



National Fireworks Association

NFA NEWS

- February 2016 -

NFA Mission Statement

The mission of the NFA is to work diligently to ensure that the Fireworks Industry is regulated in a fair and sensible manner. We promote Safety within the industry and to the Consumers that use our products. The NFA was established to serve the members no matter whether a company or an individual. The NFA promotes the Safe Use of Fireworks in all sections of the industry.

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In Memory of
John L. Blogin
1934 - 2016

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John L Blogin
1934 - 2016

I want to extend my deepest and most sincere thanks to everyone for the tremendous outpouring of sympathy and support shown to me and John's family during this very difficult time. Your thoughts and prayers have been more of a comfort to me than you will ever know. Words cannot thank each of you enough.

Thank you for the visits, the beautiful floral arrangements, the food, the donations to Hospice. But most of all, thank you for being there for me when I needed you. Your acts of kindness will never, ever be forgotten.

Nancy Blogin

I have listed a few of the expressions of sympathy sent to me for all to see:

May the love of family and friends comfort you during these difficult days. We will surely miss the presence of a truly lovable and kind person. John will always be remembered as a good friend of CANNON.

What a great man who did so much for the industry. He will be missed. - Jack Leonard

In the years when John & you traveled to Hong Kong & China or when we attended NFA conventions in the U.S., I enjoyed John's delightful stories about his wonderful experience in our fireworks industry. I learned & benefited a lot from him and I'm sure everyone will value his effort & contribution to this industry. He was a very kind & most wonderful man and I know he will always remain very much alive in the memories of all of us who loved, respected & treasured him. - Bun Sy

My heart is so sad to see this Fireworks Father to many leave us. Nancy Blogin, he was a wonderful man that loved many. I will miss our fireworks chats and old stories. Prayers to your family.
Stacy Schneitter Blake

Very sorry to hear, John will be with all of us forever! - Marx Wu

I'm really saddened to hear of John's passing. He was an extraordinary man. There are many in Brothers who mourn deeply his passing as his was a life of service, love, compassion and excellence. We will never forget the image of his kind face. In this tough time in your life, may our friendship, sympathy and heartfelt condolences bring you comfort. - Garry Wang

I'm so sorry to hear about John. He was always the nicest person at the NFA, walking around greeting everybody, and was the kindest, most sincere person. He will surely be missed by all who knew him, and we will treasure all the memories of him from the NFA and during his visits to China. - Cindy Cheung

I just heard of John's passing last night and wanted to send my sympathy. It's a deep loss that words cannot truly express. - Dan Promen

This is such a huge loss to John's beloved fireworks industry. He was truly one of the good guys and took his Honest John's name to heart! - Katherine Gallagher Guccione

Thoughts, prayers, and peace, Nancy. An insurmountable loss to his family and the larger fireworks family. - Ann Wachter

Sorry for your loss Nancy. What a great life John lived! - Kenna Adiga

Dear Nancy and family. So very, very sorry about the loss of John! He was a true gentleman! The fireworks world will miss him greatly. - Susan Jenkins Garrett.

Our loss is God's gain. John will surely be missed! - Larry Karlmann

We lost one of the best! - Joseph R. Bartolotta

So sorry to learn this....John was a kind man and one of the best Air Traffic Controllers I have ever known .RIP
Jerry Mifflin



John L. Blogin, 81, Kansas City, Mo., passed away at NorthCare Hospice House on Sunday, Jan. 10, 2016. Friends may call from 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 13, at McGilley Antioch Chapel, 3325 NE Vivion Road, Kansas City, with a Rosary Prayer offered at 6:30 p.m. Funeral service will be at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 14, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 416 W. 12th Street, Kansas City. Entombment to follow at Resurrection Cemetery, Kansas City. John was born July 13, 1934, in Kansas City to John J. and Opal M. (Williams) Blogin, was raised in Riverside, and lived all of his adult life in the Platte County area. John attended DeLaSalle Military Academy and served three years in the Navy. He was an air traffic controller for 30 years, then taught air traffic controlling for another nine years. In addition, he ran Hon-

