

**A Burning Threat:
*Fire and Burn Hazards of Children's Product Recalls
1992 to 2002***

Executive Summary

Fires and burns are leading causes of unintentional injury and death of children in the United States, claiming the lives of approximately 800 children under the age of fifteen annually and injuring thousands more. Each year, 150,000 children are burned in America. Compelled by the great risk to children from fire and burn-related injuries and deaths, Kids In Danger undertook this report to examine children's product related fire and burn hazards from June 1992 to 2002.

Children's products recalled by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for fire, burn and electric shock hazards pose a sizable risk to children. Since June 1992, 42 recalls have been issued for these hazards, accounting for over 16 million individual units. Products were recalled for different reasons including battery failure, overheating, improper labeling, electrical wiring defects and flammability.

Other findings of this report include:

- Electrical wiring defects led to the highest failure rate with 537 reported failures for 6 recalls. Overheating or melting followed at 324 failures for 11 recalls and battery defects at 44 failures for 2 recalls.
- Forty-eight percent of children's products recalled for fire, burn or electric shock hazards were toys. Clothing followed at 33%, nursery products at 14% and furniture at 5%.
- The largest recall was for 10 million Power Wheels battery powered ride-on vehicles from Fisher-Price. Four other juvenile product manufacturers issued recalls of over 500,000 units each.
- Sixty-five burn injuries were reported from these recalled products. One fatality was reported in a fire started by a Gerry Baby Products Deluxe Baby Monitor, Model 602.
- Thirty-six percent of recalled products violated the federal *Flammable Fabrics Act*.

Based on this analysis, Kids In Danger recommends that:

- Juvenile product manufacturers take more proactive measures in the recall process by working with the CPSC to inform consumers about defective products and tracking the effectiveness of this process,
- Children's products be required to certify that they were manufactured to meet existing mandatory standards,
- Manufacturers take responsibility to design and adequately test their products before they are in the hands of consumers.

Kids In Danger is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting children by improving children's product safety. This report is based on public information about recalls released by the CPSC.

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Introduction

Fires and burns are leading causes of unintentional injury and death of children in the United States. Each year, approximately 800 children under the age of fifteen die of fire related causes. Five hundred of these children are under the age of five.¹ In fact, children under age five have a fire death rate more than twice the national average.² And a startling number of children—40,000 ages fourteen and under—are injured in fires each year.³ Even more alarming, over 150,000 children are burned in America each year.⁴ Compelled by the great risk to children from fire and burn related injuries and deaths, Kids In Danger began research for this report to examine product related fire and burn hazards that put our children in danger.

Dangerous juvenile products add to the risk of fire and burns to children. Public information obtained in press releases from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) reveals that an unsettling number of children's products have been recalled for fire related defects ranging from faulty electrical wiring to reports of products overheating and melting. These defects put children in serious danger of burns, electric shock, and other unintentional injuries.

**40,000 children
are injured in
fires each year.**

This report examines fire, burn and electric shock hazards associated with recalled children's products over the past ten years, from June 1992 to June 2002, and offers suggestions to protect children.

In researching this report, recall press releases issued jointly by the product manufacturer and the CPSC were examined and children's products posing a fire, burn or electric shock hazard were recorded (Appendix A). A children's product is any product designed or intended for the care of or use by children. For example, Dragons Are Too Seldom, Inc. recalled 40,000 infant heating pads in 1992 after receiving reports of more than nine burn injuries to infants.

Many other products that may pose a potential fire, burn or electric shock danger to children but are not intended for their use or care are not included in this report. For example, in 1994 importer Golden Apple XXCO recalled 200,000 disposable "tractor trailer" novelty cigarette lighters. The recall was prompted by complaints that the lighters were attractive to children who could easily mistake them for toys, resulting in a fire and/or serious burn injuries. Although 5,000 residential fires are started each year by children under 5 years old playing with lighters, resulting in approximately 150 deaths and more than 1,000 injuries,⁵ this is not considered a children's product because it is not intended for use by children.

