



COATINGS

NATIONAL PAINT & COATINGS ASSOCIATION / 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. / Washington, D.C. 20005

Vol 25, No 2, January 29, 1973

Illinois Proposes .06% Lead Level

On January 10, a Lead Poisoning Control Act was introduced in the Illinois Senate, which would require a .06% lead level in paints sold in the state after December 31, 1973.

In summary the bill:

1) Defines "lead bearing substances" as any paint, plaster or other material containing more than .06% lead by weight (calculated as lead metal) in the total non-volatile content of liquid, paints, or more than 1 milligram per square centimeter in the dried film of paint previously applied

2) Prohibits use or application of lead bearing substances in or upon: a) any exposed interior surface of a dwelling; b) any fixtures or other objects used (or intended to be), installed or located in or upon any exposed interior surface of a dwelling; or c) any toy or furniture.

3) Prohibits sale or offering for sale of any toys, furniture, fixtures or other objects containing a lead bearing substance.

4) Prohibits keeping, selling, offering for sale, or giving away of any paint containing more than .06% lead *unless* it bears a warning statement as prescribed by Federal regulation, or in the absence of Federal regulation, the following warning statement:

"WARNING—CONTAINS LEAD DRIED FILM OF THIS SUBSTANCE MAY BE HARMFUL IF EATEN OR CHEWED KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Read carefully cautions on instruction Panel Do not apply on toys and other children's articles, furniture, or interior surfaces of any dwelling or facility which may be occupied or used by children"

5) Contains provisions designed to attack the lead poisoning problem presented in existing dwellings.

The proposed Lead Poisoning Substance Control Act is similar to the lead ordinance, which became effective July 1, 1972 in Chicago. The bill is inconsistent with the March 11, 1972 FDA Order, which confirmed a .5% lead content standard effective January 1, 1973, but deferred action on the proposed .06% standard.

The bill if enacted in its present form would become effective January 1, 1974.

Temporary Exemptions to Mass. .5% Lead Law Granted

Public Hearings are scheduled.

The Massachusetts lead law requiring a .5% lead content in paint and coatings products became effective January 1. "Emergency" regulations, issued January 4, temporarily exempt certain special-purpose coatings for industrial sale and use, but not for retail sales to the general public.

Exemptions have been granted for the following 8 special-purpose coatings categories.

1) Original finish paints, *not available for sale to general public on retail basis*, intended to be factory-applied upon manufactured goods which *will not be used in residential premises*;

2) Automotive, agricultural, and industrial equipment refinishing paints *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

3) Industrial, and commercial building, maintenance paints, including traffic and safety markings paints *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

3) Industrial, and commercial building, maintenance paints, including traffic and safety markings paints *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

4) Graphic art paints (including products marketed solely for application to bill boards, road signs and similar uses, and for identification marking of industrial buildings) *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

5) Touch-up paints for metal machinery, appliances, vehicles, or watercraft, *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

6) Exterior marine paints *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

7) Exterior rubber-based roof paints *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*;

8) Latex exterior primers for wood siding containing extractives *not available for sale to the general public on a retail basis*.

After April 1, difficult labeling requirements, for special-purpose coatings allowed to exceed the .5% lead tolerance,

have been set—including the appearance of the word POISON, "in type not smaller than 48 points."

NPCA and industry representatives had, on November 28, 1972, submitted a petition to the Massachusetts Lead Poisoning Prevention Advisory Committee, requesting that certain coatings products be exempt from the .5% lead level effective January 1. However, as indicated above, the regulation granting temporary exemptions takes a substantially different approach.

Massachusetts authorities indicated they will continue to review the matter and hold public hearings before March 31.

NPCA, in a recent memorandum, has pointed out the regulation's inequities to the Commissioner of Massachusetts' Department of Public Health, and has requested a meeting as soon as possible.

FDA Proposal Exempts Artists' Paints

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in the January 4 *Federal Register*, published a proposed amendment to exempt "artists' paints and related materials" from the agency's March 11, 1972 Order.

FDA wrote the proposed amendment to clarify several industry and artist inquiries on this product category's standing under the Order, requiring a .5% lead content in coatings products after January 1, 1973.

NPCA did not include artists' paints in its October 24, 1972 exemption petition, published in the December 5, 1972 *Federal Register*, (see December 18, 1972 *Coatings*), because these products were not believed by the Association to be the kind of "paints and other similar surface coatings materials" meant to be regulated by the agency.