est John's Fireworks business in Riverside - starting on a card table in his front yard at age 10 - for more than 60 years. John and his wife Nancy took groups of fireworks dealers and friends to China each October for over 20 years. John was a member of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Kansas City. He was also a member of The National Fireworks Association, Pyrotechnics Guild International and Pyrotechnicians International. Preceded in death by his parents, and sister, Theresa Covarrubias of Houston, Texas. John is survived by his wife, Nancy, of the home; five children, Monica (Richard) Harden of Branson, Mo., Veronica Blogin of Parkville, Mo., Mary Catherine Blogin of Boulder, Colo., John L. Blogin, Jr. of Riverside, and Joan (Mark) McCormack of Ft. Worth, Texas; 11 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren; and several step grandchildren. Donations in John's memory are suggested to NorthCare Hospice. Fond memories and condolences may be left at mcgilley-antiochchapel.com as arrangements are under the direction of McGilley Antioch Chapel, 3325 NE Vivion, (816) 453-7700. McGilley Antioch Chapel, Dignity Memorial

Published in Kansas City Star on Jan. 12, 2016

Musings by Jack Leonard

It Was Eden to Us

I hope that your New Year's celebration was as enjoyable as mine. I spent four great days before the holiday selling fireworks at Patriotic, and I was accompanied by my grandson Trevor who assumed bagging duties in our outlet. On the Eve itself, my daughter and her family joined us at home for an evening of laughter, food and fiery frolic at midnight. While the celebration was heart warming, I could not help but feel a twinge of sadness as I recalled that just two years prior my long-time pyro friend Joe Gross had taken his life at his home in Red Rock, NM, where he had fled to find peace.

Joe and I were "friends of the flame" since the tenth grade when we discovered that each had an all consuming love for the thunderous report and the flowers in the sky. And it was Joe who introduced me to what was to become a veritable paradise on earth for the two us: Fischer's dump.

To be honest, the place was more than a dump. It was an 80 acre organic farm in Perry Hall, MD, that featured ponds for fishing, swimming, and ice skating, acres of open land where we could play baseball, and field after field of tomatoes which filled our bellies on many occasions. However, the real heart and soul of the farm was its dump which sat in a grove of trees at the farm's center. That dump became for us what the Vatican was for a devout Catholic: the only place to go for spiritual peace. It was the place where we were most happy, where we could forget our parents and their rules, and just be young men.

The dump provided for many fun activities. It contained all the bottles and cans we could shoot at as well dozens of plastic milk jugs, which we happily

blew to pieces with crackers of varying sizes. In short, it was our go-to place on the Fourth of July for fun, and what fun we had.

In the 1960's, Joe had somehow acquired a dozen large salutes shaped like cones. From what he told me, they were made in the 50s and offered nothing but a thunderous report. On July 4th of 1966, he brought several of them with him to the dump for a

test firing. We placed the first one on an old TV in the dump, lit the fuse, and ran for our lives. Wow! What a report! The blast not only shattered the TV's screen but drove the top several inches into the center of the set.

The second we decided to light and toss in the small pool where all the various juices from the dump settled into a particularly odoriferous accumulation of thick black sludge topped with a coating of beautiful green scum that looked like lime jello. When the cone was tossed on the surface, it miracu-

lously managed to sink several inches into the pond before exploding with a strong but muffled thump. The entire contents of the pool took to the air and landed everywhere, including all over our faces and hair. I can still see Joe grinning at me, a large hunk of scum dangling from his left ear as he attempted to wipe black sludge from his neck!

The first two shots with the cone bombs were more than satisfactory, and for the third Joe came up with a brilliant idea. He had seen a large, stainless steel



trashcan lid lying by the dump and decided that it should be honored by having a salute fired under it. The idea more than appealed to me, so we took the heavy lid, apparently off the top of a commercial can, into a small clearing at the edge of the dump. The salute was placed under the lid, the fuse was ignited, and we headed for cover. Suddenly, we heard a tremendous blast and saw nothing for a moment. When we could see through the smoke, the lid had disappeared. Looking up, we found it high in the sky, a mere pinhead shape of glittering steel which resembled a flying saucer. It was then we realized that the UFO we had created had gone skyward and must now come down! But where would it land? On the dump? In the woods? Or on us? We did not have to wait long. That heavy piece of metal came barreling down from on high, scattering a flock of birds, tearing branches off trees and finally ending with a loud CLANG as it came to rest by the old TV set.

We had a lot of fun on that Fourth of July years ago, and although my memory is a bit hazy on other events of that day, I can still remember that shiny steel lid sailing above the treetops at Fischer's dump as the hearts of two 20 year old boys pounded with joy.