¹ *CPSC Launches Recalls Round-Up to Reduce Fire Deaths and Injuries*, Press release of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission April 17, 2001

² *CPSC Releases New Report on Residential Fires*, Press release of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission June 21, 2001

³ *Fire*, National SAFE KIDS Campaign web site, www.safekids.org, June 25, 2002

⁴ *The Need Is Clear*, Burn Children Recovery Foundation web site, www.burnchildrenrecovery.org/index2.htm, July 3, 2002

⁵ *Child-Resistant Lighters Protect Young Children*, CPSC Document #5021

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) was created in 1972 by Congress under the *Consumer Product Safety Act* and began operating in 1973. In the *Consumer Product Safety Act*, Congress directed the CPSC to protect the public “against unreasonable risks of injuries associated with consumer products.”

The CPSC has jurisdiction over more than 15,000 kinds of consumer products used in and around the home, in sports, recreation and schools. They do not have jurisdiction over some categories of products including automobiles and other on-road vehicles, tires, boats, alcohol, tobacco, firearms, food, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides, and medical devices.

Over 16 Million Individual Children’s Products Pose a Risk of Fire, Burns or Electric Shock

Children’s products comprise but a handful of products under the jurisdiction of the CPSC and recalls due to fire, burn or electric shock hazards account for only a fraction of children’s product recalls. Yet these recalls pose a sizable risk to children as demonstrated by both the large number of recalled units and high failure rate.

From June 1992 to June 2002, the CPSC issued 42 recalls of children’s products because of fire or burn hazards or risk of electric shock. These recalls account for over 16 million individual units. Many of these products may still be in homes and childcare facilities.

Forty-eight percent of all children’s products recalled for fire, burn or electric shock hazards in this ten-year period were toys. Clothing followed at 33%, nursery products at 14% and furniture at 5%.

Table 1: Children’s Product Recalls for Fire, Burn or Electric Shock Hazards 1992 to 2002

	# Recalls	% Recalls	# Units
Toys	20	48%	12,929,200
Clothing	14	33%	1,185,400
Nursery	6	14%	1,904,600
Furniture	2	5%	286,500
Total	42	100%	16,305,700

Products Create Risk in Several Different Ways

Seven different types of defects or problems are associated with these products:

- The product presents an unreasonably high flammability risk (clothing),
- The product could ignite (non clothing item),
- The product could overheat and/or melt,
- Battery failure could cause the product to overheat or leak with a risk of burns,
- Electrical wiring or components could cause overheating and fire risk,
- Water could make contact with electric components with a risk of electric shock, or
- The product has inadequate labeling/ instructions.

Thirty-six percent of children’s products studied were recalled because they presented an unacceptably high flammability risk. Twenty-six percent of children’s products were recalled because the product could overheat and/or melt. Defects with electrical wiring followed at 14%, electric shock risk and potential for a product to ignite at 7% each, and battery failure and inadequate labeling or instructions at 5% each.

As the table below illustrates, children’s products with electrical wiring defects had the highest failure rate with 537 reported failures for 6 recalls. The product defect with the next highest failure rate was overheating or melting with 324 failures for 11 recalls. Battery failure followed at 44 failures for 2 recalls. In total, the 42 children’s product recalls studied failed to function properly 943 times.

Table 2: Failure Rate, Product Recalls, and Injuries by Product Defect

Product Defect	Highly flammable	Overheating or melting	Battery failure	Electrical wiring	Electric shock risk	Ignitable	Improper labeling
# of Product Recalls	15	11	2	6	3	3	2
# of Reported Failures	2	324	44	537	22	9	5
# of Reported Injuries	1	25	10	21	5	9	0

Five Juvenile Product Manufacturers Issue Recalls of over 500,000 Units

The more units produced, the larger the recall. The table below lists the top five children's product recalls for fire, burn and electric shock hazards between 1992 and 2002. More than 500,000 units of each of the following products were recalled.

