

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

60 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

October 4, 1957

SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT
JANUARY 1 to SEPTEMBER 26, 1957

To Members of the Lead Industries Association:

We are attaching a copy of a report of Association progress made by the Secretary-Treasurer to the Board of Directors at a meeting on September 26, 1957.

The Board felt that this report was of sufficient interest so that it should be circulated to the entire membership of the Association.

We always welcome the comments and suggestions of members dealing with the Association's activities.

Very truly yours,

For. & L. J. J. J.
Secretary-Treasurer.



PROGRESS REPORT ON LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIESJanuary 1 to September 25, 1957

Both the promotional and research programs of the Lead Industries Association this year are proceeding on schedule as approved.

Several research projects of interest have been initiated in addition to those research projects of long standing which are directly connected with Association promotional programs. The Technical Steering Committee has been active and valuable in initiating research programs and evaluating others.

Of prime importance is a contract entered into with Battelle Memorial Institute, on recommendation of the Technical Steering Committee, for "Evaluation of Research Needs and Formulation of a Research Program for the Lead Industries Association," at a cost of \$20,000. The actual work on this survey was started around the end of May and a final report is expected in November or December. Battelle has kept in close touch with the Association offices through frequent visits and has issued brief monthly progress reports which have been circulated to the Technical Steering Committee. A meeting at Battelle of the Technical Steering Committee is tentatively being arranged for the latter part of October to discuss, in a preliminary way, Battelle's findings so far.

Through the Cable Sheathing Task Group of the Technical Steering Committee, the John Robertson Co., leading American manufacturer of lead extrusion presses, is undertaking a research program, at its own expense, on the continuous extrusion of the lead alloys commonly used for cable sheathing. An experimental press is now under construction and it appears that this press may be ready for experimental work in another couple of months.

A large part of the manuscript for the Monograph on Lead, to be published by the American Chemical Society, is now in our hands and a recent check indicates that much of the balance is either in preparation or already prepared and awaiting final approval. As it was found that some out-of-pocket expense would be necessary to complete the manuscript in the most authoritative manner, the Industry Development Committee has been asked to approve an expenditure of up to \$3,000 for payment of authors of certain parts and editorial assistance, with the expectation that most if not all of this money, will be recovered through royalties on the sale of the book after publication.

A joint research project with the Navy on a red lead ship bottom paint, developed and tested by the Red Lead Technical Committee, has been completed after three years. The results were favorable to the new red lead paint in that the performance equalled a more expensive and difficult to manufacture Navy paint containing no red lead. This test should be good ammunition for further promotion in the shipping and ship building industries. In this connection it is interesting to note that we recently received a letter from the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N. J., stating that they were shifting over from zinc chromate to red lead paints and asking for guidance on the safe handling of our project.

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Other tests conducted by the Red Lead Technical Committee have developed a red lead-zinc dust paint which gives meritorious service on galvanized surfaces and combines the advantages of zinc dust for painting new galvanized surfaces with the rust inhibition of red lead should the surface become impaired or should it be partly rusted when painted.

Our Ceramics Technical Committee has awarded three graduate research fellowships at \$2,500 each. One is on the use of lead in ceramic bodies in which the ceramic industry has already shown interest, the work being done at the Rutgers School of Ceramics. Another, in which the ceramic industry is already showing interest, is on low firing lead-bearing porcelain enamels which was assigned to the University of Illinois. The third is on lead glazes on sewer pipe and sanitary ware, assigned to Ohio State University. In this latter case a new trend is developing towards the use of ceramic glazes on clay sewer pipe and so far the industry is using a variety of glazes, some containing as much as 20 to 30 per cent lead and some containing no lead at all. Recent contacts with the ceramic industries have suggested other areas of research which may prove beneficial.

In the ceramic program this year, in addition to research, we completed distribution of the technical handbook, "Lead in the Ceramic Industries," have been running monthly advertisements in "Ceramic Industry" and "American Ceramic Society Bulletin," a supplement to "Lead in the Ceramic Industries" is in the hands of the printers, with two additional supplements being considered by our committee, and nine permanent exhibits are under construction to be donated to leading colleges teaching ceramics.

The Ceramics Technical Committee is meeting tomorrow to outline a 1958 program.

