

icphso update

News and information from and for members of the International Consumer Product Health and Safety Organization

Newsletter Editor, Ross Koeser

First Issue 2007

President's Message

It has indeed been an honor and privilege to serve as President of ICPHSO for the past year. I really believe that the strength of this organization lay in the dedication of our part time staff and the commitment of our Board of Directors. It is absolutely amazing to think how far this little (not so little anymore) organization has come in such a short period of time and on such finite resources.

I hope to leave office with a plan in place to meet the administrative challenges of our continued growth. We simply must give back to Virginia Spitzer ICPHSO's Executive Assistant, her home and seek a permanent office for ICPHSO. In case you didn't know, ICPHSO has been operating out of Virginia's residence for many years. Yes, it's time we got our own place. Parents, does that sound like a familiar plea to your mature children? We also need to look at the possibility of hiring staff or a management association to meet our expanding needs.

A plan for alternate sources of revenue also needs to be in place before any decisions are made regarding administrative changes. Like other non-profits, raising funds is a necessary component to a successful organization. We hope to explore membership dues, grants from corporations and foundations, special events and direct mail solicitations for starters.

The strength of our board was evidenced by the wonderful applicants for membership this year. It will be a joy to welcome four new members at our meeting in Orlando. Doug Geralde comes to us from CSA where he is Director of Audits and Investigations; J. David Innis of Procter and Gamble is Associate Director of Product Safety; Wayne Morris is V.P., Division Services of the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers; Ann Weeks is V.P. of Government Affairs, U.L. Inc. Special welcome to all.

Retiring from the board: Jeanne Bank of Canadian Standards Association; Donald Mays of Consumers Union; Robert Waller of the Juvenile Products Manufacturers Association. Thank you for your years of service and dedication to ICPHSO.

The year began with a record setting attendance at our 13th Symposium held in Bethesda. This success was followed by the third European Symposium held for the first time at the European Commission in Brussels. Bruce Farquhar, chair of the event, reported that over 30 countries were in attendance including delegates from Japan, China and Australia.

The big news of the year was the announcement that ICPHSO would expand into China. Led by board member Mark Dewar, plans have been finalized for the first Asian Symposium to be held in Beijing on May 21 & 22, 2007.

The 14th United States ICPHSO Symposium will return to Orlando Feb. 26-March 1 and promises to be another sell out. The added feature this year will be an evening at Epcot and Disney sponsored by Underwriters Laboratories.

It has been an exciting year. I wish to close by offering my sincere thanks to staff and board for their support and encouragement. I look forward to seeing everyone in Orlando and even Beijing as we continue to grow and expand the noble mission of safer and better products for the people we serve.

Jack Walsh
President

ICPHSO Highlights

Brussels Meeting

ICPHSO held its third European meeting and Training Symposium in Brussels in Belgium on the 29th and 30th of November. The theme of this years meeting was International Cooperation in the Global Marketplace: Meeting the Challenges of Consumer Product Safety. There were 162 participants from 30 countries around the world. The increasing global nature of the meeting was enhanced by the presence for the first at ICPHSO of a high-level delegation from Japan. Australia, Brazil, Korea, Malaysia and Turkey were also represented for the first time. The ICPHSO meeting anchored an international product safety week in Brussels during which there were meetings of Prosafe, the Product Safety Enforcement Forum of Europe, the International

Consumer Product Safety Caucus (ICPSC) composed of regulators from around the world and a seminar presenting the European Commission's new IT tool for business notification of dangerous products. The ICPHSO meeting also took place against the backdrop of the Bethesda declaration adopted during ICPHSO's 13th meeting in May.

Five plenary sessions allowed the meeting to hear from high level representatives from regulators from the EU, USA, Japan, China, Australia and Canada and from representatives of stakeholder groups such as the European Consumers organization, the European employers' confederation, the European retail federation and from the international organization for standardization.

The United States and Japan took the opportunity presented by the ICPHSO meeting to sign an agreement on Guidelines for Information Exchange and Administrative Cooperation. The agreement calls for an exchange of information between the two countries on consumer product safety issues, the development of training programs dealing with consumer product safety, and an exchange of safety professionals to carry out consumer safety programs.

