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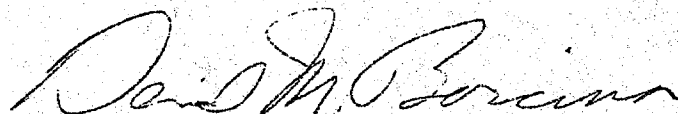
SUBJECT: AMERICAN STANDARDS
ASSOCIATION SPECIFICATION
Z66.1 - 1964

To: Members of the Industry Development Committee
and the Lead Pigments Technical Committee

Attached please find a copy ASA-Z66.1 - 1964, American
Standard Specifications to Minimize Hazards to Children from
Residual Surface Coating Material.

This specification replaces an earlier one issued in
1955 and was prepared by A.S.A.'s Subcommittee Z66.1 on which
Don Fowler, L.I.A.'s Safety and Hygiene Director served as secretary.
Insofar as the lead limitation requirements are concerned there
has been no change.

Very truly yours,



David M. Borcina
Secretary

DMB:so
Enc:

American Standard Specifications to
Minimize Hazards to Children from
Residual Surface Coating Materials

Sponsor
American Academy of Pediatrics

Approved April 29, 1964
AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

N11695.01

EPI 000782

American Standard

Registered United States Patent Office

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Foreword

(This Foreword is not a part of American Standard Specifications to Minimize Hazards to Children from Residual Surface Coating Materials, Z66.1-1964.)

ASA Sectional Committee on Prevention or Control of Hazards to Children, Z66, was organized in 1953 by the American Standards Association, under the sponsorship of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

The purpose of this committee's activity is to develop specifications, tests, and procedures to minimize home hazards to children which might result in physical injury or poisoning.

Toward this end a subcommittee was appointed to deal with the identification or labeling of paint products to indicate that they are safe to use in painting objects or surfaces which might be ingested by children.

In view of the scope and objectives of the work of the Z66 Sectional Committee and of this subcommittee, the consideration of the subject was limited to the potential hazards to children such as might come from the handling and use of painted articles. Here the hazard would be from toxicity of coatings ingested. Study of this problem was suggested because of a number of reports of cases of lead poisoning in children as a result of swallowing dried lead paint, chewed off from various surfaces to which the child had access. Such surfaces were, predominantly, painted interior woodwork.

This standard therefore deals with the toxicity hazards which may be encountered through the ingestion of dried coatings on articles or surfaces accessible to children.

ASA Sectional Committee Z66, which reviewed and approved this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval:

DR EDWARD PRESS, *Chairman*

LAWRENCE A. CARVEY, *Secretary*

<i>Organization Represented</i>	<i>Name of Representative and Business Affiliation</i>
American Academy of Pediatrics	DR EDWARD PRESS, Illinois Department of Public Health DR SAMUEL SOUTHARD
American Association of University Women	KATHERINE ABBOT WELLS
American Home Economics Association	GLADYS C. PECKHAM
American Hospital Association	PETER B. TERENCE, The Roosevelt Hospital SAMUEL WHITE, Jr, American Hospital Association
American Petroleum Institute	J. R. NOBLE
American Public Health Association	<i>Representation Vacant</i>
American Society of Safety Engineers	J. T. WADKINS, Richmond Area Safety Council THOMAS J. BERK, Metropolitan Insurance Company (<i>Alt</i>)
American Society for Testing and Materials	CAMERON A. BAKER, Better Fabrics Testing Bureau
Association of Casualty and Surety Companies	CARL F. OLANDER, The American Insurance Company
Child Study Association of America	A. D. BUCHMUELLER
Good Housekeeping Institute	ROGER G. COOK
Industrial Medical Association	DR FREDERICK SHILLITO, Ohio State University DR JOHN POUTAS
Institute for Safer Living	MARY HENIGAN RICHTER, American Mutual Liability Insurance Company L. P. BLOOMER, American Mutual Liability Insurance Company (<i>Alt</i>)
Lead Industries Association	DON G. FOWLER R. L. ZIEGFELD (<i>Alt</i>)
National League for Nursing	DR HELEN M. WALLACE, University of California MARGARET LOTSY, New York City Health Department (<i>Alt</i>)
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association	R. J. ECKART, Sapolin Paints D. S. RING (<i>Alt</i>)
National Safety Council	RICHARD MANUELL PHIL DYKSTRA (<i>Alt</i>)
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults	ELIZABETH M. WAGNER
Parents' Magazine Consumer Service Bureau	ESTHER MCCABE DOROTHY RENKEN (<i>Alt</i>)
Toy Guildance Council	ARNOLD R. BOLKA EMMA SHEEHY, Columbia University (<i>Alt</i>)
Toy Manufacturers of the USA	STUART HOOVER DR GRACE LANGDON (<i>Alt</i>)
U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards	P. T. HOWARD M. W. SANDHOLZER (<i>Alt</i>)
U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Children's Bureau	DR PAULINE G. STITT

