

MINUTESLead Pigment Manufacturers Meeting

Chicago, Ill.

September 4, 1969

A meeting of the Lead Pigment Manufacturing Members of the Lead Industries Association, Inc. was held on Thursday, September 4, 1969 at O'Hare Inn, Chicago, Ill.

Present

Don Del Dotto
C. F. McGraw
W. P. Wilke III
W. Spangenberg
Howard Morgan
Henry Whitson
B. F. McKinney

Representing

The Bunker Hill Co.
Eagle Picher Industries, Inc.
Hammond Lead Products, Inc.
MacGregor Lead Co.
National Lead Co.
Western Lead Products Co.

LIA STAFF

J. L. Kimberley, Executive Vice President
D. M. Borcina, Secretary, Treasurer
Carl Thompson, Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. The Secretary stated that purposes of the meeting were (a) to consider uniform warning labels for lead compounds and (b) consider an LIA policy and program related to control of childhood poisoning from leaded paints.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Whitson served as chairman.

The Executive Vice President stated that the lead industry has for many years been deeply concerned with the problem of childhood lead poisoning and has taken many steps including research and medical seminars, in its continuous effort to control and prevent the disease caused generally by the eating of old leaded paint.

He further reported that in recent months there has been a growing tendency for cities and states to legislate against the use of lead-based paints as a means of preventing childhood lead poisoning. He pointed out however that some existing and proposed legislation go much further than necessary in banning the use of leaded paints on exterior of buildings and at the same time, do little to reduce the risks of lead poisoning from old paint in housing interiors.

Because this is a growing problem, he suggested that the LIA should establish a policy and a standard plan of positive action to work for realistic and workable legislation and that this group was best qualified of all the LIA members to offer this advice.

Uniform Warning Labels

All companies present indicated that they are currently using warning labels on containers for lead compounds and examples of each company's labels were reviewed. It was indicated that all labels were adequate but that they differed somewhat in content.

After some discussion it was agreed that adequate and uniform warning labels for use by all manufacturers are desirable and necessary for the benefit of the manufacturer, the user and the consumer. In addition to the use of such labels on commercial size containers, it was agreed that sample packages should contain a similar warning label or statement.

The Chairman thereupon requested LIA, with the advice and counsel of Hill & Knowlton, to draft as strong a warning label as possible and submit it to the Committee for approval.

The Committee also requested LIA to consult with the Federal government, other manufacturers of lead compounds, the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and some State regulatory agencies informing them of the action being taken by the LIA.

Ordinances Affecting Use of Leaded Paint

The Chairman stated that the purpose of all the existing and proposed legislation affecting the use of leaded paints is designed to eliminate a major source of childhood lead poisoning and with this the industry is in complete agreement. However, the means to this end is not the complete elimination of leaded paint as would be done by some proposed legislation but rather a broad-scale program including the proper legislation, controls and education. Such enlightened approaches, he stated, has been most effective in several cities.

The Chairman then stated it was in order to review the various documents attached to the agenda and to recommend the adoption of a policy statement and a standard plan of positive action to be followed by LIA in working for realistic and workable legislation.

Policy on Childhood Lead Poisoning - It was recommended that the LIA Policy on Childhood Lead Poisoning as submitted be changed as follows:

"The Lead Industries Association is concerned with the problem of childhood poisoning resulting from the eating of leaded paints applied to walls, woodwork, and other surfaces. The Association supports and encourages the efforts of states, localities, community action groups and others in the formulation and enactment of effective programs to eliminate the source of childhood lead poisoning. To this end, the lead industry sponsors continuing research (started in the 1920's) and offers information and assistance that may be helpful in coping with the problem."

With this change the statement of policy was unanimously recommended.

Statement on Legislation Against Leaded Paints -- It was recommended that this document be approved as submitted. It was the consensus that the statement be recommended for use by the Association wherever legislation is pending, adapted to local situations if necessary.

Model Paint Ordinance -- The subject of the type of ordinance that could be recommended by the LIA was then discussed. It was the recommendation of the LIA staff that for this purpose the Philadelphia Ordinance attached to the agenda be given serious consideration. Hill & Knowlton's representative stated that they had been in touch with the Philadelphia Dept. of Health by telephone and a report of this conversation is attached as Exhibit "A."

Following discussion it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the Philadelphia Ordinance be used by the Association as an example of the type of Ordinance that should be adopted.

LIA Procedure With Respect to Cities
With Leaded Paint Ordinances or In Process

It was unanimously recommended that cities with inadequate or unenforceable ordinances, i.e., Minneapolis and St. Paul, those cities in which such ordinances are in the discussion stage and all cities who in the future might be considering such legislation be approached by the LIA staff and/or its members to present the industry's recommendations and suggestions.

Federal Legislation on Leaded Paint Restrictions

It was reported that there are eleven bills, some identical, in the U.S. House of Representatives, each intended to deal with the problem of lead-based paint poisoning in housing.

It was the consensus that the LIA carefully watch the progress of these Bills and to take the necessary steps to inform the sponsors of the Bills the recommendations of the industry.

Early Warning System on Proposed Legislation

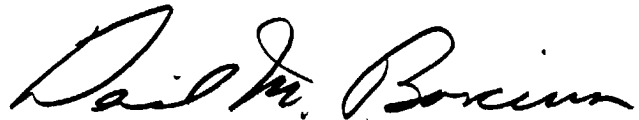
It was recommended that LIA make every effort to keep informed of pending legislation and to request the aid and assistance of the following:

1. LIA Members
2. National Paint Varnish & Lacquer Ass'n.
3. Federation of Paint Technology
4. Paint & Wallpaper Ass'n. of America
5. Paint Industry magazines

Foul-Tasting Paint Additive

It was suggested that LIA investigate the possibility of having developed a foul-tasting additive for use in paint that would render paints objectionable to children while at the same time have very little if any effect on the paint's performance and which could provide a protective cover for old leaded paint.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Borcina
Secretary, Treasurer

DMB:so
Att: Exhibit "A."

LIA25054

EXHIBIT "A"

O'Hare Inn
Chicago, Ill.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF PHILADELPHIA PAINT ORDINANCE

(Reported by Hill & Knowlton)

Thomas Connor, sanitarian, accident control section of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, regarding the effectiveness of the Philadelphia paint ordinance passed in 1966, made the following points about the situation there:

1. From a compliance of the law standpoint (after the owner has been approached following a reported case), the law has been over 80 percent effective. The reason why it has not been 100 percent effective is the result of an inadequacy in the Philadelphia court system which has now been corrected.
2. They are very satisfied with the ordinance. There are two difficulties: 1) When a child comes down with a case of plumbism, the family has often moved before paint samples can be taken; 2) The Health Department cannot inspect a property, without being invited, unless they have a reported case. The housing department does some inspection.
3. Following are some figures on effectiveness:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Confirmed Cases</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>
1950-1955 (no program)	53	15
1961 (ESB blood tests)	109	12
Ordinance Instituted in 1966		
1968	184	1*

* This fatality may have resulted from a wrong diagnosis of symptoms.

4. There have been cases reported from chewing paint from porches, but there have been no apparent cases from eating paint off exterior walls. However, a large portion of the problem area is composed of stone and brick houses rather than wood frame.

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