Joe is gone as is Fischer's farm. Most of the land was developed into a huge subdivision, but there was one tiny area judged too swampy for building and sits largely untouched. And in that area was the dump which now is a small cleared spot surrounded by the same giant oak trees under which we played as lads. Somewhere in the buried rubble is an old TV set, a hundred shredded plastic milk jugs, and a large silver disk, and all bearing silent testimony to the fun of years ago and to Joe.



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The Fireworks Manufacturing Capitol of the World Is....New York City ??

New York Herald, June 20, 1868 Source: GenealogyBank.com

FIREWORKS.

Where and How They Are Manufactured—A Peep Within the Laboratories.

The manufacture of fireworks in the United States has quadrupled during the past ten years, as has also their sale, not in New York city, but in the Eastern and Western States. Before the war the consumption of this manufacture in the South was somewhat more extensive than in any other section; and, in fact, the business has only since the war recovered from the semi-paralysis of 1860-65, occasioned by the loss of the Southern market. During the year 1864, and in the height of the Lincoln-McClellan canvass, the consumption was unusually heavy, and bids fair to be heavier this season than any preceding. At present New York city (and vicinity) includes within its periphery the largest manufactories in the world; while, in all probability, the consumption of fireworks in America is larger than in all the European States put together.

The three great manufactories whose agencies are located in New York are those of J. W. Hadfield, factory in Williamsburg; the Edge Brothers—J. G. & I. Edge—factory in Green street, Jersey City, and G. A. Lillendahl, factory at Greenville, N. J., on Newark Bay, and about forty minutes' ride from the foot of Cortlandt street, New York. Their agencies in this city are situated respectively as follows:—Office of G. A. Lillendahl, No. 45 Dey street; J. G. & I. Edge, No. 37 Malden lane, and George Parsons, No. 12 Park place, sole agent for the manufactory of Mr. Hadfield in Williamsburg. In many respects Mr. Hadfield has been the pioneer in American manufacture, having gained even as long ago as the coronation of Queen Victoria a celebrity in the business which caused him to be appointed and employed to supply the fireworks on that memorable occasion, which marks the era of the first valuable shipment of American manufactures abroad. Since that time Mr. Hadfield has been the caterer on numerous public occasions, and many celebrated designs have been of his origination. The fire paintings, as large displays are termed, which illuminated the occasion of the inauguration of President Geffard, of Hayti, were from the Williamsburg manufactory, and were manufactured to order and shipped at an expense to the Haytian government of over \$3,000. The celebrated fire display on the occasion of the Atlantic cable celebration in 1856 or thereabouts was also designed by the same inventive manufacturer; those of the Fort Fisher celebration, the last of which was one of the finest battle ptebes ever constructed, were from the same source; the fire paintings in honor of Governor Fenton on the occasion of the reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the celebrated ovation in fire colors to General Grant on the occasion of that great military leader's reception at the same hotel, were both productions of the same

caterer to the imagination of popular enthusiasm. For the present season the sale of torpedoes by Mr. Hadfield's agency alone has been equal to seventy-three million, or seventy-three thousand boxes, each containing one thousand separate pellets. Of fire-crackers the sale has been equal in round numbers to twenty-one thousand boxes, each box containing forty packages. Torpedoes are usually shipped by the barrel, a barrel containing on the average seventy thousand torpedoes and as many as fifty barrels being sometimes shipped to a single order. Of Roman candles, rockets, fire showers and the like no statistics of sale are attainable without a complete sifting of the details of half a dozen day books and ledgers. The aggregate amount of sales has, however, footed up to the enormous aggregate of \$110,000 for the present season—the work of a single manufactory located in the suburbs of Williamsburg, and conducting its trade through Mr. Parsons, at No. 12 Park place. This manufactory is now mostly limited to the production of general fireworks, but has one or two specialties worth mentioning, as, for instance, the famous tripod sky rocket—a vast improvement on the old form of sky rocket—and the famous torpedo of Confutsee, which yields a report equal in volume to that of three English pistols and is comparatively harmless, except in the deafening report of its explosion.

The manufactory of the Messrs. Edge, in Jersey City, is mostly devoted to the fabrication of heavy pieces for exhibition displays. A tour through these warerooms and a visit to the laboratory, where these brilliant effects are concocted, cannot, therefore, but prove interesting as illustrating the exceeding simplicity of the principles upon which these novelties in fire are constructed. In the laboratory, colors and explosives are mixed and combined. Here the tourist will find himself confronted with seething pots of nitre in solution with coloring matter of every conceivable variety—that which burns ghostly blue, or brilliant orange, or ghastly yellow, or lurid red, of cadescant white, or all these hues commingled and shaken together in liquidified or solidified rainbows of every possible combination. Here seethes a pot, which when prepared and dried will shoot luminous showers of gold at every angle; a second vessel holds seething, liquidified and as yet non-luminous blue fire; a third contains red, lurid and deep, in solution, which must be dried to powder before it is fit for use; a fourth contains another color, a fifth another, a sixth still another and so on to the end of the catalogue. It is wonderful—the simplicity of manufacture. A few pine lath-like slats securely pinned together for a framework, curves and points and small cross beams being of ratan, bent to the required shape, and the outline of the most complicated piece is completed. Then holes for the reception of the pasteboard quills which hold the solution are drilled at intervals in the framework, the quills being set nearly a foot apart or sometimes a little less. One man fills the quills with the simple appliances of a tunnel, through which flows the solution, and a small iron rod with which to pack it down to the required solidity. A single man will fill forty of these quills in a minute on the average, the whole matter being simply a question of manual dexterity. Having been filled, the quills are dried by exposure to the sunlight, and are

then ready for insertion. A second hand then takes hold of them—the insertion in their places being quite as rapidly done as is the filling process. A single man, with a pot of prepared glue at his side and the frame before, is sufficient for this work. Nor is any great dexterity required, the process being nothing more than to dip one end of the quill in the gluepot and put it in its place in the frame. The sticking of the quills completed, the frame is left to dry in the sunshine long enough for the glue to solidify, when a second process begins. The frame is now stuck full of quills of the length and general shape of an ordinary Londres cigar; but as yet there is no connection the one with the other, and the effecting of this connection constitutes the third process of manufacture. This end is compassed by means of a continuous fuse sheathed in a thin scabbard of pasteboard or tough, strong paper. The operative begins by fixing the fuse to the top of one of these tubes or quills with an ordinary pin, driven through the fuse and into the solution. The fuse is then extended to the next tube, at which the paper sheathing of it is cut away on the under side and a second pin is driven; and this simple process is continued until every tube has been connected. Small bits of strong red paper are then pasted over the points of connection, and the piece is pronounced completed.

Most of the more complicated designs are made in several pieces, which can be easily connected and joined together—this precaution being taken for convenience of transportation. Frames may be used several times over for the same design, or until the holes for the reception of the tubes have been so burned away as to render the frames useless.

The specialty of this firm is the manufacture of complicated pieces. Sales average from \$125,000 to \$150,000 per season.

Lilliendahl's specialty is the manufacture of stock exhibition pieces, of which he presents nearly one hundred patterns—though all these firms, with the exception of the Edges, are engaged in the manufacture of transparencies, lanterns for processions and flags and the like for public occasions.



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Summary of CPSC Fireworks Rule Review Briefing Package

Overview

This just-released “staff package” (of CPSC staff recommendations to the Commission) was the result of a directive approximately a year ago from the Commission to review all current CPSC fireworks regulations, which in turn was the result of AFSL efforts to encourage the CPSC to update and revise the so-called “ear test” (for aerial devices) and other mandatory CPSC consumer fireworks standards. This package is not a proposed regulation, but if approved in whole or part by the Commission, would result in the initiation of rulemaking, which would likely take some time (at least a year) to bring to fruition in terms of a final regulation. The staff package may be found at: <http://www.cpsc.gov/Global/Newsroom/FOIA/CommissionBriefingPackages/2016/FireworksRuleReviewInformational.pdf>

Attached at Attachment I (pg 10) is the CPSC staff-provided chart showing key staff recommendations in the briefing package. Following is a summary of the key elements of the staff package recommendations:

1. The replacement of CPSC’s test for determining if a device is intended to produce an audible effect (“Ear Test”) with the APA 87-1 composition standard, which limits break charges to 130 milligrams if the break charge contains metallic powder (such as magnalium or aluminum) less than 100 mesh in particle size.
2. Adopt certain APA 87-1 limits on pyrotechnic composition and break charge to effects composition ratio, by firework type (to include reloadables; mine and shell devices; sky/bottle rockets, and similar aerial devices).
3. Define certain terms in various CPSC regulations, including “firecracker,” “lift charge,” “burst, expelling or break charge,” “chemical composition,” “pyrotechnic composition” “explosive composition,” “burnout,” “blowout,” “stability, rigidity and attach-

ment,” “reduce the possibility of side ignition,” and “aerial bomb.”

4. Specify (limit) which firecrackers are exempt from part 1507.
5. Specify an alternative test for “fuse attachment” under 1507.3 for very large devices.
6. “Possibly” adopt various “industry” (AFSL and/or APA) standards and “best practices,” including:
 - a. That aerial devices produce effects at apex of flight;
 - b. That fireworks not project fragments upon functioning; and
 - c. Require the base of certain fireworks devices to remain attached during handling and functioning.
7. Amend/update warning labels required for various fireworks (possibly including adoption of certain AFSL warning label requirements).
8. Amend 1507.2 to allow trace amounts of prohibited chemicals as impurities (but add lead and HCB to prohibited chemicals list).

Replacement of Ear Test

Set forth below are more details about the staff’s proposed resolution of the “audible effects,” or “ear test” standard, which was of course AFSL’s top priority as part of this overall staff review effort.

CPSC staff proposes to replace the “intent to produce audible effect” language of 1500.17(a)(3) with the APA 87-1 burst/break charge composition limit of 2 grains (130 milligrams) for compositions containing metallic particles (like magnalium or aluminum) less than 100 mesh in size. Note that this APA standard is similar but not identical to the AFSL standard in this

regard but staff noted that adoption of the APA standard “would more closely align with the DOT regulations.” Note also that this proposal is consistent with a July 21, 2014 request submitted by AFSL to CPSC to adopt the metal powder composition limit in lieu of the “ear test” as an interim measure, pending development of a final testing procedure by CPSC.

- In addition, staff propose to seek public comment on what allowable contamination levels would be for such metals.
- Staff would also adopt some version of the “international consensus” (AFSL/APA/European) with regard to total break charge composition limits and ratio of break to effects composition.
- Relatedly, staff propose to remove “firecrackers” from this section of the CPSC standards and seek comment on whether “aerial bombs” should likewise be limited to 2 grains of “metallic fuel.”

Areas Not Addressed in the Briefing Package

Missing from the briefing package are any recommendations for amendments to the CPSC regulations specifically addressing the potential for severe injuries/deaths associated with reloadable tube aerial shell devices. There have been a number of recent reports of deaths and severe injuries associated with misuse of the devices by consumers who reportedly fired the devices from their heads. The fact that most of the known incidents have occurred with the past few months may explain the absence of any recommendations to address these incidents.

Next Steps

The next steps anticipated are as follows:

- The Commission will vote on whether to clear staff to proceed with its recommendations and initiate a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR), which would then be published for public comment. This vote may or may not be preceded by a public staff briefing to the Commission on its recommendations, and AFSL will advise its members accordingly as to

whether and when that may occur.

- Upon approval by the Commission, staff would then draft its NPR and publish it in the Federal Register for public comment. After the public comment period (typically 60 days), staff would then digest those public comments and possibly amend the NPR and propose to the Commission a Final Rule, which would require another vote of the Commission. If approved, the effective date of the Rule could be expected to be several months to as long as a year from date of publication of the Final Rule.
- Note that on several issues raised in the staff package, staff express a preliminary interest in receiving public input on, for example, defining certain terms used in CPSC’s mandatory standards. It COULD be, therefore, that the issuance of an NPR would be preceded by some form of solicitation for public comment, possibly via direct stakeholder engagement and/or the issuance of a more general Request for Information (RFI).
- Thus, overall, bringing this process to fruition in terms of revised CPSC mandatory fireworks safety regulations could be expected to take, at minimum, several months and possibly longer than a year. However, be assured that AFSL will continue to work to make sure that this process is finalized as quickly as possible, and looks forward to member input on all of the issues raised in the staff package, about which more detailed AFSL analysis and reaction will be forthcoming.

THE STATE OF THE STATES

**Washington State Bill 2310 of 2016 Proposes:
The sale, purchase, use, and discharge of consumer fireworks within the state is prohibited from June 1, 2016, through September 30, 2016**