Table 3: Top 5 Children's Product Recalls by Units

Product Recall	Manufacturer	# Units	Defect	# Reported Failures	# Injuries
Ride-on battery powered vehicles	Fisher-Price	10,000,000	Electrical wiring	150	9
Baby monitors	Gerry Baby Products Company	990,000	Electrical wiring	16	2, 1 death
Spray string	Stelix Enterprises, Inc., Major Import, LeSa Yang Family Ltd.	912,000	Ignitable	1	1
Star Wars Lightsaber	Hasbro, Inc.	618,000	Battery failure	38	4
Wipe warmers	Halcyon WaterSpring Inc.	536,000	Overheating or melting	7	None reported

Notable in this category is Fisher-Price's recall of ten million battery-powered Power Wheels ride-on vehicles. This product, intended for children two to seven years old, was recalled in 1998 after the manufacturer and the CPSC received approximately 700 reports of electrical components failing and overheating while the cars and trucks were being ridden, charged, parked or stored. At the time of the recall press release, 150 fires were reported, nine children had suffered burns to the hands, legs, or feet, and up to \$300,000 in property damage to 22 houses and garages had been reported.



Ten million Fisher-Price battery-powered Power Wheels vehicles were recalled after the vehicles started 150 fires and 700 failure reports were received.

In June 2001, the CPSC reported the largest fine against a toy firm in the agency's history. Fisher-Price agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$1.1 million for failing to report serious defects with the Power Wheels vehicles prior to the 1998 recall. As mandated by the *Consumer Product Safety Act*, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers must immediately report product defects to the CPSC when they obtain information that reasonably suggests that their product could present a substantial risk of injury to consumers, or creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death. The CPSC began an investigation into Fisher-Price's failure to report after receiving numerous consumer reports about incidents involving Power Wheels vehicles. Fisher-Price failed to report 116 fires involving the Power Wheels and more than 1,800 reports of the vehicles' electrical components overheating, short-circuiting, melting or failing.

Fisher-Price paid a \$1.1 million civil penalty for failing to report fire hazard defects.

Former CPSC Chairman Ann Brown said of the fine, "Fisher-Price knew about hundreds of problems with Power Wheels, yet did nothing for years. This fine is a loud-and-clear message to all firms that failing to report product defects will not be tolerated."⁶

Manufacturers Fail to Comply with the Consumer Product Safety Act

Fisher-Price's failure to report product defects highlights the problem with children's product safety. Congress wrote Section 15(b) of the *Consumer Product Safety Act*, the self-reporting of product incidents, to "encourage industry candor about potential product hazards."⁷ This self-reporting requirement allows some of the burden of hazard identification to fall on manufacturers, given the drained resources of the CPSC. However, it fails to take into account that manufacturers often have little motivation to self-report and the CPSC does not have the finances or staff to enforce the Act.

Although the CPSC's fine against Fisher-Price was the largest ever, it is reasonable to assume that it didn't make a significant dent in the company's profits. Arguably, \$1.1 million is play money to a firm whose parent company, Mattel Inc., had a gross profit in 2001 of over \$2.2 billion.⁸ Other companies that have violated the *Consumer Product Safety Act's* self-reporting clause have been assessed significantly smaller penalties in recent years.

Case in point is Peg Perego USA, Inc. In 1999, Peg Perego recalled 274,000 battery-powered children's riding vehicles intended for children three to eight years old. These products were recalled because they presented a fire hazard, posing serious risks of injury to children. The company had received 320 reports of electrical components overheating or pedals sticking.

⁶ *CPSC Fines Fisher-Price \$1.1 Million for Not Reporting Defective Power Wheels*, [Press Release of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission](#) June 7, 2001

⁷ Felcher, E. Marla, [It's No Accident: How Corporations Sell Dangerous Baby Products](#) Monroe: Common Courage Press, 2001: 101-102

⁸ *Mattel, Inc. Form 10-K*, [U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission web site](#), <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/63276/000089843002001098/d10k.txt>, July 8, 2002

Thirty fires had been reported at the time of the press release resulting in at least \$55,000 in property damage and one child suffering second-degree burns. Additional injuries occurred, including one child who suffered a concussion and six children receiving bruises when accelerator pedals stuck and the vehicles hit trees, fences, walls or parked automobiles.

