

CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION - This work has consisted essentially of gathering factual information about existing installations in which lead is used for handling corrosive chemicals and disseminating that information to the chemical industries. Dissemination has generally been accomplished by preparation of articles for the leading trade papers in the field and obtaining reprints of the articles. These reprints are circulated as Lead Chemical Bulletins to interested members and as Lead Chemical Construction Bulletins to a list of about 800 people engaged in the chemical industries and to instructors and students of chemical engineering.

In addition, we are called upon to provide technical assistance with respect to the use of lead in contact with corrosive chemicals and in the design of equipment for this purpose. The engineering departments of such prominent chemical producers as the DuPont Company are in regular and frequent touch with us. A staff member is extremely active in the National Association of Corrosion Engineers. Also for the fourth year he delivered the lecture on lead to graduate students at Newark College of Engineering.

SOLDER - Our solder committee, consisting of technical representatives of four major solder producers, under the chairmanship of a staff member, has virtually completed a draft of a Solder Handbook to be published by the American Welding Society. Eventual distribution of this book should be a valuable aid to users of solder and consequently assist in the development of solder markets.

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS DIVISION

This Division devoted its attention to red lead paints exclusively. Under the supervision of the Red Lead Technical Committee, a limited amount of exposure testing of paint formulations was conducted. Red Lead Technical Letter No. 10, based on an L.L.M. paint formulation that has been adopted as standard by one of the country's leading oil companies, was issued and circulated to about 14,000 potential users of red lead paint. Work on two additional technical letters was also started.

This Division's research program has resulted in the development of red lead formulations for galvanized surfaces that give every indication of opening an important new market for red lead paints. An article on the subject was prepared and published in "Paint and Varnish Production." Dr. L. L. Carrick of the University of Michigan continues to serve us as a consultant on this work.

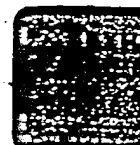
We continued our support of the Steel Structures Painting Council in 1955 with Dr. Carrick representing us on that organization's technical committee. This is considered valuable because it presents an excellent opportunity to work with the steel industry on its painting problems.

HEALTH AND SAFETY DIVISION

The following is an outline of health and safety activities during 1955.

REVISION OF ATMOSPHERIC LEAD STANDARD - The work of the Subcommittee on Lead of which our Health and Safety Director is chairman, of the Committee on Toxic Dusts and Gases of the American Standards Association, has continued, and a draft revision of the present American Standard for the maximum acceptable concentration of lead and its compounds in the atmosphere of work places was prepared during 1955.

N 1578



- 6 -

Annual Report
for the Year 1955

It will be presented to the parent committee at its semi-annual meeting in May. The proposed revision contemplates raising the long-accepted standard of 1.5 mg. per 10 cubic meters to 5.0 mg. for lead sulfide and 2.0 mg. for metallic lead and other compounds, substantial increases which should be of material engineering aid to our industries. Pending the May meeting, no more can be said than that it is believed that these or comparable figures will be accepted by the committee.

As two members of our subcommittee are a member and chairman of the governmental committee which promulgates such standards, uniformity in the figures adopted by the two principal committees looked to for guidance in such matters is also to be anticipated.

STATE LEGISLATION - Proposed state legislation potentially inimical to the interests of our industries has again been watched. In New York State, a bill which would have prohibited the sale of children's furniture finished with paint "containing poisonous or other harmful and deleterious ingredients" was killed in committee (any paint ingredient may be in that category), as was another proposing a poison label on all paints containing lead. In New Jersey, a bill characterizing as a "disorderly person" anyone who makes or sells toys or juvenile furniture coated with a material containing lead was similarly disposed of. In Massachusetts, a bill extending the powers of the Labor Commissioner in the matter of labeling hazardous substances, though passed, has not been applied to lead or to lead compounds, and we have the assurance of that official that we will be apprised of any intent to so apply it.

FEDERAL LABELING - A series of warning labels applicable to lead compounds has been submitted to all states known to require such labeling and acceptance secured from each, thus obviating the onerous necessity of differing labels in the various jurisdictions. A threat to such uniformity by the Federal Supply Service was finally overcome by their acceptance of the form of labeling referred to above.