There were four workshops where the meeting heard from speakers in plenary before discussing the presentations in break out sessions. The workshops were themed around the life cycle of a product. The breakout sessions were also themed with moderators coming from the toy sector, the electrical appliances sector and from the testing and conformity assessment community.

The fourth workshop was an opportunity to hear from the ICPSC and from ICPHSO of their future plans and how they planned to follow up the Bethesda declaration. The ICPSC representative reported back on their meeting on Monday and presented their plans for meetings in Orlando and Beijing and the concrete agenda for active co-operation they are implementing. Bruce Farquhar for ICPHSO presented the plans for an International day at Orlando and the proposal for ICPHSO's first meeting in Beijing a joint venture with ACSI, the Chinese products safety authorities.

After the workshops the moderators of the breakout sessions chairmen reported on their discussions in plenary. Four issues dominated the debate. These were the exchange of information to support decision-making; risk assessment; standards and conformity assessment; and confidentiality and timing. A number of recommendations were made both to the regulators and to ICPHSO. Copies of the presentations made by the moderators and all other presentations are available on the ICPHSO web-site. The meeting was drawn to a close by Jack Walsh, the ICPHSO President.

The ICPHSO Board will examine how to continue to build on the success of the European meetings and the first Chinese meeting scheduled for 21st and 22nd May 2007.



Bruce Farquhar ICPHSO's Moderator for the Brussels Meeting

Evaluation Results of ICPHSO's European Seminar – Brussels

The Evaluation survey was deployed to 134 attendees. A total of 44 responses were received, for a response rate of 32%. This is an excellent response rate considering that many of the attendees do not have English as a first language. 86% of the participants rated the overall value of the seminar as good to excellent. The following is a selected summary of the results of the survey.

1. What did you find to be the most valuable part of the Symposium?

- Learning about the European regulatory framework, or rather the lack of a unified approach and challenges facing the manufacturers.
- That the Symposium managed to attract a large number of Product Safety representatives from many different countries.
- The opportunity to meet people in industry and regulatory bodies.
- The workshops in general, it is there where you can learn the most sharing experiences.
- Exchange of information with other colleagues at the symposium.
- A good over-all approach, speakers from all relevant institutions/organizations.
- Exposure to the EC apparatus.

2. What did you find to be the least valuable part of the Symposium?

- Speeches from business without any safety aspects.
- Opening Plenary Speeches and Plenary Address.

- “Talking head” format with speakers presenting and not interacting with the audience.
 - Didn't get much information on what other markets were doing (outside USA and EU) – probably because there isn't slot which has been formatted to date and things are at an early stage.
3. What was your principal reason for attending the Symposium?
- Network with trade/industry/regulatory colleagues.
 - To exchange and discuss ideas on harmonization with representatives from national/international authorities as well as peers in the Retail field and to meet old and new ICPHSO colleagues.
 - Networking and Overview of safety regulations.
 - To know the whereabouts concerning the product safety in different countries and with perspectives of different market participants.
 - As a Product Safety Manager for my company for the EU market, it is vital for me to understand what is going on in terms of new laws and regulations so that I can refer internally on how we need to be prepared in case of any possible potential or real issues.
 - To learn about European Market Surveillance approaches and findings.
 - Keeping on top of current trends in product safety field. Meeting new people to share ideas.
 - To get into contact with people from market surveillance authorities and to discuss with stakeholders the opportunities how to improve product safety for consumers.
 - Here in Brazil, we are trying to develop a system of information about consumer products that can help the regulators to define which are the priority areas.
4. What workshop topics or presentations would you like to suggest for future conferences or regional training events?
- Counterfeiting
 - I would like to see a continuation or follow-up carried through from Symposium to Symposium i.e. summary or feed-back on what has transpired from previous to current events along topic lines.
 - Market surveillance in a global perspective.
 - Cover Market Surveillance in other parts of the world besides the US and Europe. Latin America, Asia, Middle East.
 - Decrease emphasis on reporting. Increase emphasis on successful global company product safety & liability practices.
 - National differences in legal requirements, harmonization of enforcement, risk assessment.
 - Management of International product recalls, product safety law compliance.

China in 2007 – One Giant Leap

The dates are set, the Hotel is picked and the Symposium Planning Committee is hard at work finalizing the agenda and speakers.

The dates are May 21 and 22, 2007 to be held at the Kempinski Hotel in Beijing. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Administration of Quality Supervision Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of the Peoples Republic of China.

This Symposium is unique as it is ICPHSO's first meeting in China and the first in Asia. It will bring together participants from China, Japan, US, EU, and Canada. The particular goods that will be focused on are: electrical goods, toys and household products.

ICPHSO has held successful meetings in London, Arnhem and Brussels. This step is the most exciting to date as it takes ICPHSO to the very heart of consumer goods manufacturing: China!

See you in Beijing!

Member News

John Baker Dies

I have some sad news. John Baker passed away January 27, 2007, due to complications of pneumonia. He was surrounded by his loving family. As a previous member of the Board of ICPHSO, John was dedicated to consumer product safety and the goals of this organization. Please remember the Baker family in your prayers.

Sincerely,
Zina Juroch
Senior Manager, Product Compliance
Pier 1 Imports

Editors Note: Until John retired he attended most if not all ICPHSO meetings. As a member of the Board of Director's his support and participation in our meetings were invaluable. He will be missed.

TIA Names Robert Herriott Director, International and Regulatory Affairs

The Toy Industry Association (TIA) has named Robert Herriott as Director of International and Regulatory Affairs. Herriott has over 10 years of experience in the legislative arena, working for several congressmen on policy issues and enforcement, among other roles.

“Robert Herriott brings a unique complement of skills from Capitol Hill and the private sector, analyzing trends and implementing strategic programs and initiatives,” said Joan Lawrence, Vice President, Standards and Regulatory Affairs.

His primary role at TIA will be to manage the Association’s international affairs efforts. He will focus on international trade issues, and work with government and industry in resolving trade barriers and regulatory issues to ensure the delivery of safe and fun toys. Herriott will report to Joan Lawrence, Vice President of Standards and Regulatory Affairs.

Most recently, Mr. Herriott served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Congressman Phil Gingrey from Georgia and was previously his Communications and Policy Director. Herriott managed the development and successful execution of goal-oriented legislative and policy programs, such as insuring proper enforcement of trade preference levels and the recent CAFTA agreement. He was also responsible for planning and executing campaign strategies.

Prior to 2002, Robert served as Senior Manager of Business Development for American Express, where he evaluated industry marketing initiatives, implemented company-wide strategies and managed co-branding and joint initiatives with partners. From 1994 to 1998, he served as the Legislative Director for Congressman Bob Barr from Georgia.

Mr. Herriott has a degree in Political Science from the University of West Georgia. He also served in the United States Naval Reserves from 1991-1998.

New OnSpeX Team

Sue Dempsey has joined OnSpeX as of January 15, 2007 as Interim Vice President and General Manager. Sue is responsible for the ongoing operation of OnSpeX. Sue comes to OnSpeX as Vice President, North American Sales & Marketing Team, CSA International and has done a superb job of building and leading the team, and rapidly growing and expanding business. You can contact Sue Dempsey at 216-328 - 8111 or via e-mail at sue.dempsey@onspex.com.

Greg Orloff has joined OnSpeX as of November 13, 2006 as Business Development Manager. Greg has over 10 years experience in operations in both the lab and engineering areas. Most recently, he held the position of Director of Operations for Norweco, Inc. He is an adjunct professor at Cleveland State University and Co-Founder of North Coast Entrepreneurs, Inc. You can contact Greg Orloff at 216-520-8981 or via e-mail at greg.orloff@onspex.com.

Herb Hewitt has joined OnSpeX as of October 31, 2006 as Senior Sales Manager. Herb comes to

OnSpeX with over 15 years of experience in the testing, inspection and audit industry. You can contact Herb Hewitt at 216-520-8981 or via email at herb.hewitt@onspex.com.

Herb Hewitt and Greg Orloff will be joined by Eli Szamosi; Senior Manager, New Business Development, in welcoming you to the OnSpeX booth at the 2007 ICPHSO conference.

From The Editor’s Desk

A question I have been asked many times is, “Where is your office located?” Many if not most people probably believe our office is located in Washington DC or Bethesda or Rockville. Wrong! In fact we have no office. The staff of 3 work out of our bedrooms, kitchens, and studies. The total hours worked of the 3 staff members is less than one full time person. This could all change in 2007 as an ad hoc ICPHSO committee will be making recommendations as to office space, staff, working with an Association Management Company and other options to keep up with the growth and success of our organization.

One thing I’m sure of – ICPHSO will find the answers and will come out stronger than ever. The strength of ICPHSO are our volunteers and dedicated staff. Stay tuned.

News Of Interest

More Enforcement Needed to Curb Counterfeiting

Global companies say more government enforcement is what is needed most to win the fight against counterfeiting and piracy, according to the results of a new survey unveiled today by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

The Global Survey on Counterfeiting and Piracy was conducted by ICC’s Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP) initiative, in cooperation with the Cass Business School, part of City University, London. The survey polled 48 companies, many of which operate globally, spanning 27 product categories. The findings provide a snapshot of country and business efforts to stop the theft of intellectual property, which has become a substantial drain on business and has led to the widespread loss of jobs and a massive reduction in tax revenues.

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe, Chairman & CEO, Nestlé, said: “Not only does unfair competition from counterfeiting and piracy worldwide drain billions annually from the ‘virtuous circle’ of economic growth that intellectual property properly generates, but we are

particularly concerned about the risks for consumers from unsafe counterfeit products. We urge the assistance of governments to curb the proliferation of counterfeit products.”

When asked which area would yield the best results in curbing counterfeiting and piracy – legislation, public education or investments in enforcement – survey respondents rated enforcement much higher than the other options.

“The survey shows a lot more work needs to be done on enforcement. We need to educate policymakers that greater investments in IP enforcement will translate into more jobs and tax revenues and also help them in the fight against organized crime,” said ICC Secretary General Guy Sebban.

The survey ranked the best- and worst-performing countries in addressing counterfeiting and piracy. Companies rated the US, UK, Germany and France, respectively, as having the most favorable IP environments. Also among the 10 best performers, in descending order were Japan, Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Singapore and Australia.

Respondents named China and Russia, respectively, as the two worst-performing countries followed by India, Brazil, Indonesia, Vietnam, Taiwan, Pakistan, Turkey and Ukraine.

The mention of these bottom-performing countries shows the problem is indeed worldwide and requires a global solution.

City of Berkeley’s Ordinance Regulating Nanotechnology Raises Key Issues

The City of Berkeley, California has enacted the nation’s first local ordinance regulating the production and use of manufactured nanoparticles. Effective December 15, 2006, the ordinance amends the Municipal Code’s hazardous materials title to require manufacturers, researchers and other businesses to file written disclosure plans that identify their production or use of nanoparticles, disclose toxicity data, and provide plans for safe handling and disposal. Although Berkeley’s ordinance applies only within the City’s limits, it has been cited as a model for similar legislation by other localities and, possibly, state governments.

Provisions Regulating Manufacture or Use of Nanoparticles

The ordinance is designed to regulate the rapidly developing field of nanotechnology, by which engineered particles or structures in the range of one to 100 nanometers are created and manipulated. Nanomaterials have been shown to have unique and valuable properties, including great strength, electrical conductivity, and a wide range of biological and medical

applications. Federal spending on nanotechnology research exceeds \$1 billion annually, and hundreds of products employing nanotechnology reportedly are on the market. Because health and safety research for nanotechnology remains at an early stage, concerns have been widely voiced as to the potential risks posed to humans, biota and environmental resources exposed to engineered nanomaterials.

Berkeley’s ordinance amends two sections of the Municipal Code. First, it adds a new subsection to Section 15.12.040, the omnibus provision mandating the filing of specified disclosures by “[e]ach handler, or facility under the jurisdiction of the City of Berkeley, that handles hazardous material or waste in a quantity subject to disclosure” under the Code. The subsection states:

All facilities that manufacture or use manufactured nanoparticles shall submit a separate written disclosure of the current toxicology of the materials reported, to the extent known, and how the facility will safely handle, monitor, contain, dispose, track inventory, prevent releases and mitigate such materials.

Second, the ordinance amends Section 15.12.050 to require that the mandated disclosure plan be filed regardless of the quantity of nanoparticles involved: “All manufactured nanoparticles, defined as a particle with one axis less than 100 nanometers in length, shall be reported in the disclosure plan.”