On June 7, 2002, the CPSC reported that Peg Perego had agreed to pay a \$150,000 civil penalty to settle allegations that the company had failed to report serious defects associated with these battery operated ride-on vehicles. Prior to the 1999 press release, the company was aware of 197 incidents of the vehicles' electrical components overheating, causing smoking, melting or fire. These reports were received between April 1994 and March 1997. Why, then, did the company wait two more years and 123 reported failure incidents later to recall this product?

The Fisher-Price and Peg Perego penalties suggest that the self-reporting clause of the *Consumer Product Safety Act* is not taken seriously by manufacturers and that the CPSC lacks the power to force compliance. There exists an imbalance of resources between juvenile product manufacturers and the government agencies that regulate them, often to the detriment of our most vulnerable population: children.

Recalled Products Lead to Injuries of Children

CPSC press releases indicate that 65 injuries and one death were reported as a result of children's products recalled for fire, burn or electric shock hazards between 1992 and 2002. The following products are responsible for the greatest number of injuries to children at the time of the recall.

Table 4: Top 5 Children's Product Recalls by Total Injuries

Product Recall	Manufacturer	# Units	Defect	# Reported Failures	# Injuries
Children's Soap Making Kit	Rose Art	124,000	Overheating or melting	10	10
Infant heating pads	Dragons Are Too Seldom Inc.	40,000	Overheating or melting	9	9
Ride-on battery powered vehicles	Fisher-Price	10,000,000	Electrical wiring	150	9
Children's riding vehicles	Peg Perego	274,000	Overheating or melting	355	8
Blast Ball Toys	JA-RU Inc.	43,000	Ignitable	6	6

Ten children were burned by hot soap when removing Rose Art's soap making kit container from the microwave oven. Nine infants suffered thermal contact burn injuries from Dragons Are Too Seldom Inc.'s infant heating pads. JA-RU's blast balls toys caused a reported six burn injuries to children's hands and fingers from sparks that ignited when the blast balls were struck together. Both Peg Perego and Fisher-Price received reports of burn injuries as well, including nine reports of burns to children's hands, legs or feet for the Fisher-Price vehicles, and one boy received second-degree burns to his hands through use of a Peg Perego riding vehicle. In

addition, a total of 180 fires were reported as a result of the Fisher-Price and Peg Perego riding vehicles.

One fatality was reported during this period. This death is attributed to the Gerry Baby Products Deluxe Baby Monitor, Model 602. Gerry recalled 990,000 of these monitors in 1996. The result of a manufacturing error, wires inside the monitor were improperly connected and caused the unit to overheat, creating a fire hazard. The monitor was responsible for three fires, two injuries and one fatality.

This death and these many injuries call attention to the urgent need to create safer products for children. Caregivers rely on baby monitors, like so many juvenile products, to give peace of mind regarding their child’s safety. Parents use monitors when they leave the child alone, usually in a crib, sleeping. With inherent design or manufacturing flaws, the Gerry Model 602 baby monitor put almost one million children in serious danger from fire. Did Gerry learn from this recall? Unfortunately, not. Less than two years later, Gerry issued another recall for 86,000 baby monitors sold under the Clear Choice brand name. This recall was prompted by disturbingly similar product defects. In this case, Gerry had received reports of flames and smoke coming from the monitor’s parent unit, the outcome of an electrical short in the rechargeable battery pack.



Gerry Baby Products is one of several juvenile product manufacturers that issued multiple recalls for fire hazards, as with the Clear Choice baby monitors in 1998.

Four Companies Issue Multiple Recalls for Fire Hazard

As the Gerry Baby Products monitor recalls demonstrate, some juvenile product manufacturers have recalled multiple products because of the risk of fire hazard. Four companies issued two fire hazard recalls between 1992 and 2002.