NEW YORK CITY PAINT LABEL - The initial proposal of the New York City Health Department to require a poison label on all paints containing any lead whatsoever was ultimately modified through the establishment, at our instance, of a committee of the American Standards Association which evolved a standard permitting up to one per cent of lead in paints used on surfaces which "might be chewed by children," thus allowing the inclusion of lead driers in such paints. The "poison" wording was also modified.

AMERICAN STANDARD Z66.1-1955 - The Standard above referred to, promulgated by the A.S.A. in March, 1955, has attracted wide attention and bids fair to be accepted by the authorities of other municipalities, such as Chicago and Philadelphia, concerned with this type of regulation. It has also been brought to the attention of state and local health officers in Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio and other states.

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING - The difficult problem of childhood plumbism continues to be the source of too much adverse publicity in the daily press, and much of the legislative and regulatory activity already spoken of stems directly from it. In addition to the governmental agencies concerned, we have sought to cooperate with such groups as the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of General Practice, the American Medical Association, the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and its subsidiaries, the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers and the Toy Manufacturers of the U.S.A., as well as with many hospitals and individual physicians, toward better understanding, prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and feel that progress is being made.

Annual Report
for the Year

- 7 -

Partial support of the laboratory and field work at the Children Medical Center, Boston, has continued, but under a new arrangement which involved greatly lessened cost to the Association.

INDUSTRIAL LEAD POISONING - Continued reports and requests for preventive and therapeutic advice from all parts of the country tend to bear out Dr. Kishore's statement, at our annual meeting in 1953, that the total of industrial plumbic cases has not greatly lessened in recent years, although there has been a marked decrease in the severity of the individual case. Both engineering and medical control measures still leave much to be desired in many plants.

LEAD THERAPY - The so-called "CaEDTA" treatment for heavy metal poisoning, reported annually since its development some five years ago, has continued to be followed closely. Hitherto considered of itself quite non-toxic, and undoubtedly the therapy in lead intoxication, studies during 1955 have shown its use, if not fully controlled, to be not without danger. These findings will shortly be available in reprint form and mailed to all members of the Association.

LEAD IN SMOG - Quite unfounded allegations that lead in the air of our city, emanating from the exhausts of motor vehicles burning the widely-used leaded gasoline, constitute a menace to the public health, have been the subject of exhaustive inquiry. Figures on lead in the street air of a number of cities have been obtained. Air pollution officials have been consulted, and it is believed that this question has been laid to rest.

PLASTIC PIPE REPORT - On learning that the report of a study of the use of plastic pipe for potable waters, recently completed at the School of Public Health, University of Michigan, would include statements adverse to our interests, arrangements were made to study the galley proof of the report. Through contacts with physicians and industrial hygienists of four of the leading plastic pipe manufacturers, statements have been eliminated from the final report, scheduled to be available during the current month.

MEETINGS AND TRAVEL - Largely because of pressure of office work, travel has been substantially less than in earlier years. Meetings attended have included five of the American Standards Association, three of the American Medical Association, of the American Industrial Hygiene Association, and each of that group and the Industrial Medical Association, the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, the National Safety Council, the Saranac Laboratory, the University of Cincinnati, the Awar Film Assembly, the American Mining Congress, the Greater New York Safety Council and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Visits in connection with out of town travel have been chiefly to governmental offices, such as the Massachusetts Health and Labor Departments, Chicago and Cincinnati Boards of Health, and the Federal Supply Service, Department of Labor and Public Health Service.

MEDICAL EDUCATION - Numerous inquiries from physicians, often on quite rudimentary topics, to say nothing of instances of misdiagnosis, continue to stress the great need of finding a way to acquaint the general practitioner, who handles so small part of the case load, with the fundamental facts of the recognition and treatment of plumbism, a subject given little or no attention in the medical schools. It is our opinion that the most effective means to this end would be an instructional not picture, distributed to medical schools and meetings by the American Medical Association, has the best of professional support.