Apart from its definition of “manufactured nanoparticle” as a “particle with one axis less than 100 nanometers,” the ordinance contains little detail or guidance spelling out the particular materials intended to be regulated, the scope and specific content of the mandated disclosures, or how the submitted information will be utilized by the City to address health and safety concerns. Municipal Code provisions treat information submitted pursuant to the hazardous materials title as presumptively available to the public, although submitting parties may request confidential treatment for trade secrets or other confidential business information.

Issues Posed

Particularly because the City has portrayed its ordinance as a model for nanotechnology enactments by other local and state jurisdictions, it is instructive to consider several of the key issues raised by its provisions.

Application to all manufactured nanoparticles.

Under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, the EPA possesses broad authority to regulate “new” chemicals, including requiring premanufacture notification, toxicological testing, and authority to impose limits on their production, distribution and use in appropriate cases. To date, EPA has moved cautiously in applying its TSCA authority to nanoscale materials. In November 2006, an EPA official stated that the agency is working to produce a public paper specifying how

TSCA will be applied to nanoscale materials, but that EPA does not believe reducing an existing chemical to nanoscale necessarily creates a “new” chemical for TSCA purposes. “Nanoscale Manufacture of Existing Chemical Does Not Make It ‘New,’” EPA Official Says,” Bureau of National Affairs (BNA) Daily Report for Executives, at A-10 (November 21, 2006). EPA has been working with chemicals having nanoscale dimensions for years, he stated, and the majority do not pose additional or unanticipated risks. *Id.*

In sharp contrast, Berkeley’s ordinance applies to the production or use of *any* manufactured particles with one axis below 100 nm in any amount. In fact, because its definition of “manufactured nanoparticle” is not limited to materials fabricated using nanotechnology techniques and intended to have different and unique characteristics by reason of their small size, the ordinance may be construed to extend to a variety of commonly used materials produced through ordinary manufacturing procedures that contain some nano sized particles. No sound scientific basis exists to support the City’s evident conclusion that any and all manmade materials having nanoscale dimensions require regulation because they potentially threaten human health or the environment.

Lack of sufficiently detailed compliance requirements. Due to the rapid development of nanoscience and technology, assessing the “current toxicology of the materials reported” is likely to prove a costly and burdensome exercise. This is particularly true for small technology companies or startup businesses engaged in nanoscience research or invention with no commercial applications on the immediate horizon. Yet, the ordinance offers little if any useful guidance as to the quantity or quality of toxicity information required, and in what format. Similarly, in calling for submittal of plans as to how a facility will “safely handle, monitor, contain, dispose, track inventory, prevent releases and mitigate” nanomaterials, the ordinance fails to provide even basic instructions as to what is required.

Lack of secure confidentiality protection. Because application of the ordinance is triggered by any use or production of manufactured nanoparticles regardless of quantity, its requirements apply just as much to research and development programs as to commercial production. Yet the information to be submitted in satisfaction of these requirements is presumptively available to the public, and businesses are expressly forbidden to withhold commercially sensitive information. Municipal Code, § 15.12.110(F). While the submitting party may request confidential treatment for trade secrets or other proprietary information, it is up to the City’s hazardous materials manager or a court to grant such protection. *Id.*, § 15.12.110 (A-D). Understandably, businesses engaged in nanotechnology research or invention are likely to find the absence of assured confidentiality protection a matter of grave concern.

Ambiguity as to the application of other “hazardous materials and waste” requirements. Due to the manner in which the amendments are incorporated into the Municipal Code’s hazardous materials title, it is possible to read them as subjecting any user or manufacturer of manufactured nanoparticles to the full array of the City’s regulations governing the reporting, handling and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. At the very least, the City’s hazardous materials manager who administers these provisions appears to have considerable discretion to treat all or some manufactured nanoparticles as subject to these requirements notwithstanding the absence of evidence establishing any genuinely hazardous properties of such materials.

Berkeley’s ordinance is the result of two years of study by the City’s Community Environmental Advisory Commission, prompted by health and safety concerns arising from nanoparticle research to be conducted at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The Commission’s report describes the proposed amendments as “a minimum regulation for nanotechnology facilities.”