Table 5: Companies Issuing Multiple Recalls

Manufacturer	Product Recall	Date	# Units	Defect
Gerry Baby Products Company	Baby monitors	10/3/1996	990,000	Electrical wiring
	Baby monitors	4/8/1998	86,000	Electrical wiring
Levis Strauss & Co.	Fleece fabric Shirts	5/14/1997	57,000	Highly flammable
	Jean sweatshirts	5/17/1997	34,000	Highly flammable
Limited Too Inc.	Children’s satin sleepwear	9/16/1998	390,000	Highly flammable
	Children’s fleece robes	1/20/1999	17,600	Highly flammable
Rubie’s Costume Company	Children’s vampire cape	10/28/1998	6,000	Highly flammable
	Children’s witch broom	10/28/1998	6,000	Highly flammable

Clothing Manufacturers Violate the Federal Flammable Fabrics Act

Multiple recalls by one company are just one symptom of the greater problem with the safety of juvenile products. Data from this report calls into question the value that some juvenile product manufacturers place on consumers' safety.

Products that presented an unreasonably high flammability risk represent the largest recall category in this report, comprising 15 of 42 recalls. The majority of these products are classified as clothing and could ignite easily, thereby presenting a serious risk of burn injuries in violation of the federal *Flammable Fabrics Act*. Typically, fabrics that do not comply with federal mandatory standards for fabric flammability burn faster than newspaper.

The *Flammable Fabrics Act*, enforced solely by the CPSC, covers general wearing apparel, children's sleepwear, carpets, rugs, mattresses and mattress pads. Among these products, children's sleepwear is subject to the most stringent testing. If the garment meets the CPSC definition of tight fitting or if it is used by children ages newborn to nine months, the fabric used in the garment must be rated as Class I (that is, the fabric must have a flame spread rate of more than four or seven seconds, depending on the type of fabric).

Loose fitting sleepwear garments must pass a more rigorous flammability test under the Act. This is because loose fitting garments are more likely to come into contact with a flame and the air beneath the garment helps to feed the fire, often resulting in serious burn injuries. In fact, loose fitting sleepwear is associated with nearly 300 emergency-room-treated burn injuries to children each year.⁹

All fifteen recalls issued for children's clothing were in violation of the Act. Even worse, some clothing manufacturers were charged with knowingly selling flammable garments.

In April, Federated Department Stores, Inc. agreed to pay a \$850,000 civil penalty to settle charges that it knowingly sold flammable garments as children's sleepwear. This was the largest fine in the CPSC's history against a retailer for violating a federal law.



Federated Department Stores paid a \$850,000 fine in April 2002 for knowingly selling flammable garments as children's sleepwear.

⁹ *New Labels on Children's Sleepwear Alert Parents to Fire Dangers, Prevent Burn Injuries by Wearing Snug-fitting or Flame resistant Garments*, [Consumer Product Safety Alert Document #5125](#)

Conclusion

Kids In Danger finds the following unacceptable:

- The number of individual units of children's products recalled for fire hazard or electric shock risk between 1992 and 2002 (16,305,700),
- The reported failure rate of products recalled for electrical defects (537 failures for 6 recalls),
- The length of time that must pass and the number of product failures that must accrue before a product is recalled (Peg Perego received 197 reports of ride-on toy defects between April 1994 to March 1997. The recall for this product was not issued until 1999 after 320 incident reports had accrued),
- The poor response rate of companies when self-reporting product hazards under section 15(b) of the *Consumer Product Safety Act*, and
- The percentage of products recalled because of failure to meet standards for flammability as set forth in the federal *Flammable Fabrics Act* (36%).

Kids In Danger recommends that:

- Juvenile product manufacturers take more proactive measures in the recall process by working with the CPSC to inform consumers about defective products and tracking the effectiveness of this process,
- Children's products be required to certify that they were manufactured to meet existing mandatory standards,
- Manufacturers take responsibility to design and adequately test their products before they are in the hands of consumers.

It must be emphasized that the failure incidents and injury statistics listed in this report reflect numbers reported at the time of the recall. It is likely that these numbers are much lower than the actual failure incidents and injuries because incidents and injuries continue to accrue after a recall is issued and not all incidents and injuries are reported.

Until manufacturers of children's products step up to the plate to create safer children's products, the consumer must seek out information about dangerous children's products and keep current on product recalls. Data from this report suggests that brand name companies, from the Gap to Fisher-Price, are just as likely to recall products for fire hazards as are the value brands. Consumers also need to take into consideration that recalls are issued for products with a sales tag of as little as \$2.00, as in the case of Meijer Inc.'s "All That Glitters" children's wands, to as high as \$550 for some models of Peg Perego riding vehicles. Just because you spend a lot on products for your children does not ensure that they are safe.

To learn more about children's product safety and to find out what you can do to protect your children from recalled products, please visit Kids In Danger at www.KidsInDanger.org or contact us at 312-595-0649 or email@KidsInDanger.org

Methodology

A children's product is defined as any product designed or intended for the care of or use by children. Other products that pose a potential danger to children but are not intended for their use or care are not counted as children's products.

The CPSC web site was searched for press releases dated June 1992 to June 2002. Press releases issued jointly by a product manufacturer and the CPSC reporting children's product recalls were examined. Those posing a fire, burn or electric shock hazard were included in this study.

Children's products were further categorized by type of product: clothing, nursery, furniture, and toys. The product name, company name, number of units recalled, type of hazard, and incidents of failure, injury and death were recorded for each (Appendix A).

Sources of data not collected from public information about recalls released by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission are noted in footnotes.

About Kids In Danger

Kids In Danger (KID) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting children by improving children's product safety. KID was founded in 1998 by the parents of sixteen-month-old Danny Keysar who died in his Chicago childcare home when a portable crib collapsed around his neck. Although the portable crib had been recalled five years earlier, word of its danger had not reached Danny's parents, caregiver, or a state inspector who visited the home just eight days before Danny's death. To date, 15 children have died in cribs of similar faulty design. And portable cribs are just one of the myriad children's products that may prove to be dangerous.

KID's mission is to **promote** the development of safer children's products, **advocate** for a legislative and regulatory strategy for children's product safety and **educate** the public, especially parents and caregivers, about dangerous children's products.

To fulfill its mission, KID:

- Reaches out to parents, caregivers, service providers and others through workshops on dangerous children's products, media coverage, speaking engagements, and printed materials;
- Works in each state to institute the *Children's Product Safety Act*, legislation that prohibits the sale of dangerous children's products or their use in childcare facilities, and, nationally, to push for independent pre-market testing of children's products;
- Encourages designers and engineers to build safety into each product and promotes the development of the safest products possible for our children.

KID's goal is to create a secure environment for children by ensuring that safer products are manufactured, improving recall effectiveness, and encouraging parents and caregivers to remove dangerous or recalled products from homes and childcare centers.

Appendix A: Children's Products Recalled for Fire, Burn or Electric Shock Hazards 1992 to 2002

Recall Date	Product Type	Product Recall	Manufacturer	Units Recalled	Defect	Failure Incidents	Injuries
6/18/92	nursery	Infant Heating Pads	Dragons Are Too Seldom, Inc.	40,000	Overheating or melting	9	9
12/21/94	toy	Science Kit	The Wild Goose Co.	5,100	Improper labeling	2	None reported
1/18/95	furniture	Wooden Children's Lamp	Hills Department Stores	6,500	Electric shock risk	1	1
2/28/95	clothing	Garments made from Fleece Fabric	Coville Inc.	160,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
12/20/95	toy	Quick N' Easy Micro-Bake	Just Toys Inc.	168,000	Overheating or melting	175	1
10/3/96	nursery	Baby Monitors	Gerry Baby Products Co.	990,000	Electrical wiring	16	2, 1 death
12/18/96	clothing	*Chenille Sweaters	Various	32,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
12/24/96	toy	Model Trains	MDK Inc.	20,000	Overheating or melting	None reported	None reported
3/24/97	clothing	*Sweat Shirts	Target	106,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
5/14/97	clothing	Fleece Fabric Shirts	Levis Strauss & Co.	57,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
5/17/97	clothing	Jean sweatshirts-junior sized	Levis Strauss & Co.	34,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
10/23/97	nursery	Wipe Warmers	Halcyon WaterSpring Inc.	536,000	Overheating or melting	6	None reported
12/24/97	toy	Children's Soap Craft Set	Toys "R" Us	4,000	Improper labeling	3	None reported
1/5/98	clothing	*Fleece Garments	Hardwick Knitted Fabrics Inc.	16,800	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
4/8/98	nursery	Baby Monitors	Gerry Baby Products Co.	86,000	Electrical wiring	5	None reported
9/16/98	clothing	Children's Satin Sleepwear	Limited Too Inc.	390,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
10/22/98	toy	Ride-On Battery-Powered Vehicle	Fisher-Price	10,000,000	Electrical wiring	150	9
10/28/98	toy	Children's Witch Broom	Rubie's Costume Co.	6,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None Reported
10/28/98	clothing	Children's Vampire Cape	Rubie's Costume Co.	6,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported

Recall Date	Product Type	Product Recall	Manufacturer	Units Recalled	Defect	Failure Incidents	Injuries
1/20/99	clothing	Children's Fleece Robes	Limited Too Inc.	17,600	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
1/21/99	toy	Spray String	KMC USA Inc.	190,000	Ignitable	2	2
3/24/99	toy	Children's Riding Vehicle	Peg Perego	274,000	Electrical wiring	355	8
6/24/99	toy	Star Wars Lightsabers	Hasbro Inc.	618,000	Battery failure	38	4
8/19/99	clothing	Girls' "Esleep Juniors" Robes	Bentley Lingerie	30,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None Reported
8/19/99	toy	Bug's Life Flashlight	General Mills	139,000	Overheating or melting	3	None reported
9/2/99	toy	Spray String	Stelix Enterprises, Inc., Major Import, LeSa Yang Family Ltd.	912,000	Ignitable	1	1
9/22/99	toy	Toy Flashlights	Sonca	5,500	Battery failure	6	2
12/9/99	clothing	Children's Pajamas	Gap	231,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None Reported
2/8/00	toy	Race Car Collectibles	Action Performance Companies Inc.	1,600	Overheating or melting	None reported	None reported
3/23/00	nursery	Wipe Warmers	Advance Thermo Control	152,000	Electric shock risk	4	4
4/7/00	furniture	Children's Decorative Lamps	Kmart	280,000	Electrical wiring	8	None Reported
6/7/00	clothing	Children's Robes	Federated Department Stores Inc.	50,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None reported
8/17/00	clothing	Girls' Nightshirts	William Carter Co.	1,000	Highly flammable	None reported	None Reported
8/31/00	toy	Battery-Powered children's riding vehicle	Empire Industries	113,000	Overheating or melting	100	2
8/31/00	toy	Battery-Powered children's riding vehicle	Tek Nek Toys	294,000	Overheating or melting	17	2
3/19/01	toy	Children's Wands	Meijer Inc.	5,000	Overheating or melting	2	None Reported
3/29/01	nursery	Wipe Warmers	Safety 1st	100,600	Electric shock risk	17	None Reported
4/19/01	clothing	Little Mermaid Costumes	Disney Store	54,000	Highly flammable	2	1

Recall Date	Product Type	Product Recall	Manufacturer	Units Recalled	Defect	Failure Incidents	Injuries
6/19/01	toy	Remote Controlled Toy Race Car	Equity Marketing Inc.	4,300	Electrical wiring	3	None Reported
11/15/01	toy	Blast Ball Toys	JA-RU Inc.	43,000	Ignitable	6	6
1/24/02	toy	Gel Candle Kits	Value City and Schottenstein	2,300	Overheating or melting	2	1
3/14/02	toy	Children's Soap Making Kit	Rose Art	124,400	Overheating or melting	10	10

* Indicates articles of clothing recalled for violation of the federal *Flammable Fabrics Act*. CPSC press releases suggest that some, but not all of the units recalled were intended for use by children. Because the specific number of units intended for children is not available, for the purpose of this report all units are included in *A Burning Threat*.