

November 21, 1969

Mr. C. F. McGraw, President  
Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc.  
American Building  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

Minutes of NPVLA Ad Hoc Committee  
On Lead Bearing Colored Pigments  
September 24, 1969

Dear Mickey:

Mr. J. R. Alexander, New Jersey Zinc Co. was kind enough to send me a copy of the attached minutes of the above.

It would appear from these minutes that NPVLA would recommend that USASI Z66.1 be changed from its maximum of 1 percent Pb for interior paints to something somewhat higher as indicated particularly in the statement on page 3 of the minutes "It was further agreed that human experience had not indicated any hazard attached to the use of lead chromate and molybdate pigments."

I know of no scientific data relating to childhood lead poisoning that would justify such a statement but in my opinion the question of whether these pigments are more or less soluble than other lead pigments is at this time purely academic. In view of the existing legislation and USASI standard limiting lead content to 1 percent or less, any effort by industry to increase this figure without unimpeachable scientific data may be politically disastrous.

There is a meeting scheduled by American National Standards Institute (formerly USASI) Committee on Prevention or control of Hazards to Children, Z66 to be held in New York on December 12, 1969 at which LIA will be represented. The agenda includes the item "Revision of Z66.1-1964." This is the lead limit standard.

Your comments would be appreciated and more specifically your advice and counsel as to LIA's reaction at the meeting to any increase in the present lead limit.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Borcina  
Secretary, Treasurer

DMB:so  
Att;

LIA25006

MINUTES  
Ad Hoc Committee on Lead Bearing Colored Pigments  
Wednesday, September 24, 1969  
NPVLA Headquarters  
Washington, D.C.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A.M. with the following in attendance:

Richard S. Bennett, Chairman - Bennett's  
Myron E. Averill, Imperial Color & Chemical Dept., Hercules, Inc.  
John Dickenson, Harshaw Chemical Company  
P. Dean Graham, Jr., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.  
George Manolakis, American Cyanamid Company  
for James J. Broderick  
Frank H. Moser, Chemetron Corp.

Staff

|                                       |                                         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Royal A. Brown, Tech. Director        | Francis Scofield, V. P. - Tech. Affairs |
| Donald P. Lynott, Assoc. Gen. Counsel | Robert A. Roland, Exec. V. P.           |

Mr. Bennett said this Ad Hoc Committee on Lead Bearing Colored Pigments has been established as a result of his asking the Executive Committee of NPVLA to take another look at the lead problem. It is the last chance to get appropriate and practical legislation and regulations relating to lead. It is his understanding that the chrome and molybdate pigments are relatively insoluble, compared to lead carbonate and sulfate. This degree of insolubility that makes it sensible for us to attempt to influence regulations and legislation that would permit wider use of these pigments. As one objective, if we could persuade those that have to do with Rule Z66.1 to go back to their former language, and back to the language that is used in Britain, we would have really accomplished something, because that is where the problem is, the proscription of the use of lead-bearing pigments on interior surfaces.

Mr. Bennett stressed that there was likely to be a Federal regulation in this area, which would pre-empt the field. This regulation was very likely to be written along the lines of USASI Z66.1, but to cover all interior paints. If the paint industry is to prevent such an event, action is needed at once.

Mr. Lynott stated that the Baltimore Ordinance is the usual standard right now, and it reads as follows:

"No person, firm or corporation shall have, keep or offer for sale or give away in the City of Baltimore any paint containing more than 1% lead, determined as metallic lead-based on the total non-volatile content of the paint, unless it bears a label substantially equivalent to the following:

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"CAUTION.. Contains Lead Harmful if swallowed. Keep away from heat and open flame. Do not apply on window sills, toys, furniture or interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing the vapor or spray mist. Close container after use. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep out of reach of children.

"This warning statement shall be placed in a conspicuous place on the immediate container of such paint and shall be printed in letters which are legible and in conspicuous contrast with other printing appearing on the container. This sub-section shall not apply to marine paints, roof cements and coatings, automotive finishes, which are not sold at retail, or to paints in residential buildings - other than paints for toys, children's furniture or interior surfaces which might be chewed by children - which are sold, for purposes other than resale, to the City or State or Federal Government, or to any political subdivision thereof, to a manufacturer, an industrial plant, a public utility or metal structural contractor. As used in this section, dwelling means any building or structure, or any section thereof, which is occupied in whole or in part as a home or residence or sleeping place having one or more human beings.

All paint on all interior surfaces or dwellings shall be kept in good repair and free from cracking, chipping, blistering, peeling, or other defects which create a hazard to children.

The Commissioner of Health is authorized and empowered to make and adopt such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the enforcement of this Section for the better protection of the health of the City. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this sub-title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense."

Mr. Lynott pointed out that this is the basic ordinance and is followed in about five or six cities. Wilmington, Jersey City, New York and Philadelphia recently adopted one based on this and also the city of New Haven.

Mr. Brown said that at his recent Manufacturing Management Committee meeting in Detroit he was advised of a couple more of the same kind of laws where they are in favor of cutting out lead, even for exterior paints, i.e., one in Minneapolis.

Mr. Roland said this seems to be the general trend now, where they proscribe lead generally with no distinction between interior and exterior surfaces.

Mr. Bennett noted that if the term lead were changed to read "soluble lead" we could work out a definition of solubility.

Mr. Roland asked if there was a method in Z66.1? Mr. Scofield replied that there is a reference to an ASTM method, which is the best one in that range, that is available today.

This was followed by a general discussion of what was incorporated in Z66, and the FDA regulations for food additives.

It was generally agreed that a number of yellow and orange colors could only be obtained satisfactorily with lead-containing pigments. Alternative colorants are ineffective and, in some cases at least as hazardous. It was further agreed that human experience had not indicated any hazard attached to the use of lead chromate and molybdate pigments.

It was further agreed that the Committee members should examine their company records for data on the toxicity or solubility of lead chromate and molybdate and that all such data as may be released should be sent to Francis Scofield, at Association Headquarters for correlation. Meantime, Mr. Scofield will consult various authorities and draw up a statement as to what is known about the toxicity of lead, particularly as concerns the chromate and molybdate pigments.

Following a review of current literature and research, it will be determined what further steps should be taken, perhaps in the area of a small research program similar to the one conducted for mercury additives, aimed at ascertaining the solubility of these kinds of lead pigments. The members present felt that developing present and future uses for these pigments was desirable and such steps would be economically feasible.

Mr. Roland pointed out that such work would have to be approved by the Executive Committee, but that could wait until further specifics had been worked out.

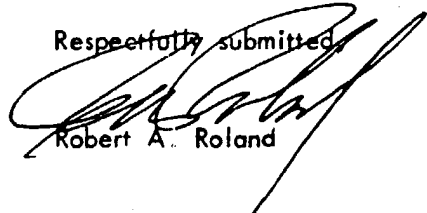
It was suggested that the data search be completed in time for it to be circulated to the Committee members in advance of the next meeting, to be held at Association Headquarters, November 19, 1969

Mr. Brown also indicated that he would present this matter to the Scientific Committee for their consideration and request paint companies having any data on solubility of lead chromates or molybdates to make this information available

Messrs. Dickenson and Averill, who are active with the SPI Pigments Task Force, will provide liaison with that group when appropriate

The meeting adjourned at 12.15 P.M

Respectfully submitted,

  
Robert A. Roland

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