risque de choc électrique Hair dryer Risk of electric shock	7.10.91
68/91	Pneus (3 modèles) Envoyé seulement à titre d'information Tyres (3 models) Sent for information purposes only	14.10.91
69/91	Appareil d'éclairage décoratif Risque de choc électrique Item with decorative lighting Danger of electric shock	24.10.91
70/91	Appareil d'éclairage décoratif Risque de choc électrique Item with decorative lighting Danger of electric shock	24.10.91
71/91	Appareil d'éclairage décoratif Risque de choc électrique Item with decorative lighting Danger of electric shock	24.10.91
72/91	Prolongateur avec dispositif enrouleur Electrocution Extension cable reel Electrocution	25.10.91
73/91	Prolongateur Electrocution Extension lead Electrocution	25.10.91

74/91	Prolongateur à prises multiples avec dispositif enrouleur Electrocution et incendie Multiple-socket extension Electrocution and fire	25.10.91
75/91	Prolongateur et dispositif enrouleur et lampe RL Electrocution et incendie Extension lead and reel on RL lamp Electrocution and fire	25.10.91
76/91	Prolongateur avec interrupteur à pédale Electrocution Extension lead with foot-operated switch Electrocution	25.10.91
77/91	Prolongateur Electrocution Extension lead Electrocution	25.10.91
78/91	Prolongateur à prises multiples Electrocution Multiple-socket extension lead Electrocution	25.10.91
79/91	Prolongateur avec dispositif enrouleur Electrocution Extension lead and reel Electrocution	25.10.91
80/91	Prolongateur à prises multiples Risque d'incendie Multiple-socket extension lead Fire risk	25.10.91
81/91	Prolongateur avec dispositif enrouleur Risque d'incendie Extension lead with reel Fire risk	25.10.91
82/91	Prolongateur avec dispositif enrouleur Electrocution et danger d'incendie Extension lead with reel Electrocution and fire risk	25.10.91
83/91	Défroisseur vapeur Incendie et électrocution Steam press Fire and electrocution	28.10.91

84/91	Lampe basse consommation Risque de fort dégagement de chaleur ou d'incendie Low-energy lamps Heat damage or fire may occur at various points	18.11.91
85/91	Jouet-main en plastique glutineux Facilement confondu avec de la nourriture et peut provoquer un étouffement Toy - sticky hand Easily confused with food. Potential choking hazard	25.11.91
86/91	Gel de bain Confusion possible avec un produit alimentaire (bouteille de champagne ou de cidre) Bath gel Easily confused with a food product (bottle of champagne or cider)	02.12.91
87/91	Epilateur Electrocution et incendie Depilator Electrocution and fire	10.12.91
88/91	Hachoir Electrocution et incendie Chopper Electrocution and fire	10.12.91
89/91	Lits pour enfant Risque de se blesser en restant accroché aux barreaux et aux raccords. Le mode d'emploi et la description sont incomplets Children's beds Injury through becoming hooked onto, or jammed between, the playpen components and the connection fittings. Incomplete instructions	16.12.91
90/91	Chargeur et isolateur de batterie Choc électrique Battery recharger Electric shock	16.12.91
91/91	Siège pour enfant, adaptable sur vélo Danger de blessure, en particulier aux extrémités inférieures et danger résultant d'une fixation défectueuse par défaut d'instructions de montage et d'utilisation Child's bicycle seat Risk of injury, particularly to the lower extremities, and risk of incorrect attachment of the seat due to absence of instructions	16.12.91