FDA has allowed until March 5 for written comments.

0007-SWP-036709

President's Quarterly Report



C. A. Brethen, Jr.
President

In an athletic contest, probably the most frustrating way to lose is by default. This means that there was never a real contest between the parties, no manifestation of skills, no test of who is better. All the investment of time and energy in training and practice goes for naught. Certainly defeat, after a worthy contest, is far preferable to defeat after no contest at all.

The free enterprise system in the United States stands a good chance of being defeated through default. The business community has not been successful in telling its side of the many issues that confront us today, in a convincing and authoritative fashion. Those who have benefitted most from the goods and services, from the improved way of living, from the tremendous growth that has emanated from our system of business, have been most reluctant to leap to our defense or carry the banner of the free enterprise system.

It therefore, remains the responsibility of the businessman and those most associated with the business community to enter into the competition to preserve our system of business. What I am saying, quite simply, is that the businessman must train, must practice and then must compete, if he is to win the battle of minds and philosophies that is going on right now. There is ample evidence that not enough attention is being paid to this problem and, therefore, we might lose by default—and losing the free enterprise system carries with it a greater responsibility of losing the personal freedom that we enjoy.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

During this quarter we enrolled 12 Class A members and 4 Class B members. Mail contacts were made with 42 prospective members. Five Mastermatic projectors were purchased to present a 20-minute membership promotional program in Houston, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Tampa and Detroit. A program was laid out for using 10 projectors in 1973.

FIELD SECRETARY— ACTION PLAN

Two issues of the President's Newsletter were sent to Local Association Officers. One issue of the Safety & Health Bulletin was published. Field visits were made to Cleveland and Birmingham Associations. Member companies were visited in Cleveland and Birmingham.

CREDIT & COLLECTIONS

The Credits and Collections Committee will meet on February 22 and 23 at Sea Palms, St. Simons Island, Georgia.

Mr. Philip T. Newton, General Manager, Dixie-O'Brien Corporation, and Chairman of the Credits and Collections Committee for the past two years, will retire from the position in February. Mr. Loren Sheets, Treasurer of Hanna Chemical Coatings Corp., will become the new Chairman.

LEGAL & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

Although the Federal lead law was not amended by the 92nd Congress, a number of very important bills were passed in

At our recently concluded Annual Meeting, a great deal of emphasis was placed on a much broader concept of personal involvement by members of our Association in the problem-solving process of the industry. We have experienced tremendous response in the past through the work of our committees and task forces by the individual participation of member companies and the personal dedication of qualified people in our industry. But looking ahead, it is easy to see that our needs for the future, particularly in terms of personal input are going to be much greater. During NPCA's efforts to work for reasonable and effective air quality regulations, several hundred industry members were directly or indirectly involved in the reporting and action structure for accomplishing this work. During our struggles last year, to effect reasonable regulations with regard to lead and other heavy metals, hundreds of industry members participated in this work. But our needs for the future are even greater than this fine response.

During the first week of the 93rd Congress, more than 2,000 pieces of legislation were dropped into the hopper. Considering the fact that most state legislatures will be meeting this year, the number of bills to be considered and those that may impact directly or indirectly on our industry is staggering. It is for this reason that the Association is developing a much stronger grassroots involvement in the public affairs and government relations activities of the Association.

By now you should have received an inquiry from the Association, asking you to share with our professional staff information and personal contacts which you may have developed in the political arena that could be helpful to your company and, therefore, to the industry. In the coming year industry members will be asked to accept responsibility for auditing the progress of specific pieces of legislation in state or local areas. These are opportunities for personal involvement that bear directly on the industry's ability to react positively and successfully to the problems that face our industry.

As President of your Association, I will need all the support that you can provide as we move into the most aggressive and difficult time in the history of the business community. I am counting on your help.

C. A. Brethen, Jr.

0007-SWP-036710

the last days before adjournment. Three of these—the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (which amends the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act—are of major significance to our industry and will require increased attention during 1973.

Lead-in-Paint

This continues to be a major issue. The Association filed a Petition with FDA on October 24 asking that the Lead Order of March 11, 1972, be amended to ensure that certain product categories are not covered by the lead restrictions, since lead uses are essential in such products, and they do not present a lead hazard to children. FDA published this proposed regulation in the December 5, 1972, *Federal Register* and allowed a 60-day period for comments. This action delayed the effective date of the lead order with respect to the named product categories until a final order is issued.

