COATINGS
NATIONAL PAINT & COATINGS ASSOCIATION / 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. / Washington, D.C. 20005
Vol. 26, No. 19, September 24, 1973

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NPCA Schedules Education and Training Conference for Oct. 16-17

The National Paint and Coatings Association (NPCA) will hold an "Education and Training Conference" October 16-17 at the St. Louis Airport Marriott Motor Hotel, to establish guidelines and goals for the Association's newly formed Education and Training Division. All industry members interested in the future of training and education within the coatings industry are encouraged to attend.

The new Association division, now in its second month of existence, was approved by NPCA's Executive Committee on July 26, and resulted from the July 18 dissolution of the Paint Industry Education Bureau (PIEB) formerly sponsored jointly by NPCA, the Federation of Societies for Paint Industry, and the Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association. (See August 27, 1973 *Coatings*.) All three PIEB sponsors agreed that separate education program efforts would prove more effective and pertinent.

NPCA, in pursuit of future training and educational programs for its membership, has scheduled a two-day session of "brainstorming." Beginning at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Conference participants will be briefed on the Education and Training Division's formation and its broad objectives and goals. Following this orientation participants will break up into small work groups of 10-15, which will be continued on Wednesday morning. The groups will define and develop industry educational and training needs in the areas of general management, sales and marketing, production, technical, and any other needed categories. On Wednesday morning results will be presented from each work group.

Attending the Conference from the Association's headquarters staff will be: Richard Johnson, Director of the new division and former head of PIEB; Robert A. Roland, Executive Vice President; Mark Paelow, Director of Trade Sales

(See "Conference Scheduled . . .", page 94.)

Conference Committee Resolves Differences In Senate & House Lead Bills

The differences in the Senate lead bill, passed on May 9, and the House of Representatives' lead bill, passed on September 5, were resolved by a Conference Committee on September 19.

The final compromise version reported out by the Committee, containing provisions from both the Senate and House versions, includes:

1) the House bill's language for a Federal research program to be conducted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on multiple layers of dried paint film to determine the safe level of lead for residential paint, with a report due to Congress by December 31, 1974;

2) a compromise definition of "lead-based paint" setting a lead standard of 0.5% prior to December 31, 1974; after that date the standard would become 0.06%, except that, if the research report shows another level (not to exceed 0.5%) is safe that other level would go into effect;

3) the Senate lead bill language prohibiting the use of "lead-based paint" on any toy, furniture, cooking, drinking, and eating utensil manufactured and distributed after the bill's date of enactment;

4) Federal preemption, included in the House bill, which would supersede any state or local laws containing requirements, prohibitions, or standards different from this bill.

5) about $125 million, a compromise sum, was adopted for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 for lead poisoning prevention, detection, and elimination programs.

The Conference Committee Report of the lead bill will now go back to both the House and Senate floors for final approval. The approved bill will then go to the President for signing at which time it will become law.

Background

The House of Representatives' lead bill to amend the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1970 passed on September 5 by a 368-11 vote.

The House version specifically included 1) a Federal research program to be conducted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on multiple layers of dried paint film to determine the safe level of lead for residential point, with a report due to Congress by December 31, 1974; 2) an immediate 0.5% lead standard; and 3) Federal preemption to establish one nationwide lead content standard.

In comparison, the Senate lead bill version which passed on May 9 required 1) research to be conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) with an earlier deadline, October 1, 1973, for a report to be made to Congress; and 2) a 0.5% lead standard prior to December 31, 1973, after that date a 0.06% standard would be enforced unless the HEW report showed another level, not exceeding 0.5%, to be safe. The Senate version contained no provision for Federal preemption.

Correction

The following corrections should be made to the Board of Directors Nominations list which appeared in the September 10, 1973 issue of *Coatings:*

C. A. Brethen, Jr., Wyandotte Paint Products Co., Wyandotte, Mich.—Class A, Board of Directors for a two year term.

E. A. Von Doersten, Ashland Chemical Co., Div. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., Columbus, Ohio—Class B, Board of Directors for a two year term.

D. H. McClure, EXXON Chemical Co. U.S.A., Houston, Texas—Class B, Board of Directors for a one year term.

Richard J. Kerr replaces Ronald S. Wishart from Union Carbide Corp., New York, N.Y., whose term expires in 1974.

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D. H. McClure, EXXON Chemical Co. U.S.A., Houston, Texas—Class B, Board of Directors for a one year term.

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