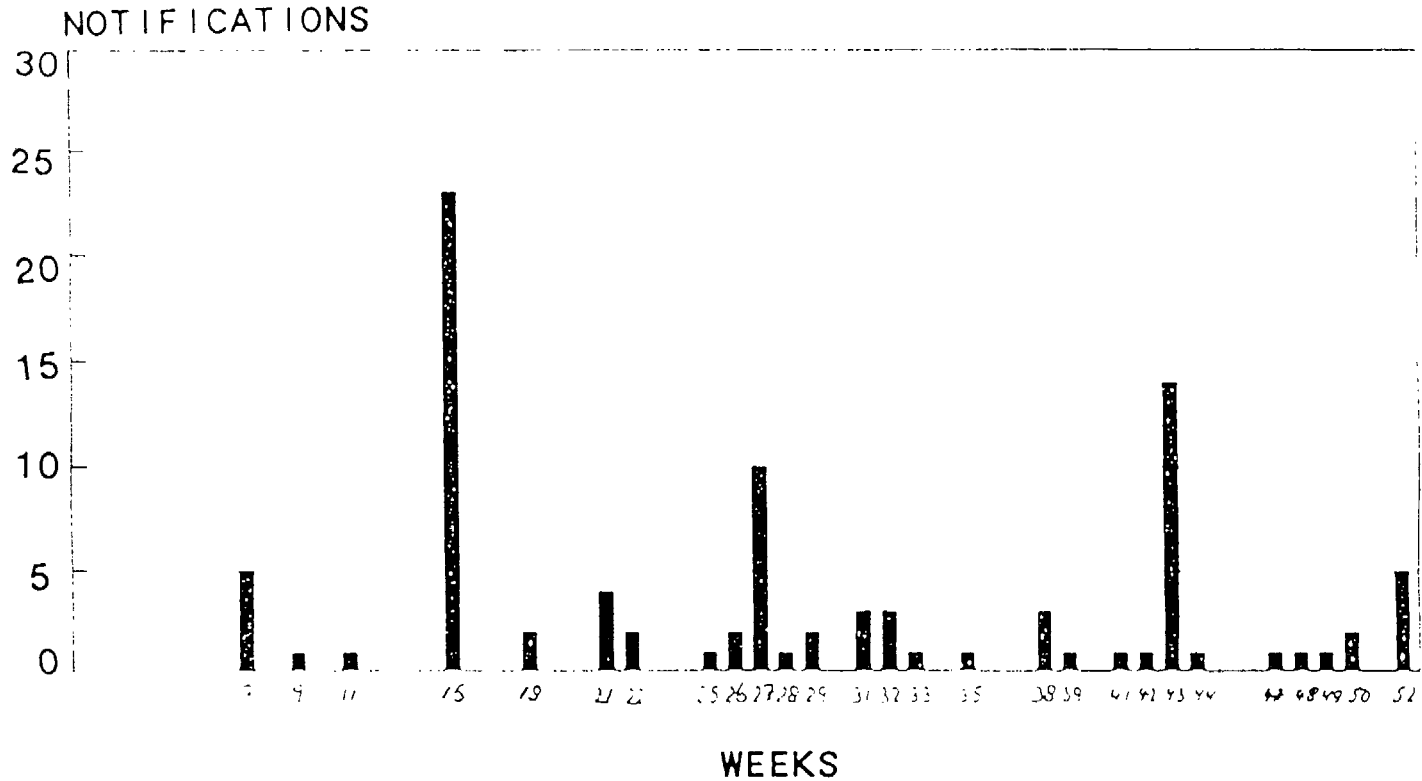
92/91	Siège pour enfant, adaptable sur vélo Danger de blessure, en particulier aux extrémités inférieures et danger résultant d'une fixation défectueuse par défaut d'instructions de montage et d'utilisation Child's bicycle seat Risk of injury particularly to the lower extremities, and risk of incorrect attachment of the seat due to absence of instructions	16.12.91
93/91	Jouet - gommes Blessures aux intestins pouvant être mortelles en cas d'absorption de parties de PVC contenant un produit amollissant Toy - erasers Risk of serious intestinal injury if PVC parts containing plasticizer are swallowed	16.12.91
94/91	Lampe portable Risque de choc électrique Portable lamp Risk of electric shock	26.12.91
95/91	Générateurs d'aérosols de divertissement et de décoration Risque d'inflammation du produit lorsqu'il est utilisé à proximité d'une flamme ouverte Aerosols dispensers for entertainment and decoration Risk of fire or explosion in the presence of a source of combustion	27.12.91
96/91	Générateurs d'aérosols Risque d'inflammation ou d'explosion en présence d'une source d'ignition Aerosols dispensers Risk of fire or explosion in the presence of a source of combustion	27.12.91

RAPID ALERT SYSTEM NOTIFICATIONS

CATEGORIES OF PRODUCTS	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
CHILD EQUIPMENT BABY ACCESSORIES				2	2		2	7
TOYS, GADGETS AND NOVELTIES FOR CHILDREN	2	3	2	5	6	2	6	9
OTHER GADGETS AND NOVELTIES			2	1	2	3		6
ELECTRIC * APPLIANCES (AND MATERIAL)			4	3				34
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT	2			2	1	5	1	13
HEATING EQUIPMENT				2		1		6
FURNITURE			1					
COSMETICS AND HYGIENE					1	1	3	7
KITCHEN AND COOKING ACCESSORIES				6	3	1	1	5
SPORTS EQUIPMENT						2	2	1
HOBBY EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING GARDEN EQUIPMENT)			2					3
DIY EQUIPMENT				1				1
VEHICLES AND ACCESSORIES					2	2		2
MISC. (AEROSOLS)							1	2
TOTAL	4	3	11	22	17	17	16	96