Kentucky extended temporary exemptions for similar product categories for 120 days or until a final order is issued by FDA. Massachusetts also was petitioned for similar relief from its restrictive lead law. Many other states and cities, including District of Columbia, are considering restrictive lead laws and ordinances.

Poison Prevention Packaging Act

Final "special-packaging" regulations were issued for products containing turpentine and methyl alcohol (methanol). These regulations are scheduled to become effective on April 12, 1973. One additional "special packaging" regulation of direct impact on our industry was published on December 28th covering "household substances containing 10% or more by weight of ethylene glycol."

Classification of Hazardous Materials

NPCA filed briefs with the Department of Labor and the Department of Transportation opposing the concurrent hazardous materials proposals of those Departments which would: 1) raise flammable limits for 80° F. to 100° F.; 2) establish a combustible category up to 200° F.; and 3) change prescribed test methods.

Publications

Two major publications were completed in December: 1) the new paint industry Labeling Guide; and 2) the 1973 NPCA Trademark Directory. Copies of both will be mailed to member companies in January.

ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS

As required by the Air Quality Act of 1970, all states filed Implementation Plans for compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards by 1975 (1977 in a few cases). About 16 of these contained control strategies, including

regulations, for photochemical oxidants and organic solvents. Many of these plans have been approved by EPA in full; however, the control strategies for organic solvents proposed by California, Louisiana, and Indiana have not.

The original control strategy proposed by New York was approved. Later, New York adopted Regulation 205, covering the New York Metropolitan area, of which there is no notice of approval.

The Tennessee situation is unclear. EPA disapproved Tennessee's original control strategy for Shelby County (Memphis) since it did not provide controls on hydrocarbons. EPA and the State of Tennessee both proposed regulations covering this area. Hearings have been held, but the final regulations have not appeared.

TECHNICAL DIVISION

Several committees presented successful programs at the Annual Meeting: the Manufacturing Management Committee presented a program on the "Design and Construction of a Modern Paint Manufacturing Facility;" the Scientific Committee presented a forum entitled "Use Your Technical Organization—Options are Available to Meet Changing Parameters;" and members of the Water Quality, Air Quality, Industrial Metals, OSHA, Material Safety Data Sheet and Waste Disposal Task Forces were very active in the Industry Update Session.

Division representatives attended the organizational meeting of ASTM-E-34 Committee in Philadelphia. This new committee, formed at the request of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, assists in writing standards for handling hazardous materials.

A new Water Quality Task Force was formed. Mr. Les Thompson of DeSoto, Inc., was appointed as Mission Manager. Both A and B members were selected to serve on this Committee which will advise members on Governmental requirements, and ways to meet standards on water quality control.

The MCA research on Biomethylation of Mercury, conducted at Midwest Research Institute, is essentially completed. The results will be published shortly in scientific journals. NPCA cooperated in the research program.

In December the Industry Suppliers' Committee met in Washington. The featured speaker, Dr. Clarke Coldren of Shell Chemical, spoke on "The Energy Crisis and its Impact on Chemical Raw Materials."

The Director spoke to the Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA) in New York City on NPCA research programs being conducted on Industrial Metal compounds used by the paint and coatings industry. DCMA plans to do research on the toxicological significance of certain pigments used in our industry.

Complete revisions and updates were published of the Resin and Solvent Sections of the Raw Materials Index. Copies are available from NPCA.

The Community Services Steering Committee met with all Task Force Mission Managers to review the Task Force activities.

Members of the Industrial Metals Task Force met with Government representatives to discuss the proposed NPCA Lead Ingestion Study. NPCA is keeping Government officials informed on all details of this research program being conducted by Midwest Research Institute (MRI), Kansas City, Missouri. The research contract was signed with MRI in December. The work is expected to be completed in six to eight months.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION DIVISION

The Annual Sales Survey, the Compensation Survey and the "Revised" Operating Cost Survey were mailed as scheduled. The Monthly Sales Index was mailed monthly to industry members as soon as tabulation was completed. The Census Sales Figures were published in Coatings as soon as the release from the Census Bureau was issued.

Division Activities:

The Director, a member of the Task Force for the Paint Consumer Research Program, attended a December meeting of Subscribers in Chicago to review the program. The Management Information Committee met, during the Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., to revise 1973 survey forms and outline the Division's 1973 program.

