LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

RED LEAD DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT TO REVISION

Red Lead Division

New York, New York — May 18, 1951

A meeting of the Red Lead Division of the Lead Industries Association was held on May 18, 1951, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, New York.

MEMBERS PRESENT

	REPRESENTING
William Black	American Metal Co. Ltd.
Sidney E. Sweet	Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty. Ltd. (C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Agents)
J. B. Haffner	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.
Arthur R. Knight	Euston Lead Company (Glidden Co.)
William Wilke, Jr.	Hammond Lead Products, Inc.
William P. Wilke, III	Hammond Lead Products, Inc.
Clarence Glass	International Smelting & Refining Co. (Anaconda Sales Co., Agents)
Walter P. Carroll	National Lead Company
E. F. Freiherr	National Lead Company
J. A. O'Hare	National Lead Company
William J. Walsh	National Lead Company
E. J. Whitson	National Lead Company
Francis Cameron	St. Joseph Lead Company
Charles R. Ince	St. Joseph Lead Company
Felix E. Wormser	St. Joseph Lead Company
George Mixter	United States Smelting Refining & Mining Company

GUESTS

W. D. Attaberry	Western Lead Products
Robert H. Quenell	Western Lead Products
Leon S. Epstein	Hanover Metal Company

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Otto Herres	Defense Minerals Administration
R. B. McCormick	Munitions Board
R. H. Mote	U. S. Bureau of Mines

STAFF OF LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Robert L. Ziegfeld, Secretary-Treasurer
David M. Borrins
Don Critchfield (Consultant)
Kempton H. Roll
Christy J. Vander Valk

The meeting was called to order by the Acting Chairman Henry J. Whitson at 11:45 A. M.

The acting chairman requested the technical director of the Red Lead Division, C. J. Vander Valk, to report on his activities, (Exhibit "A" attached)

At the conclusion of his report the technical director showed an official Navy Training motion picture which was secured on loan from the Bureau of Ships.

The 16 mm. film, in sound and color, depicts the correct methods of preparing and painting topside surfaces of naval ships. The new red lead base multiple pigment primer, Bureau of Ships Formula 116, is used throughout to illustrate proper painting methods. Prints are not yet generally available but as soon as they are, the Division expects to purchase one and to exhibit it whenever and wherever the opportunity arises.

The acting chairman called for questions or discussion and commented on the fine work of the technical committee, particularly in connection with the new Bureau of Ships red lead specification for topside painting. He pointed out that prior to the adoption of this specification, zinc chromate was the standard pigment used for this purpose.

The acting chairman also suggested that some attempt be made to acquaint the Navy purchasing agency with the advantages of contracting for red lead in smaller quantities than is presently the practice or permitting more flexible delivery schedules, particularly during material shortages such as now face us. It was the opinion of the group present that this would be very desirable and undoubtedly prove beneficial to the Navy as well as to the supplying companies.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Robert L. Ziegfeld

Red Lead Division
Meeting Minutes

Exhibit "A"
May 18, 1951

RED LEAD PROGRAM

1950

During the past year the Red Lead Division has continued to concentrate its efforts mainly on promotional work utilizing the results of the past several years intensive research by the Red Lead Technical Committee. A limited amount of research was planned and initiated to add to our store of knowledge on red lead paints and to keep abreast of new developments in vehicles.

PUBLICATIONS

The publication and broad circulation of the Red Lead Technical Letters and article reprints have resulted in the receipt of many requests by the Division for advice on specific painting problems.

The Technical Letters contain suggested formulations for high performance red lead paints for all types of steel surfaces and for a wide range of exposure environments. They are mailed to a list of approximately ten thousand individuals in the paint industry and in industries consuming metal protective paints. Each issue contains a list of red lead manufacturers to encourage the reader to contact our individual member companies.

The fifth in a series of Red Lead Technical Letters was published during the year and the copy for the sixth has just been approved by the Red Lead Technical Committee. The demand for Red Lead Technical Letter No. 5, on vinyl and coumarone type paints, and the previous two bulletins in this series was sufficient to require reprinting during the year.

An article on the formulation and proper application of modern red lead base primer paints was prepared by the Red Lead Technical Committee and published in the January, 1951 issue of "Paint and Varnish Production" magazine. The wide acceptance and the great diversification of current red lead paint specifications, particularly those recently adopted by the U. S. Navy and the Federal Specification Board, were emphasized in this article. Twelve thousand reprints were purchased, circulated to our red lead mailing lists, and distributed through the sales departments of our members.

The Red Lead Division now has a great variety of up-to-date publications on red lead paints for distribution. Many hundreds of requests were received for these various pieces of literature throughout 1950. During the latter part of the year we began circulating monthly lists to red lead manufacturers in our division of individuals requesting literature. These lists are arranged according to state and city and include the company affiliation and position of each individual requesting literature as well as the type of literature desired. These lists have given an indication of the interest aroused by our promotional literature and have furnished valuable leads for follow up by the division's technical director and the technical sales staffs of our member companies.

FIELD WORK

Field visits were continued throughout this year to federal agencies, state highway departments, utility companies and paint companies. Inquiries received as a result of publications mentioned in this report led to a number of personal follow-ups. Conventions of the American Society for Testing Materials, Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs and the National Association of Corrosion Engineers were attended both to keep abreast of newly reported technical developments and to keep up contacts with persons interested in metal protective paints.

WORK WITH DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY ON PROBLEMS OF PAINT TOXICITY

Some work was done throughout the year in cooperation with Mr. Manfred Bowditch, L. I. A. Safety and Health Director, on paint toxicity problems. The major problem during this year involved the toxicological effects on potable waters of TT-P-86a, Type IV paint.

This problem arose as the result of a clause in Federal Specification TT-P-86a excluding the use of this paint by the Army as a coating for the interiors of tanks because of possible toxic effects on potable water supplies. Research into this problem revealed that, although red lead paints had been used on interior surfaces of water tanks for many decades and were recommended for this purpose by the American Water Works Association, no scientific evidence has been published to support or disprove possible toxic effects.

With the object of disproving the contention of the harmful effects of lead paints in water tanks and then working toward the exclusion of the exception clause from the federal specification, the Lead Industries Association sponsored a tank painting and analytical project with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Departments of Health and Labor. This project consisted of painting a 185,000 gallon water storage tank at Wrentham, Massachusetts with Type IV red lead paint and then running lead determinations on influent and effluent waters before and after painting and periodically for several months. The Red Lead Division supplied information and the material for the proper painting of this tank.

Analytical data taken over a five month period have shown insignificant quantities of lead in water samples from this tank. These data have been brought to the attention of various departments of the Army and have resulted in a request to the Federal Specifications Board for the elimination of the objectional clause from Federal Specification TT-P-86a. The necessary revision has received final approval and is now in the hands of the U. S. Government Printing Office.