In our red lead work we have run six monthly advertisements in "Engineering News-Record" from April through September. Red Lead Technical Letter No. 12, dealing with painting of highway structures, was distributed to 11,000 people and a promotional brochure along the same line is under preparation. The Red Lead Technical Committee met last week and laid out a recommended program for 1958.

In our metallic lead products work we have exhibited this year at the National Home Show, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders, and at the annual convention of the National Association of Plumbing Contractors, and will have an exhibit at the National Chemical Exposition in December.

Our text book for plumber's apprentices continues to sell heavily with some 600 or 700 copies sold this year to date so that we have just about recovered our entire cost of this project over the four years since the book was prepared. Also in connection with apprentice training, Mr. Borcina was judge at the International Plumbers Apprentice Contest and Mr. Yotman conducted a course for instructors on lead work. We awarded prizes to the three best apprentice lead workers.

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We have contracted for two four-page catalogs, one on plumbing and one on roofing and flashing, to appear in the 1958 edition of Sweets Catalog. The third in our series of Lead Building Construction Bulletin will be published before the end of the year and we issued a new leaflet on lead flashing for the small home.

The Solder Committee has virtually completed its work on the Soldering Handbook, to be published by the American Welding Society probably sometime in 1958.

The chapter on lead for the American Chemical Society Monograph on Corrosion is being revised by Mr. Mullarky and he also prepared the annual review on lead for "Industrial & Engineering Chemistry" and an article on the use of lead in the oil refining industry for "Petroleum Refiner."

In radiation shielding field, secret "Q" clearance was obtained on Mr. Mullarky and he has visited a number of atomic installations, including Oak Ridge. He has gathered material which has been helpful for publicity purposes.

We have also been asked for suggestions for a chairman and members of an ASTM committee to work on specifications for lead radiation shielding and have cooperated with several governmental and private agencies, such as the Wright Air Development Center and Lockheed Aircraft, who are undertaking research programs on lead as a shielding material.

As time goes on our health and safety work more and more demonstrates its value in protecting our markets and avoiding governmental regulations onerous to our industry. Much of it has involved research.

Right now the American Water Works Association is considering a revision of its specification for the painting of interiors of water tanks which has traditionally specified red lead paint. The public health services has questioned the safety of this practice but the research work we have done over the past seven years through the Massachusetts Department of Occupational Hygiene should be invaluable in proving that red lead paints offer no toxic hazard, thus protecting this specification.

The American Standards Association subcommittee on lead, of which Mr. Bowditch is chairman, was instrumental in a revision of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists' safe allowable limit for lead in the air which increased the limit from 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams per 10 cubic meters, or 33-1/3 per cent. The ASA subcommittee is now working on possible further increases for certain inorganic lead compounds.

With the publication of three reports the study of childhood plumbism, financed by NIH at Johns Hopkins Hospital, came to a close and our work at the Children's Medical Center at Boston continues but at greatly reduced cost.

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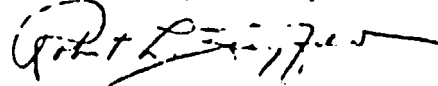
Our publication "Lead" is now being published on a quarterly basis and circulated to nearly 50,000 users and prospective users of lead. The value of the inquiries received from this publication indicate that an increase in its distribution may well be warranted.

Many other things might be mentioned such as our statistical service, publicity work and handling of technical and other types of inquiries, which are all extremely important but which are routine operations of the Association.

With reference to the finances of the Association, you will receive a quarterly statement as of October 1 so I won't go into detail now. We estimate that at the year-end all funds will have been operated this year approximately as approved with the exception of the Ceramic Fund which may show a deficit of \$1,000 to \$2,000 because of an underestimate in the cost of producing the book on ceramics. Reserves at the beginning of 1957 and estimated reserves at the year-end are as follows:

	<u>Jan. 1, 1957</u>	<u>Estimated Jan. 1, 1958</u>
Ordinary Fund	\$49,000	\$49,000
Health and Safety	27,000	26,000
Metallic Lead Products	23,000	18,000
Pigments & Chemicals	4,000	4,000
Ceramics	-	-2,000
Radiation Shielding	-	-
Industry Development	16,000	18,000
Pension	<u>91,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>
Total	210,000	211,000

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary-Treasurer.