TRADE SALES DIVISION

Considerable activity was directed toward solving public relations and social problems related to the aerosol industry. Preliminary plans were discussed with New York City officials for a program to combat the growing graffiti problem on public buildings and transportation vehicles. The Director also met with several allied organizations interested in the aerosol field (the Cosmetics Toiletries Fragrances Association and the Ad Hoc Committee on Aerosols) to work on aerosol problems.

The Director met with representatives of the National Decorating Products Association to develop plans for a booklet on business management for paint retailers.

Work continues with the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America in providing assistance in their training and business management programs.

The High Performance Architectural Coatings Committee is developing new test methods for these products. This work should be completed at the upcoming ASTM meetings, with final action

being taken by the Steering Committee on the development of new specifications for these products. The HIPAC group continues to work with the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee, co-sponsored by the Brotherhood of Painters, Painting and Decorating Contractors of America and the General Dry Wall Contractors.

The Better Business Bureau published a booklet on the proper uses of roof coatings material. This booklet is a reprint of information developed by the Roof Coatings Steering Committee in cooperation with the National Roofing Contractors Association.

The Seamless Systems Committee is developing a cooperative program with the Brotherhood of Painters and the Department of Housing and Urban Development on the use of seamless systems in public housing.

The Director, during a National Decorating Products Association Annual Meeting in Chicago, contributed information on the continuing legislation on industrial metals as they relate to paint products and the paint retailer.

CHEMICAL COATINGS DIVISION

An electrocoat '72 Seminar, sponsored by the Chemical Coatings Steering Committee and the Electrocoating Committee, was held October 2-4, in Chicago. Copies of speakers' papers are available, upon request, at a cost of \$15.00 per set, including postage.

The Chemical Coatings Steering Committee also sponsored a conference on "The Role of Finishing Systems in Serving the Needs of Today's Society" at the Annual Meeting. Also presented at the Annual Meeting was the Furniture Finishes Group Steering Committee's official report on a recently conducted survey of finishing practices in Europe. Copies of this report are available to members upon request.

PAINT INDUSTRY EDUCATION BUREAU

The Paint Industry Education Bureau has improved and expanded University degree-granting training programs for technical people in the industry. Work has been done with the Industry Advisory Committee at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro to generate additional scholarship funds. Preliminary discussions have taken place with the University of Detroit-Polymer Institute and local industry education leaders to establish a new degree-granting program for 1973-74.

The Director participated in the Fundamental Paint Course conducted at the University of Missouri-Rolla in November. In December the Chairman of the PIEB Trustees and the Director met in

Newark with representatives of a British Company, which has produced a Modular Technician Training Program, to explore possible PIEB involvement in the distribution and promotion rights for this program in the United States and Canada.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Lead Information Program

The October, 1972, issue of PAINT AND VARNISH PRODUCTION magazine featured a feature article with statements on environmental matters by NPCA and EPA. The November issue of HARDWARE RETAILING magazine carried a staff-written story on the effect of paint retailing of implementation of the FDA March 11 Order reducing lead content in household paints to .5%.

An in-depth article on "lead-in-paint" was prepared for the March, 1973, issue of the CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER.

Use of the lead poisoning prevention film and pamphlets was promoted heavily to 1,800 state, county and local public health directors and 6,000 community workers through promotional letters and pamphlets. The Division is also working on cooperative lead poisoning prevention activities with the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, the American National Red Cross, the American Public Health Association, and the Council of Better Business Bureaus.

The second mailing of NPCA's lead poisoning prevention information program was made in December, with news releases and radio spot announcements being sent to 850 newspapers and radio stations nationwide.

We released on December 29 a story nationwide on NPCA's paint chip ingestion research program.

A Film-Use Kit to accompany each purchased print of "Lead Poisoning Could Strike Your Child" was prepared and approved by the Communications Committee. The kit is designed to provide accurate information on the causes of lead poisoning from paint, and to assist film purchasers in using the film and planning community programs on lead poisoning.

Media Contracts
In December, a nationwide mailing was made to newspapers, magazines, and broadcasters informing them of our information on: lead; mercury; pollution control; aerosol paint graffiti; and statistical and consumer information.

Staff members have met with some 60 Washington correspondents, editors and reporters on lead-in-paint issues to prepare them with background information about the industry, its products and positions.

Graffiti Information Program

We placed a statement by the Executive Vice President in the New York Times on November 21 on the aerosol

graffiti problems and the NPCA information available on paint removal.