- 8 -

Annual Report
for the Year 1

It is hoped that the fortunate circumstance of Mr. J.L. Martino's chairmanship of the Metals Division of the Committee of American Industry for National Fund for Medical Education will bring a new awareness of the importance of this problem.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE ON PLUMBISM - The opening lecture - on the use of lead in dietry - at the post-graduate course on plumbism, given for physicians at the University of Cincinnati Medical School under Dr. Kohoe, was presented by the Soc

LEAD

Our magazine, LEAD, was published twice in 1955, but with additional funds provided by the Industry Development Committee it has been put on a quarterly basis in 1956. At the same time our mailing list has been expanded and improved and now contains over 50,000 names. This publication continues to be a valuable source of inquiries on all sorts of subjects pertaining to the use of lead and products.

STATISTICS

No major changes in our statistical service to members were made during the past year.

ANNUAL MEETING

For the first time the annual meeting of L.I.A. was held jointly with the American Zinc Institute. It took place in Chicago in April and met with general approval that joint meetings will be held annually in the future. The meeting consisted of one half-day joint session attended by both groups with a day for each Association to meet independently of the other. Such meetings offer considerable savings in time and money for many members and avoid repetition of subjects of interest to both groups.

HEADQUARTERS

Starting July 1, 1956, arrangements have been made for this Association and the American Zinc Institute to occupy adjoining headquarters with a joint reception room and joint conference room. It is felt that this will result in greater convenience to the members and better office facilities, with probable savings in the long run. The new offices will be located on the 20th floor of Lincoln Building, 60 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

To keep members informed of Association activities and other developments and literature pertaining to lead, a monthly Information Bulletin is circulated to all members. In addition to trade paper articles on specific subjects prepared as a part of the Association's promotional activities, annual reviews are prepared for such publications as "Engineering & Mining Journal," "Iron Age," and the "Yearbook of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics." Many requests for economic assistance are received from members, bankers, government agencies and publications. Technical assistance is rendered to members and potential users of lead products of all kinds. Close liaison is maintained with technical societies like American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Society for Metals, American Society of Sanitary Engineering, and many others. Close relations are also maintained with the Lead Development Association in England.

- 9 -

Annual Report
for the Year 1955METAL POWDER ASSOCIATION

L.I.A. again handled the administrative affairs of the Metal Powder Association in 1955 for a flat fee which was increased from \$13,000 to \$16,000 at the beginning of the year. While the arrangement has been considered generally advantageous to both parties, M.P.A. now is discussing the possibility of establishing its own organization and a decision should be reached shortly.

STAFF

No changes on the staff were made during the year, although in March 1956, a junior member of the staff resigned and has not been replaced pending a final decision on the future handling of M.P.A. affairs. The loyalty and quality of our staff is at a high level with experienced personnel in practically all positions. Mrs. A. M. Meyer, who handles payroll, tax and other matters as well as serving as secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer completed 25 years with the Association in 1955.

MEMBERSHIP

Several new members were added to the Association roster in 1955 and early 1956. These were: American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., Aaron Ferer and Sons Co., Pond Oreille Mines and Metals Co., and Societe Miniere et Metallurgique de Penarroya. The Secretary wishes to thank all members for their helpfulness and cooperation and the officers and directors for the time and vision they have contributed to Association management.

Annual Report
for the year 1955

The Treasurer respectfully submits the report of the audit of the accounts of the Association as of December 31, 1955, by Messrs. A. J. & S. J. as follows:

MESSRS. A. J. & S. J.
Certified Public Accountants

47 Broad Street
New York 6

ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE

Lead Industries Association

We have examined the balance sheet of Lead Industries Association as of December 31, 1955 and the related statement of income, expenses, and reserves for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of income, expenses, and reserves present fairly the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1955 and the results of operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

(Signed) MESSRS. A. J. & S. J.