Very likely, Berkeley’s ordinance stems from a perception by City officials that federal or state regulation expressly tailored to nanotechnology is overdue. However, the significant issues raised by its ordinance illustrate the dangers of piecemeal local regulation of a rapidly developing industry that is national, or international, in scope. Local regulation often provides little meaningful protection to consumers and residents, but can create inconsistent and conflicting standards for businesses located within the affected jurisdiction. Since Berkeley’s ordinance has been offered as a model for regulation by jurisdictions elsewhere, companies involved with nanotechnology will need to monitor this, and possibly other, efforts by local authorities to regulate this important industry.

If you have questions about this advisory, or would like to discuss it, please contact:

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Lighter Association Urges More CPSC Enforcement

Representatives of the Lighter Association December 6 urged commissioners to act to strengthen U.S. enforcement of cigarette lighter standards. David Baker, Law Offices of David H. Baker, and Thomas Kelleher, Bic, explained that if the agency does not move to make mandatory parts of ASTM’s F400, *Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Lighters*, it at least

should make a determination of reliance on the standard under section 9(b)(2) of the Consumer Product Safety Act. They explained that economic concerns are forcing lighter production to China – only Bic and Zippo have U.S. plants – and that even the best efforts to control quality in that nation are less likely to succeed than direct oversight of domestic operations. However, they said, factories in China can and do make units that comply with F400 – due to EU, Canadian and Mexican mandatory standards – so a stronger CPSC position would help ensure F400-compliant units also come to the U.S. Agency concerns about mandating F400 include showing cost/benefit and showing causation between incidents and noncompliance. Baker said that cost would be tiny as it is mostly a QA concern and that while causation can be hard to show – due to the frequent lack of lighters involved in incidents – it is intuitive.

CPSC and Japan Sign MOU

CPSC Acting Chairman Nancy Nord and Japanese National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) President Makoto Misnono signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for cooperation on product safety issues. Meanwhile, Makoto reported that the Japanese Diet November 28 had passed amendments to the nation's product safety laws, including compulsory reporting of product problems and provisions for increased penalties.

These developments occurred in Brussels, Belgium at an International Consumer Product Health and Safety Organization (ICPHSO) meeting hosted by European Union regulators. The pact with Japan marks the twelfth such agreement that CPSC has signed with its counterparts in other nations, most in the past few years and together now covering the lion's share of the United State's trading partners. The MOUs typically target broad goals – like information exchange, training in each other's product safety procedures and personnel exchanges – that lay a framework for developing relationships and moving toward better harmonization.

The MOU process has become a popular method in recent years of achieving such goals as both regulators and industry increasingly see product safety as requiring international cooperation.

UL Increases Anti-Counterfeit Action

Underwriters Laboratories January 18 announced it will be increasing its anti-counterfeit efforts in two areas. First, it will launch a Criminal Enforcement Program, which will seek increased prosecution related to use of unauthorized UL marks. Heading that effort will be Warren MacInnis, who is joining the organization after 21 years doing intellectual property crime work with Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Second, UL will

increase the efforts of its Customs Enforcement Program that works with customs officials in both the U.S. and importing nations to help prevent items with fake UL marks from entering the U.S. market. That increased emphasis will be led by Lou Verons, who joins the group after 35 years with U.S. Customs.

Counterfeit products are a growing safety concern due to the risk of poor quality, including frequent non-compliance with standards.

Parts of the above three articles are reprinted with the permission of "Product Safety Letter" productsafety@cox.net.

Coming Events

ICPHSO 14th Annual Meeting and Training Symposium

February 26 – March 1, 2007

The Rosen Centre Hotel

Orlando, Florida

Check our website for details, www.icphso.org

China Symposium

May 21-22, 2007

Kempinski Hotel

Beijing, China

Check our website for details, www.icphso.org

Intertek Product Safety Training

Intertek is offering a Product Safety Training course that address key issues involved with integrating safety into your business process. Presented by leading experts in the field of safety, including international safety lawyers and product testing specialists, Intertek Product Safety Training provides you with the tools to enhance brand value, improve market performance, and create an essential competitive advantage.

The Product Safety Training course is being offered at the following locations on the following dates:

April 18-19, 2007 in London

April 24-25, 2007 in Chicago

May 22-23, 2007 in Hong Kong

July 17-18, 2007 in Chicago

September 25-26, 2007 in Los Angeles

October 17-18, 2007 in London

October 23-24, 2007 in Chicago

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Questions? Call Linda Kirby 602-495-5617