A Division representative met with New York City officials on their graffiti problem. We are writing a story for PUBLIC WORKS magazine on graffiti removal.

Product Information Program— Trade Sales

Editorial contacts were made with regional architectural, educational and hospital magazines on the characteristics and properties of High Performance Architectural Coatings.

Consumer Information

NPCA information appeared in the following publications. WOMAN'S DAY FAMILY HOME IMPROVEMENTS (a publication of the WOMAN'S DAY Service Series)—Included an article "Customized Cosmetics for Your Walls" by freelancer Richard Day. BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS HOME FURNISHINGS IDEAS/Fall-Winter, 1972—NPCA material on furniture finish care was used for the article "How to Repair Scratches and Stains on Wood Furniture." POPULAR MECHANICS/October—NPCA photos were used as part of the illustration for the article "How to Get a Peelproof Paint Job." with an NPCA credit line. CHANGING TIMES/November—information on the removal of aerosol graffiti from porous surfaces was supplied by NPCA for the section "Your Questions Answered." ATTIC AND BASEMENT PROJECTS November—ran "Painting Your Basement," an article on the performance characteristics of various types of masonry paints and recommending the proper locations for the use of each.

A fact sheet entitled "SUPERGRAPHICS" was written to provide information to the do-it-yourselfer on the "nitty gritty" aspects of creating supergraphics with paint in his own home.

Chemical Coatings

Thirty editors were contacted informing them of NPCA's willingness to cooperate on chemical coatings articles. Response was excellent. We are working on a cover story for AUTOPRODUCTS NEWS and assisted APPLIANCE MANUFACTURER and APPLIANCE MAGAZINE on stories which will appear early in 1973. WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS MAGAZINE will run a feature on chemical coatings during 1973.

The Division participated heavily in the promotion of Electrocoat '72. This 3-day conference, held in Chicago, drew reporters from almost a dozen different product finishing magazines.

Advance promotional work has begun on the Aluminum Finishing Seminar, assisting the public relations department of The Aluminum Association in New York.

Considerable time was spent preparing an advertising and promotion program for a proposed Chemical Coatings Logo.

93rd Congress—What's In Store?

When the 93rd Congress convened on January 3, 1973, it was faced with a great deal of unfinished business, that is, legislation which had been considered in the 92nd Congress but was not finally enacted.

Looking back on the 92nd Congress, we see that of the more than 600 measures enacted, three stand out as having the most direct and significant impact on the paint and coatings industry:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972—This act sets a national goal of eliminating all pollutant discharges into U.S. waters by 1985 and an interim goal of making the waters safe for fish, shellfish, wildlife and people by 1983. It requires all industry to use the "best practical" technology for discharge treatment by 1977 and to install the "best available" equipment by 1983.

Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972—This act is a major revision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the basic law dealing with "economic poisons" or "pesticides" as they are now called. The new act changes FIFRA from primarily a registration and labeling law, into a law which also regulates the manufacture and use of pesticides.

Consumer Product Safety Act—This act creates a new, independent federal agency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission. The new agency is empowered to develop and enforce safety standards for consumer products and to ban unreasonably hazardous consumer products from the marketplace. It will take over the functions of the Food and Drug Administration under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act and the Poison Prevention Packaging Act.

What can we expect in the 93rd Congress? Following is a list of mea-

sures which undoubtedly will receive Congressional attention and which NPCA will report on during 1973:

Lead-In-Paint

Without question, efforts will be renewed to reduce the lead-content standard to .06%. NPCA will continue to strongly oppose such attempts as we successfully did in the 92nd Congress and instead will back a measure calling for a .5% standard, a federal research program, and full federal preemption.

Consumer Protection Agency

This is the bill that Ralph Nader reportedly wanted more than any other last year and it had the strong support of many consumer groups. It would create a new, super Federal agency with unprecedented power to intervene, on behalf of consumer interests, in virtually all proceedings conducted by other federal agencies, many court actions, and State and local agency proceedings. This passed the House but was killed by a filibuster in the Senate.

FTC Powers—Warranty Bill

This would greatly expand the authority of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in the consumer protection area and would also set Federal standards for product warranties. The Senate passed a bill on this subject in the 92nd Congress but it did not reach the House floor for a vote.

