

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

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July 8, 1954

TO MEMBERS OF THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE MODEL LABELING COMMITTEE:

You will find enclosed the following:

- (1) Agenda for the July 15 meeting - Statler Hotel, New York City.
- (2) Copy of "Warning Labels - A Guide for the Preparation of Warning Labels for Hazardous Chemicals, Manual L-1" published by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc. Please bring this to the July 15 meeting.
- (3) A short report on Flash Point testing activities of the American Society for Testing Materials. Extra copies will be available at the meeting.
- (4) Minutes of the June 15 meeting.

You will note on the bulletin board at the hotel, the meeting will be held in the Georgian Room at the Statler.

Very truly yours,

John C. Moore
JOHN C. MOORE, Director
Technical Division

JCM:lk
enclosures

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A G E N D A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE MODEL LABELING COMMITTEE
Hotel Statler New York July 15, 1954

1. General remarks by President Battley
2. ASA Project - Z-66 Committee
3. Precautionary Labeling and Labeling Laws
 - (a) Present practice in paint industry
 - (b) Current activities and programs of other industries
 - (c) Legislative problems and affirmative or negative claims on label
 - (d) Combustible vs Inflammable Mixtures
 - (e) Flammable products and Flash Point
 - (f) Fungicide and insecticide laws and regulations
4. General Discussion
5. Recommendations to Executive Committee
6. Next meeting date

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REPORT ON AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS WORK ON FLASH POINT
TO SUBCOMMITTEE OF MODEL LABELING COMMITTEE

Recognizing the usual A.S.T.M. tests for flash point were difficult to determine on some paint products, Subcommittee XVII of A.S.T.M. Committee D-1 inaugurated a cooperative program under the general chairmanship of Mr. A. L. Brown, Chief Engineer, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Cos., 184 High Street, Boston 10, Mass.

A solvent flash point subcommittee was formed and on January 14, 1954 reported results on use of the Tag open cup for flash point in evaluating Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone and Neosol. The results of the cooperating laboratories reveal that the Tag open cup method for determining flash points can be checked within $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$. when evaluating the Methyl Isobutyl Ketone and within $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$. when testing the Neosol. However, as Methyl Ethyl Ketone has a very low flash point 18°F ., the reproducibility was $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{F}$. Therefore, it was concluded this test method could not be used for determining the flash point of solvents in the neighborhood of 20°F . and other flash point testing methods are being tried.

Another subcommittee determined the Tag open cup method for determining flash point of thixotropic paints and products was unsatisfactory. An agitating means is necessary. This subcommittee is not now ready to report results of their work.

In the meantime, there is a flash point subcommittee working under A.S.T.M. Committee D-2 (Petroleum Industry) and these two subcommittees are working together with Mr. Stewart S. Kurtz, Jr., being the Subcommittee XVII representative on the D-2 subcommittee.

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It is quite evident the accuracy of methods for determining flash point must be better correlated and means determined to narrow the reproducibility and the accuracy of the method. For instance, determining the flash point of Methyl Isobutyl Ketone only one laboratory of the six cooperating secured results near 80°F ., whereas three were below 75°F ., which would mean that this chemical would be classified in three instances as flammable.

MINUTES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MODEL LABELING
June 15, 1954 Statler Hotel
Washington, D. C.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

Present

R. J. ECKART, Chairman
A. R. WOLFF, Vice Chairman
JOSEPH F. BATTLE, President
PAUL R. CROLL
SANFORD J. HILL
BRUCE HOMER
T. J. McDOWELL
C. C. McINNES
FRANK R. PITT
HAROLD SPITZER
HENRY J. WHITSON

Staff

DANIEL L. BOLAND
LAURENCE KIEFER
THOMAS B. MECHLING
JOHN C. MOORE

Absent

JEROME J. CROWLEY
DR. JOHN H. FOULGER
W. H. LUTZ
ARTHUR MINICH
C. W. SLOCUM
JOHN V. VAUGHN
MILES M. ZOLLER

President Battley opened the meeting by reviewing the many problems facing the paint, varnish and lacquer industry in labeling their products. There is much agitation by various groups throughout the United States which could result in conflicting legislation by individual states and municipalities on methods of labeling paint products. The administrative problems which would result in meeting the requirements of individual state and municipal laws are obvious. President Battley emphasized that the work of the subcommittee was very broad in nature and could include research as to materials which are harmful to individuals and the amounts which could result in injury or sickness. Also, a publicity program directed at parents to educate them as to the proper paint products to use for interior work and for infant furniture and toys where re-painting is done at home. He stated that labeling of products was not the entire answer to the problem for there is a tendency to disregard instructions on labels. This subcommittee must work closely with the Toxic Materials Committee and with the Legislative Committee. President Battley said that publicity of the activities of this Committee should be considered carefully in order to avoid charges that the industry is opposed to making its products safe. He is concerned about this problem and wants the subcommittee to consider every facet of the problem in order to recommend a program of action to the Executive Committee.

Mr. McDowell pointed out a small illustrated bulletin is needed for distribution to those purchasing paints from retail stores. This is only one part of a general educational program that is required to tell the facts about the non-toxic features of the products of our industry. The Chairman designated Messrs. McDowell and Homer to undertake an outline of such a bulletin which can be edited and published by the Association.

Boland pointed out as Congress and 44 state legislatures will meet in 1955 and as there are several proposals up for state or municipal consideration, it is quite obvious this Committee must act and make recommendations to the Executive Committee concerning a policy on precautionary labeling. Therefore, it was voted that the next meeting of this Committee be held in New York City about the middle of July. The time and place to be selected by the Chairman. This

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will give sufficient time for study of factors involved and will enable consideration of this problem by the Executive Committee at its July 28 meeting.

Mr. Pitt pointed out it is essential that our industry take some stand in regard to precautionary labeling, but it is likewise necessary to consider a means whereby the industry will be encouraged to conform with the recommendations.

Mr. Hill stated that most of the precautionary labeling problems of our industry are connected with similar problems of the chemical industry. The Manufacturing Chemists Association has much information on the subject and have started an educational campaign. This is also true of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association and the Agricultural Chemical Association. We should join with them. There is a meeting of MCA labeling committee next week. Mr. Hill is a member and will inform us concerning information developed at that time.

Mr. Homer suggested each company send to Mr. Moore copies of their present or proposed precautionary labels for use at the next meeting. All those present were asked to do so. This information will be conveyed to other members of the Committee with company names deleted.

Mr. Eckart, in response to an inquiry, said precautionary labeling concerning flammability of paint products should come under the work of this Committee. Those present agreed.

Mr. Hill advised that our Association and others are working with the New York City code authorities concerning a proposed revision of Title 15 covering paint and paint products. At the present time paint products are exempt from the controls of the proposed code. We trust that this exemption will not be deleted.

Mr. Hill also referred to warning label laws in New York State and City which become effective August 26. It was suggested the MCA warning label Manual L-1 be sent each committee member. This will be done.

It is believed that Subcommittee Z66 report of ASA will shortly be available, probably prior to the July meeting. Messrs. Eckart and Slocum will endeavor to get copies of this report to send to each committee member. It is thought that this report might be used as a basis for consideration of an Association precautionary labeling policy.

It was suggested by Mr. Eckart that the Technical Division bring their 1939 toxic material report up-to-date, including more modern information and possibly issue a new publication that can be used by the industry. He also suggested we work with the lead drier manufacturers and marketers to include any information they might have concerning the possible toxicity of lead used in driers.

Mr. Pitt suggested that we invite some ASA Z66 members to our July meeting, but after discussion it was decided that the Committee should first suggest policies to the Executive Committee and that ASA contacts should be made later.

The Chairman asked Mr. Whitson to work with the Lead Industries Association so as to keep the Committee informed of its activities concerning toxicity of lead and the precautionary labeling involved.

Mr. Kiefer pointed out there is much information available from the raw material suppliers concerning the possible toxicity of their products and the precautionary labeling necessary. The new Raw Materials Committee can be of help to this

Committee. They are eager to serve. They will be used.

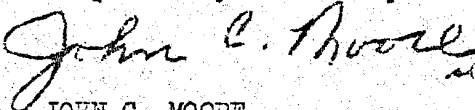
Mr. McInnes suggested the possible toxicity of all types of solvents should be investigated. It was stated that the City of Philadelphia has such a solvent toxicity list covering solvents used in rotogravure work. This information should be secured and made available to the Committee.

Mr. Hill explained the item of flash point of all chemicals and their indication concerning flammability and combustibility is of vital interest to this Committee. There has been some erroneous information concerning flash point being a direct indication of flammability. There is likewise some controversy concerning the proper test method to use for determining flash point. Mr. Moore indicated that ASTM is working on standardizing this test method. Its information will be sent to members of this Committee.

It was recommended that each Committee member give serious consideration to the wording of a proposed policy concerning precautionary labeling which should be submitted to the Committee at the next meeting for consideration and possible presentation to the Executive Committee. As a starting point, each member was requested to write such a proposal and send it to Association headquarters. The staff will combine all into one proposal which will be sent to the members prior to the next meeting. This can be used as a starting point for preparation of a final proposal to the Executive Committee.

The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John C. Moore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small mark at the end.

JOHN C. MOORE,
Technical Director