Organization Represented

Name of Representative and Business Affiliation

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration (<i>Liaison</i>)	<i>Representation Vacant</i>
U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards	CLYDE P. SMITH
U. S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (<i>Liaison</i>)	HENRY L. VERHULST EUGENE L. LEHR (<i>Alt</i>)

The Z66.1 Subcommittee which prepared this standard had the following personnel:

R. J. ECKART, *Chairman*
Sapolin Paints

DON G. FOWLER, *Secretary*
Lead Industries Association

DR CHARLES ABLER

DR SAM MOLINAS

MYRON E. AVERILL
Hercules Powder Company

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare,
Food and Drug Administration

DR JOHN H. FOULGER

DR THOMAS W. NALE
Union Carbide Corporation

R. H. HIGGINS
Benjamin Moore and Company

HENRY RAYBIN
New York City Health Department

STUART HOOVER
Toy Manufacturers of the USA

DANIEL S. RING
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

P. T. HOWARD
U.S. Department of Commerce,
National Bureau of Standards

LEO SILVERSTEIN

WILLIAM H. LUTZ
Pratt & Lambert, Inc

DALLAS SPARRE
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company

CHARLES R. MARTENS
Sherwin Williams Company

HENRY L. VERHULST
U.S. Public Health Service,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

DR MAY MAYERS

HENRY J. WHITSON
National Lead Company

American Standard Specifications to Minimize Hazards to Children from Residual Surface Coating Materials

1. Scope and Purpose

This standard specifies the requirements for coatings such as paints, enamels, lacquers, etc., applied in liquid form, that 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 poisoning will be minimized if, by chance, some of the dry coating should be ingested by a child.

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:

(1) Shall not contain lead compounds of which the lead content (calculated as Pb) is in excess of one per-

cent of the total weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids, and driers);

(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 percent by weight of the contained solids (including pigments, film solids, and driers);

(3) Shall not contain barium compounds of which the water soluble barium (calculated as Ba) is in excess of one percent of the total barium in such coatings.

3. Marking

Coatings complying with this standard may be marked: "Conforms to American Standard Z66.1-1964 for use on surfaces which might be chewed by children."

NOTE: Suggested test methods for low concentrations of lead in paint and for the determination of low quantities of mercury in paint are contained in the following ASTM Standards (copies available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.):

Tentative Method for Determination of Low Concentrations of Lead in Paint, ASTM D 2088-62 T

Tentative Method for Determination of Low Quantities of Mercury in Paint, ASTM D 2206-63 T

American Standards

The standard in this booklet is one of over 2000 standards approved to date by the American Standards Association, Incorporated.

The ASA provides the machinery for creating voluntary standards. It serves to eliminate duplication of standards activities and to weld conflicting standards into single, nationally accepted standards under the designation "American Standard."

Each standard represents general agreement among maker, seller, and user groups as to the best current practice with regard to some specific problem. Thus the completed standards cut across the whole fabric of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Manufacturers, consumers, technical organizations, and governmental agencies — all substantially interested and affected groups — are represented on the committees which develop and regularly revise American Standards. The completed standards are used widely by industry and commerce and often by municipal, state, and federal governments.

The ASA, under whose auspices this work is being done, is the American clearinghouse for standards activity on the national level. Founded in 1918, it is a federation of more than 100 trade associations, technical societies, professional groups, and consumer organizations. Some 2200 companies are affiliated with the ASA as company members.

ASA is the United States member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Through this channel American industry makes its position felt on the international level. American Standards are on file in the libraries of the national standards bodies of more than 40 countries.

For a free list of all American Standards or information about membership in the ASA write:

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

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10 EAST 40th STREET

NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK