

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

10 East 40th Street

New York 16, N. Y.



266.1/34

PRIVATE COMMITTEE DOCUMENT - NOT
FOR PUBLICATION

MINUTES

of

266.1 Subcommittee

on

Specifications to Minimize Hazards to Children
from Residential Surface Coating Materials

April 10, 1963

(Subject to Confirmation)

The meeting was called to order at 9:40 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Bohart,
in the Conference Room at the Benjamin Moore and Company Headquarters, 348
5th Avenue, New York, New York

Members Present

Richard J. Bohart, Chairman
Don G. Fowler, Secretary
Myron E. Averill
John E. Fowler (MD)
R. E. Higgins
Stuart Hoover
Charles R. Martens
Thomas W. Hale (MD)
Harry Raybin
Daniel S. Ring
Leo Silverstein
Henry L. Venhulst

Sepalin Paints Inc.
Lead Industries Association, Inc.
Keweenaw Powder Company, Imperial Dept.
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Assn.
Benjamin Moore & Company
Toy Manufacturers of U.S.A., Inc.
Sherwin Williams Company
Manufacturing Chemists Assn. (Union Carbide)
New York City Health Department
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Assn.
New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Assn.
National Clearinghouse for Poison Control
Centers, USPHS

Visitors

Lawrence A. Carvey

American Standards Association

Members Absent

Charles Ahler (MD)
William E. Lutz
May R. Myers (MD)
Sam Malinas (MD)
Dallas Sparre
Henry J. Whitson

American Academy of Pediatrics
Fruitt & Lambert
214 E. 15 Street, New York 3, N. Y.
Food and Drug Administration
E. L. duPont de Nemours & Company
National Lead Company

Min. 2. Mr. Bohart opened the meeting by requesting Mr. Carvey to read and
review the minutes of the previous meeting. It was moved, seconded and

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unanimously

VOTED

that the minutes of the previous meeting held on December 6, 1961 be approved as circulated with the exception of the following change:

R. J. Eckart should be listed as Mr. rather than M.D.

For those members not present at previous meetings nor at the January meeting of the full 266 Committee the philosophy of operation was reviewed and it was noted that our Subcommittee covers only residual coatings.

A question was also raised concerning CSMA representation on the Subcommittee and it was pointed out that Dr. Hale and Mr. Sparre are both members of pertinent CSMA Committees, as well as this Committee, and therefore are able to transmit information back and forth between the two organizations.

Min. 3. Mr. Ring reported on the paint industries compliance with FDA regulations as they are embodied in the Hazardous Substances Labeling Act. It was pointed out that the FDA requirements cover the product as it exists in the container whereas the 266.1 Committee is concerned with the film remaining after application of the product. In other words, the two requirements represent the difference between "acute" and "cumulative" hazard, with our 266.1 Committee concerned mainly with the cumulative type of hazard.

Labeling laws which exist in the fifty states vary in wording and in details and represent a continuing problem to manufacturers who operate in the various states in that compliance is difficult to achieve with a single label that will be interpreted as compliance with various state laws. It was pointed out that this problem could be met by means of a statement in each state law that compliance with the federal statutes is compliance with the state law. Mr. Carvey also suggested that an ASA standard could be used as a vehicle for disseminating uniform rules to the states and in this manner could make more palatable to the states their acceptance of a uniform law.

Mr. Ring announced that during August 1963 a national labeling conference sponsored by NFPA will be held at Washington. The intent of this conference will be to gather experienced and interested parties to discuss the entire problem on a level similar to that upon which the Gordon Research Conferences are held. Further details will be available later.

Min. 4. The great importance of obtaining uniform paint labeling that will be acceptable by all government units and that will be in accord with ASA 266.1 was discussed without arriving at any definite conclusions.