Section	Staff Recommendations
1500.14(b)(7) Labeling for fireworks devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public comment on addition or deletion of devices from list Public input on how to achieve more consistency with APA, the European Standard and AFSL in labeling and address safety issues in incident data
1500.17(a)(3) Ban on devices intended to produce audible effect with more than 2 grains pyrotechnic composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace “intent to produce audible effect” with APA burst charge requirement requiring any burst charge containing metallic powder (such as magnalium or aluminum) less than 100 mesh in particle size be limited to 130mg Incorporate APA pyrotechnic and chemical composition limits for all fireworks devices Obtain public input on appropriate contamination level for metal powder presence in break charges exceeding 2 grains (130mg). Remove reference to firecrackers (move to 1500.17(a)(8). Seek comment on aerial bombs, associated injuries, whether aerial bombs should be banned or limited to 2 grains of metallic fuel
1500.17(a)(8) firecrackers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in substantive requirements for firecrackers Seek comment on aerial bombs, associated injuries, whether aerial bombs should be banned or limited to 2 grains of metallic fuel
1500.17(a)(9) Banned fireworks devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes
1500.17(a)(11)(i) Banned reloadable tube aerial shell fireworks devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes
1500.17(a)(12)(i) Banned multiple-tube devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes
1500.83(a)(27) Exemptions for small packages, minor hazards and special circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify and update to state that fireworks assortments can contain only devices designed to produce visible effects by combustion and small firecrackers with no more than 0.772 grains of pyrotechnic composition Make references to “audible effects” consistent
1500.85(a)(2) Exemption for firecrackers less than 50 milligrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete as redundant with 1500.17(a)(8)
1507.1 Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate exemption for firecrackers to specific substantive provisions Seek comment on adding a definition for firecrackers
1507.2 Prohibited chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow a reasonable amount of trace chemicals as impurities Seek comment on appropriate trace contamination limit Add lead and HCB to prohibited chemical list
1507.3 Fuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek comment on merits of adding CPSC test method for measuring side ignition (with a 5 second ignition resistance) (now in the CPSC Fireworks Testing Manual) Seek comment on alternate test method for fuse attachment requirements for large devices
1507.4 Bases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek comment on merits of requiring that base remain attached during handling and normal operation
1507.5 Pyrotechnic leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes
1507.6 Burnout and blowout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek comment on incorporating APA definition of “burnout” and “blowout”
1507.7 Handles and spikes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes

1507.8 Wheel devices	• No changes
1507.9 Toy smoke devices and flitter devices	• No changes
1507.10 Rockets with sticks	• Clarify provision by specifying definitions for “straight and rigid” and “attached” (which currently are addressed in CPSC Test Manual), and seek comments
1507.11 Party poppers	• No changes
1507.12 Multiple tube fireworks devices	• No changes
Fragments	• Incorporate APA requirement (APA 87-1, Section 3.7.2) regarding fragments and solicit comments
Apex of flight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add APA performance requirement in APA 87-1, Section 2.6.2.8 • Solicit information regarding fires and injuries associated with APA apex of flight requirement • Seek comments on APA requirement and minimum height requirement for apex
Definitions	• Add definitions section that includes APA definitions of relevant terms (APA 87-1, Section 2.5, 2.6, 2.6.2, 2.6.2 and 2.10)

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS 2016

If you have not already sent in your membership renewal for 2016 it is now delinquent.

Please know that you will no longer be receiving the newsletter publications or any other notifications that may be going out from the NFA.

If you are a Full Voting Member and have been an Info-Trac subscriber for the Emergency Response Service, NFA will no longer be paying your enrollment fees. You must be a Full Voting Member in good standing, (currently paid membership), in order to receive this service. Please renew your membership immediately.

The Expo registration forms will be going out on April 1st and you will want the substantial savings offered as being a member of the NFA when you register for this event as well.

These, of course, are not real reasons that you are NFA members. We understand that. However, they are some of the perks that you will be missing.

If you have any questions, contact me right away.

Nancy Blogin - Executive Director
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2016 EXPO HOTEL INFORMATION

The dates for the **EXPO** are **September 6-10, 2015**. Below is a listing of hotels and reservation links. Attendees don't need any sort of group code to book at the Amway Grand Plaza or Courtyard. Guests may either book online or call the hotel to make their reservations. If they call, they just need to mention that they are with National Fireworks Assn – no code is needed.

Amway Grand Plaza \$124 Room Rate

<https://resweb.passkey.com/go/NFA2016Amway>

Courtyard Marriott \$149 Room Rate

<https://resweb.passkey.com/go/NFA2016CY>



National Fireworks Association

c/o Nancy Blogin

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These rates **DO NOT APPLY** to the Annual NFA EXPO Guide.
Articles for the next issue are needed by March 8, 2016.

**To Submit an article for publication or
advertise please contact Nancy Blogin
at nblogin@nationalfireworks.org**