MARCH 20, 1956

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1955

CASH (including savings bank deposits, \$91,948.33).....	\$285,107.61
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.....	343.75
ADVANCES FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES.....	2,121.43
AIR TRAVEL DEPOSIT.....	121.00
TOTAL.....	\$287,593.79

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:	
Pigments and Chemicals Division Fund.....	1,302.00
Safety and Hygiene Fund.....	200.00
DECREASED INCOME - 1954 membership dues collected in advance - industry development fund.....	221.00
RESERVES:	
Efficiency Fund.....	451,715.25
Safety and Hygiene Fund.....	27,366.66
Metallurgical Products Division Fund.....	29,628.62
Pigments and Chemicals Division Fund (including appropriation for research, \$1,750.00).....	9,485.85
Industry Development Fund.....	10,332.00
Ceramic Fund.....	1,804.34
Radiation Shielding Fund.....	2,500.00
Employee Retirement and Pension Plan Fund.....	11,741.99
TOTAL.....	\$727,090.34

NOTES:

- (1) The cost of furniture, fixtures, automobiles, and equipment has been written off to expense.
- (2) The employee retirement and pension plan fund reserve is based on an actuarial report and covers past service costs as of January 1, 1955, the effective date of the plan, and current costs for the year 1955.

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES, AND RESOURCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1933

	TOTAL	ORDINARY FUND	SAFETY AND HYGIENE FUND	METALLIC LEAD DIVISION FUND	CHEMICALS AND PHYSICS DIVISION FUND	INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT FUND	CEMATIC FUND	RADIATION SHIELDING FUND
INCOME								
Memberships & dues.....	\$161,652.00	\$ 93,324.00		\$10,804.00	\$ 8,648.00	\$51,977.00		
Transfer from fund.....		(102,744.95)		26,500.00	9,500.00	(43,500.00)		
Interest on Savings Bank deposits.....	2,401.10	2,404.10	678,000.00				\$3,000.00	\$2,500.00
Sales of publications.....	1,264.37	1,292.35		1,000.00				
Total income.....	\$165,318.57	\$ 93,324.00	\$788,000.00	\$12,804.00	\$18,148.00	\$10,477.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,500.00
EXPENSES								
Salaries.....	\$ 84,566.73	\$ 57,819.00	\$36,347.73	\$18,875.00	\$ 8,637.00			
Social security taxes.....	1,559.55	1,005.60	293.58	166.53	13.30			
Rent and light.....	8,974.40	6,974.00						
Office supplies.....	1,839.66	1,334.18						
Travel.....	15,972.30	8,653.31	1,501.51	7,161.30			\$ 95.61	
Association dues.....	755.40	344.90	206.50	167.00				
Entertainment and luncheons.....	2,003.05	303.70	101.93	606.36				
Amortization (net of cash \$2,918.00).....	2,194.61	1,403.62	17.00	626.99	61.00			
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,776.68	1,106.68		209.32	116.50			
Books and subscriptions.....	1,164.09	373.17		115.72	43.63			
Printing - net.....	1,844.04	755.94	77.10	99.93	975.97			
Mailing.....	2,358.64	945.83	365.61	275.12	1,322.70			
Cost of publications.....								
- net.....	4,977.50	4,677.65					\$99.65	
- volunteers (and forum).....	3,432.00			3,232.00				
- at work for modern plumbing.....	3,912.16			3,912.16				
Furniture and fixtures.....		717.18						
Illustration.....	1,595.95	717.12	201.87	101.72	115.75			
Research and research materials.....		1,583.99	653.90		1,000.00			
Consultation fees.....	940.00				300.00			
Apprenticeship contest.....	500.62			606.62				
- Metallurgical.....	2,022.70	1,835.93	457.12	175.20	184.48			
- Metal power Association - for rent, services, etc.....	(16,000.00)	(15,000.00)						
- (rent) net.....	(16,000.00)	(15,000.00)						
- (rent) net.....	(16,000.00)	(15,000.00)						
EXPENSE OF INCOME (EXPENSES) FOR THE YEAR.....	\$55,878.54	\$78,741.35	\$ 2,794.13	\$ 9,974.62	\$ 3,099.78			
EXPENSES, JAN. 1ST 1955.....	172,346.65	176,035.90	24,676.43	16,288.00	5,757.18			
PRIOR YEAR'S MEMBERSHIP DUES CANCELLED.....	(11,119.00)	(122.00)		(730.00)				
RESERVE, DECEMBER 31, 1955.....								
	\$27,050.99	\$ 11,715.17	\$24,576.58	\$15,112.37	\$ 3,681.15	\$10,337.00	\$1,801.31	\$1,500.00

() denotes red figure.