Min. 5. A cooperative project sponsored by three manufacturers and the NFPA was carried on at the Hazleton Laboratories to check the acute hazards of mercury in paint through animal toxicology tests. The test design was presented to FDA and accepted by them before the test was made. The results of the tests which were made on five different types of paints show that in every case 0.2% mercury as metal (based on total weight of the paint) complied

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with the law. The results of this test were accepted by FDA as conclusive.

Work is now being proposed for a jointly-sponsored project of LIA and NPVLA to test the chronic toxicity of paint films containing lead in various amounts and in various forms. The intent of this study will be to determine, if possible, reasonable lead limits which can be proposed to the FDA as labeling requirements.

The Minimum Tolerance Committee of NPVLA is also examining the question of arsenic and antimony in paints.

A question was asked concerning mercury poisoning from paints and Mr. Raybin mentioned that he knew of only one case, which was reported in a two-year old child who was helping his father sandpaper a boat bottom finished with anti-fouling composition high in mercury toxicant.

Dr. Foulger pointed out the difficulties which may arise in developing a practical standard or limit based on chronic testing of animals. For instance, in long drawn out tests, other components of the paint may have a harmful effect on the test animal.

Min. 7. It was suggested that test methods for use in evaluating this standard for mercury and lead, or other materials that may be covered in the standard, be published in an appendix to the standard, since test methods are merely suggested methods and are not to be considered restrictive or exclusive. More than one method for each material may be listed and equivalent alternates may be used. It was moved, seconded and unanimously

VOTED

that when test methods are developed they be included as appendices to the standard.

The method submitted for lead is ASTM D2088-62T, copy of which is attached. The method submitted for mercury by NPVLA has been proposed to the ASTM D-1 Committee. Copy of this method is attached.

Min. 8. Revision of the standard was discussed and voted as follows:

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

VOTED

that Item 1, Scope be rewritten as follows:

1. Scope and Purpose

These specifications cover the requirements for coatings (such as paints, enamels, lacquers, etc, applied in liquid form) which 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

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poisoning will be minimized if, by chance, some of the dry coating should be ingested by a child.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

VOTED

that Item 2. Specifications be rewritten as follows:

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

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

VOTED

that Item 2a should read as follows:

2.1 shall not contain lead compounds of which the lead content (calculated as Pb) is in excess of 1 percent of the total weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids and driers);

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

VOTED

that Item 2b of the Specifications should be changed to read as follows:

2.2 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 per cent by weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids and driers);

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

VOTED

that the following be added to Section 2:

2.3 shall not contain barium compounds of which the water soluble barium (calculated as Ba) is in excess of 1 percent of the total barium in such coatings.
(Note: This portion of the standard is designed to permit the use of barium sulphate as a pigment.)

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Section 3 of the standard entitled "Marking" was approved with no change.

The following statement can be used as a preamble or introduction to the appendix:

The following suggested test methods are included in this appendix (which is not a part of the standard) as a suggestion only with the understanding that there are many other test methods and that future improvements in test methods could be applied.

The tin organic compounds were mentioned as being of possible interest to the Committee because of their fungicidal use in paints.

A discussion was held regarding the possible distribution of these minutes to non-members of the Committee and it was decided that no objection could be raised since the disclaimer on the first page covers unauthorized use.

Mr. Carvey introduced the subject of ISO standards by mentioning their standard on lead. The members expressed an interest in seeing this standard and a copy is attached to these minutes.

Min. 9. Members of the Subcommittee are requested to vote yes or no on adoption of the revised Standard, a copy of which is attached. Any failure to approve must be accompanied by a statement giving your reasons. All votes must be received by the Secretary by May 24, 1963.

The date of the next meeting will be at the discretion and call of the Chairman.

A vote of thanks was made by all to our hosts for this meeting, the Benjamin Moore Company.

There being no further business, the Subcommittee was adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Don G. Fowler
Don G. Fowler
Secretary

DGF:md
Encl.

cc: 1. Dr. Edward Press
2. American Academy of Pediatrics

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