

L.P. Martins

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Revision of
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**American Standard Specifications to
Minimize Hazards to Children from
Residual Surface Coating Materials**

**Sponsor
American Academy of Pediatrics**

**Approved April 29, 1964
AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED**

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Foreword

(This Foreword is not a part of American Standard Specifications to Minimize Hazards to Children from Residual Surface Coating Materials, Z66.1-1964.)

ASA Sectional Committee on Prevention or Control of Hazards to Children, Z66, was organized in 1953 by the American Standards Association, under the sponsorship of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

The purpose of this committee's activity is to develop specifications, tests, and procedures to minimize home hazards to children which might result in physical injury or poisoning.

Toward this end a subcommittee was appointed to deal with the identification or labeling of paint products to indicate that they are safe to use in painting objects or surfaces which might be ingested by children.

In view of the scope and objectives of the work of the Z66 Sectional Committee and of this subcommittee, the consideration of the subject was limited to the potential hazards to children such as might come from the handling and use of painted articles. Here the hazard would be from toxicity of coatings ingested. Study of this problem was suggested because of a number of reports of cases of lead poisoning in children as a result of swallowing dried lead paint, chewed off from various surfaces to which the child had access. Such surfaces were, predominantly, painted interior woodwork.

This standard therefore deals with the toxicity hazards which may be encountered through the ingestion of dried coatings on articles or surfaces accessible to children.

ASA Sectional Committee Z66, which reviewed and approved this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval:

DR EDWARD PRESS, Chairman

LAWRENCE A. CARVEY, Secretary

Organization Represented

American Academy of Pediatrics

American Association of University Women

American Home Economics Association

American Hospital Association

American Petroleum Institute

American Public Health Association

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Child Study Association of America

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National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

National Safety Council

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Parents' Magazine Consumer Service Bureau

Toy Guidance Council

Toy Manufacturers of the USA

U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Children's Bureau

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National Lumber Company

**American Standard Specifications to
Minimize Hazards to Children from
Residual Surface Coating Materials**

1. Scope and Purpose

This standard specifies the requirements for coatings such as paints, enamels, lacquers, etc., applied in liquid form, that are deemed suitable from a health standpoint to be used to paint children's toys or furniture or interior surfaces so that the danger of poisoning will be minimized if, by chance, some of the dry coating should be ingested by a child.

2. Specifications

A liquid coating material to be deemed suitable, from a health standpoint, for use on articles such as furniture, toys, etc., or for interior use in dwelling units where the dry film might be ingested by children:

(1) Shall not contain lead compounds of which the lead content (calculated as Pb) is in excess of one per-

cent of the total weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids, and driers);

(2) Shall not contain compounds of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, mercury, or selenium of which the metal content individually or in total (calculated as Sb, As, Cd, Hg, Se, respectively) is in excess of 0.06 percent by weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids, and driers);

(3) Shall not contain barium compounds of which the water soluble barium (calculated as Ba) is in excess of one percent of the total barium in such coatings.

3. Marking

Coatings complying with this standard may be marked:
"Conforms to American Standard Z66.1-1964 for use on surfaces which might be chewed by children."

NOTE: Suggested test methods for low concentrations of lead in paint and for the determination of low quantities of mercury in paint are contained in the following ASTM Standards (copies available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.):

Tentative Method for Determination of Low Concentrations of Lead in Paint, ASTM D 2089-62 T

Tentative Method for Determination of Low Quantities of Mercury in Paint, ASTM D 2304-61 T

Approved 4-29-64

American Standards

The standard in this booklet is one of over 2000 standards approved to date by the American Standards Association, Incorporated.

The ASA provides the machinery for creating voluntary standards. It serves to eliminate duplication of standards activities and to weld conflicting standards into single, nationally accepted standards under the designation "American Standard."

Each standard represents general agreement among maker, seller, and user groups as to the best current practice with regard to some specific problem. Thus the completed standards cut across the whole fabric of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Manufacturers, consumers, technical organizations, and governmental agencies — all substantially interested and affected groups — are represented on the committees which develop and regularly revise American Standards. The completed standards are used widely by industry and commerce and often by municipal, state, and federal governments.

The ASA, under whose auspices this work is being done, is the American clearinghouse for standards activity on the national level. Founded in 1918, it is a federation of more than 100 trade associations, technical societies, professional groups, and consumer organizations. Some 2200 companies are affiliated with the ASA as company members.

ASA is the United States member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Through this channel American industry makes its position felt on the international level. American Standards are on file in the libraries of the national standards bodies of more than 40 countries.

For a free list of all American Standards or information about membership in the ASA write:

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