Toxic Substances Control

This would establish a federal regulatory system, administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), over chemical compounds currently in use and all potentially hazardous new substances. Pre-market testing and screening of new products could be required and EPA would have authority to restrict the use or distribution of any chemical substance.

Differing versions passed both the House and Senate last year but final action was not taken.

OSHA Amendments

Some preliminary hearings were held in the 92nd Congress and numerous amendments will again receive attention in the 93rd. The most common of these are amendments seeking to exclude some small employers from coverage under OSHA and to permit a no-penalty, consultative inspection by OSHA officials.

Metric System Conversion

This measure, which passed the Senate in 1972, was designed to bring about a changeover to the metric system within a 10-year period. No action was taken in the House but hearings in the 93rd Congress are likely.

Minimum Wage

Both the House and Senate passed differing bills raising the minimum wage last year but the measure died when a compromise couldn't be reached. The House version increased the present \$1.60 to \$1.80 upon enactment and \$2.00 a year later, while the Senate version provided an immediate increase to \$2.00 and then \$2.20 two years later. This is considered a priority item by Congressional leaders.

Solid Waste Disposal

Increasing attention will be devoted to disposal of everything from abandoned cars to bottles and cans. Bills with many different approaches will be introduced, such as offering a tax deduction for using recycled materials, banning non-returnable containers, etc. Comprehensive hearings are likely.

Private Pension Plans

Extensive hearings were held last year and the 93rd Congress will undoubtedly consider this subject in depth. The basic issue is whether the government should impose additional controls on private pension assets by establishing standards dealing with vesting, funding, forfeiture, and portability.

Committee Meetings (Feb. 1-Apr. 30, 1973)

Feb. 1	Air Quality Task Force, NPCA Hdqtrs.
Feb. 7	High Performance Architectural Ctg. Steering Comm., NPCA Hdqtrs.
Feb. 15	West Central Regional Brd., Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 22-23	Credits & Collections Comm., St. Simons Island, Ga.
Feb. 27	Verlan Ltd. Brd. of Dirs., Boca Raton, Fla.
Feb. 28	Chemical Ctg. Steering Comm., Boca Raton, Fla.
Mar. 1-2	Chemical Ctg. Industry Comm., Boca Raton, Fla.
Mar. 7-9	Trade Sales Marketing Comm., Boca Raton, Fla.
Mar. 13	Sealants, Caulking & Glazing Steering Comm., NPCA Hdqtrs.
Mar. 14	Roof Ctg. Steering Comm., NPCA Hdqtrs.
Mar. 14-15	Labeling Comm., Wash., D.C.
Mar. 15	Community Services Steering Comm., NPCA Hdqtrs.
Mar. 21	Southern Regional Brd., Miami Beach, Fla.
Mar. 28	Communications Comm., Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 3	New Eng.-Eastern Zones Regional Brd., Newark, N.J.
Apr. 4	Southwestern Regional Brd., Houston, Tex.
Apr. 11-12	Manufacturing Mgmt. Comm., San Francisco, Calif.
Apr. 25	Budget & Finance Comm., Miami, Fla.
Apr. 26	NPCA Brd. of Dirs., Miami, Fla.

New Technical Publications Available

A new edition of the **Solvent Section—Raw Materials Index** has been published. Extra copies are available to member companies at \$5.00 per copy, including supplements.

Also, a new supplement to the **Pigment Section—Raw Materials Index** (Set No. 3 of Replacement Pages, dated November 1972) has been issued. This is being mailed together with the new Solvent Section to member companies.

Anyone who has not received their copy/copies, should notify the Technical Division of NPCA.

0007-SWP-036713

3 Child Protection Packaging Standards Approved

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved Child Protection Packaging Standards for three additional product categories. Finalized by publication in the October 13, 1972 *Federal Register*, these regulations—requiring special-packaging under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act—become effective "on or about" April 12, 1973.

The three new standards cover products containing:

1) *Methyl Alcohol*—Household substances in liquid form containing 4% or more by weight of methyl alcohol (Methanol), other than those packaged in pressurized containers.

2) *Turpentine*—Household substances in liquid form containing 10% or more by weight of turpentine.

3) *Sodium and/or potassium hydroxide*—Household substances in dry forms such as granules, powder and flakes, containing 10% or more by weight of free or chemically unneutralized sodium and/or potassium hydroxide, and all other household substances containing 2% or more by weight of free or chemically unneutralized sodium and/or potassium hydroxide.