* General category for electrical products not included in the other categories

RAPID EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION Non Food



NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1991

NOTIFICATIONS BY MEMBER STATES 1984-1991

NUMBER	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
BELGIUM	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	49
DENMARK	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
FRANCE	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	6
GERMANY	-	-	8	3	4	4	2	5
GREECE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	2	1	1	1	4	3	-
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1
ITALY	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SPAIN *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
UK	1	1	1	5	3	2	6	19
TOTAL	4	3	11	22	17	17	16	96

* Not Member States in 1984/1985

RAPID ALERT SYSTEM

LISTE DES SUJETS ONT ONT FAIT L'OBJET D'UN ECHANGE RAPIDE
D'INFORMATIONS DEPUIS JANVIER 1990

LIST OF SUBJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH BY THE RAPID
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION SINCE JANUARY 1990

Cas alimentaires recus jusqu'au 22.11.91
Food cases received up to 22.11.91

PO. 1	Poivre Ricinus communis Allspice Ricinus communis	18-01-1990
PO. 2	Eaux minerales benzene Mineral water benzene	13-02-1990
PO. 3	Sardines histamines Sardines histamines	23-02-1990
PO. 4	Origan presence de pointes metalliques Oregano wire nails	13-03-1990
PO. 5	rose d'anjou acide cyanhydrique rose d'anjou hydrocyanic acid	22-03-1990
PO. 6	Mollusques bivalves Bacteries coliformes fecales Bivalves molluscs fecal coliform bacteria	29-03-1990
PO. 7	Rice lindane Rice lindane	02-04-1990
PO. 8	Condiments Salmonella Herbs and spices Salmonella	09-04-1990
PO. 9	Jaune d'oeufs en poudre Salmonella livingston Eggs yolk Salmonella Livingstone	03-05-1990
PO.10	Mollusques vivants toxine PSP Live mussels PSP toxin	07-05-1990
PO.11	Conserves de pate de soja bacillus cereus Preserves of soya paste Bacillus cereus	10-05-1990
PO.12	Coquillages dinophysis Shell fish dinophysis	01-06-1990
PO.13	Coquilles st. jaques psp Saint jacobs shell psp	28-05-1990

90.14	Coquilles dinoflagellates Shell-fish dinoflagellates	30-05-1990
90.15	Mollusque bivalves toxines (P.S.P.) Bivalves Molluscs toxins (P.S.P.)	09-07-1990
90.16	Mollusque bivalves toxines (P.S.P.) Bivalves Molluscs toxins (P.S.P.)	21-08-1990
90.17	Crevettes congelées salmonella paratyphi b Prawns frozen salmonella paratyphi b	13-09-1990
90.18	Moules contenant DSP Mussels containing DSP	17-09-1990
90.19	Menaces - boîtes pour boissons poison Threats - Containers for drinks poison	05-10-1990
90.20	fromage listeria monocytogene Cheese listeria monocytogene	14-12-1990
91.01	PERU CHOLERA PEROU CHOLERA	12-02-1991
91.02	Mollusque bivalves toxines (P.S.P.) Bivalves Molluscs toxins (P.S.P.)	25-02-1991
91.03	poulpes et jeunes poules cadmium octopuses cadmium	09-04-1991
91.04	Champignons staphylococciques Mushrooms staphylococcal	10-04-1991
91.05	Mollusques vivants toxine DSP Live mussels DSP toxin	19-04-1991
91.06	Arrack methanol Arrack methanol	25-04-1991

91.07	Mollusques vivants toxine DSP Live mussels DSP toxin	23-05-1991
91.08	saucisse listeria monocytogenes saucisse listeria monocytogenes	04-06-1991
91.09	corned beef emballage endommagé corned beef damaged packaging	12-06-1991
91.10	Mollusques vivants toxine DSP Live mussels DSP toxin	19-06-1991
91.11	Coquillages dinophysis Shell-fish dinophysis	10-07-1991
91.12	Coquilles Psp Shell-fish Psp	04-07-1991
91.13	fromage listeria monocytogene Cheese listeria monocytogene	03-07-1991
91.14	Coquilles Psp Shell-fish Psp	28-08-1991
91.15	fromage Stafilocoque Cheese stafilocco	06-09-1991
91.16	Jus de fruit et tomates en conserve Contaminés par étain canned fruit juices and canned chopped tomatoes contaminated with tin	05-11-1991
91.17	Eaux minerales microbienne mineral waters microbacteries	21-11-1991
91.18	Anchois et autres poissons Domoic acid Anchovies and other fish Domoic acid	22-11-1991