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act, effective December 30, 1970, was enacted "to protect children from serious injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using, or ingesting household substances." The Act sets safety standards for product containers. Those that meet the standards are considered "special packaging."

Compliance with New Standards

Only products packaged after the regulation's effective date will be subject to compliance. Products packaged before the effective date will not be affected.

Manufacturers are responsible for making timely arrangements to ensure that safety containers are available for marketing after the effective date. According to the FDA, a substantial number of special-packaging manufacturers are prepared to provide the required stock of safety containers. The agency, therefore, is not likely to grant an extension of time to meet the standards.

Samples of special packaging containers, prior to being put on the market, are to be sent to the FDA Commissioner for approval. To date no provision has been made by FDA for certifying acceptance or suitability. The law makes this requirement, to ensure FDA is aware of the types and sizes of containers used.

Special labeling is required only for the one "non-complying" package for

each product permitted under the Act. Non-complying containers must include the following statement on labeling: "This package for households without young children."

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

We have received applications for membership from:

CLASS A

Baldwin Industries, Inc., P.O. Drawer 22 Rt. 59, Foley, Alabama 36535, Mr. Frank Sever, Production & Technical Mgr. (Traffic Paints)

R. J. McGlennon Co., Inc., 198 Utah Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94103, Richard J. McGlennon, President (Paint, Stains, Enamel, Varnish, Lacquer)

Universal Protective Coatings, 144 Paul Drive, San Rafael, Calif. 94903, Fred M. Honeck, President (Paint, Roof Coatings, Resin Flooring Compositions)

CLASS B

Sta-Lube Inc., 3039 Ana Street, Compton, Calif. 90221, William C. Soper, Division Manager (Chemicals)

This notice is published in accordance with Article 2, Section 8 of our by-laws. If any member knows why any of the above should not be admitted in this Association, he should notify Allan Gates at NPCA headquarters within 30 days of receipt of this issue of "Coatings." Lacking such notification, these companies will be formally enrolled February 28, 1973.

TRADEMARKS

The following trademarks will be registered by the U.S. Patent Office unless opposed with 30 days of their publication in the Official Gazette. Details may be obtained from Trademark Bureau. NPCA. **Class 1**—Raw or Partly Prepared Materials; **Class 4**—Abrasives & Polishing Materials; **Class 5**—Chemicals & Chemical Compositions; **Class 12**—Construction Materials; **Class 16**—Protective & Decorative Coatings; **Class 29**—Brooms, Brushes & Dusters; **Class 52**—Detergents & Soaps.

Issue of January 9, 1973: **Class 1**—SHERWIN WILLIAMS CHEMICALS & DESIGN, AIRCO; **Class 6**—SHERWIN WILLIAMS CHEMICALS & DESIGN, DINOL, TELKANOL, DEXTRASPERSE, DEXTASOL; **Class 16**—RENCOTE, **Class 29**—DEC-O-TEX.

Issue of January 16, 1973: **Class 1**—ADDITOL, RESICOAT, K-FIL, DELOURA, EXXON, **Class 6**—ADDITOL, LONZA, VERMARCO ON V IN SQUARE, B P & DESIGN, **Class 12**—B P & DESIGN; MICROMENT, PHILLYCLAD, PHILLYSEAL, ASTROLAM, DESIGN MARK OF TWO LINES AND CIRCLE, 3M, DESIGN of Duron Canada, Ltd.; **Class 16**—GUIDE LINE, 830 COTE, B P & DESIGN, RACING, VERMARCO ON V IN SQUARE.

TRADEMARK WATCH

Class 16—AERO-THANE, ALUMA-THANE, DURALON, HALCO, OLDEN TYES, STITS.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS SURVEY National Paint and Coatings Association for Nov. 1972

ANNUAL NET SALES	No. of Reports	Average Days	No. of Reports	Percent of Collections
Under \$1,000,000				
Trade Sales	10	42	11	71%
Chemical Coatings	12	48	11	59%
All Other	7	39	7	78%
\$1—\$5,000,000				
Trade Sales	29	55	27	61%
Chemical Coatings	17	45	16	62%
All Other	16	48	18	73%
Over \$5,000,000				
Trade Sales	28	54	24	56%
Chemical Coatings	17	48	13	68%
All Other	15	52	16	64%
Total Trade Sales	67	50	62	63%
Total Chemical Coatings	48	46	40	63%
Total All Others	38	46	39	72%
Composites		47		66%

0007-SWP-036714