



CHICAGO PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER ASSOCIATION

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RAY J. VONESH

August 10, 1951

Mr. Paul Whitford
Technical Service Dept.
Pigment Division
Eagle-Picher Co.
American Building
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

Dear Mr. Whitford:

Here is a summary of what's happened in re:
the labeling rules and regulations.

1. The rules as enacted are contained in "Part J" - a copy of which can be obtained by calling the Department of Labor - Room 1300 - at FInancial 6-2000.
2. After several conferences with the enforcement department of the Illinois Dept. of Labor the attached two page summary was agreed upon by the Department of Labor as being what they wanted as full compliance with the rules.
3. At a later meeting of our Trade Sales Committee the trade sales manufacturers unofficially agreed to go along with the suggested label for outside housepaints, to use a special label on varnish removers, stains and other materials containing "acute poison" and to use the so-called DuPont Label for all other lines.
4. At a similar meeting the industrial finishes manufacturers unofficially agreed to use a special label for varnish removers, stains and other materials containing "acute poison" and to use the DuPont Label for all other lines.

I enclose some sample stickers for your information. Albany Press Label Printers here in Chicago (Mr. Carter Holmberg - 5145 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 39, - Berkshire 7-1373) has them in stock.

Cordially,

Ray Vonesh
Raymond J. Vonesh
Executive Secretary

RJV:dt
Encs.

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

1952

STATE AND TERRITORIAL WARNING LABELING LAWS

The following inquiry has been sent to health and labor departments of all states and territories:

"For the information of our membership, which includes many manufacturing companies engaged in interstate commerce, we are seeking to acquaint ourselves with all statutes or regulations of the several states which require warning labeling of products which may be hazardous to health from the viewpoint of toxicity. We are, of course, principally interested in lead products, including lead paints, and we are not concerned with drugs or pharmaceuticals."

Replies have been received as follows:

Alabama Economic Poisons law, covering insecticides, etc.

Letter from Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene: "As far as I know, the state of Alabama has no laws regarding the labeling of any products with reference to their toxicity. I personally am interested in seeing warning labels of some type on lead paints; since there are a considerable number of cases of lead poisoning among children and are not correctly diagnosed by the attending physician. If warning labels of some sort helped to diminish a number of these cases I would be very much in favor of it."

Alaska No warning labeling laws.

Arizona Economic Poisons law.

Arkansas No warning labeling laws.

Letter from Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene: "We would like to inform you that we have received information concerning apparent epidemics of lead poisoning among children which have occurred in the Baltimore City area. We intend to inform all our state and county health workers, and our physicians, to bring to the attention of the public the potential hazard of using lead base paints on children's furniture and toys, and on the interior of homes. You may be interested to know that our State Plumbing Code permits the use of lead piping for water distribution lines."

California General Industrial Safety Orders issued by the Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Industrial Relations require warning labeling of 114 substances or groups of substances, of which

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two are "Lead Acetate" and "Lead Compounds (Name Compound)." In addition to these orders, available at 25 cents per copy, an illustrative leaflet with the title, "The Label Must Tell the Story," is issued by the Division.

Colorado No warning labeling laws.

Connecticut Warning labels required for containers of Ethyl Fluid or tetraethyl lead, noting exact content and danger; label also to state containers to be closed tightly immediately when emptied, without cleansing, and returned to plant.

Delaware No warning labeling laws.

District of Columbia Laws and regulations as promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Pure Food and Drug Division of the Department of Agriculture apply to District of Columbia.

Florida Economic Poisons law.

Georgia Economic Poisons law.

Letter from Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene: "I do not believe the State of Georgia has a labeling law applying particularly to paints. Of course, the manufacturers in the State comply more or less with the voluntary policing of the manufacture of baby cribs, toys, etc."

Hawaii Regulations with the title "Preparation and Use of Warning Labels for Containers of Hazardous Substances" promulgated by the Department of Health list 198 substances or groups of substances required to bear such labels, two of which are "Lead Acetate" and "Lead Compounds (Name Compound)." Detailed requirements as to the nature of the labels are included.

Idaho No warning labeling laws.

Commissioner of Labor: "We make every effort to have such articles properly labeled."

Illinois Rules and Regulations Relating to Labeling in the Use, Handling and Storage of Substances Harmful to the Health and Safety of Employees have been promulgated by the Industrial Commission and became effective June 15, 1951. These require warning labeling of ten classes of hazardous substances, of which two are "Materials in Dust Form Hazardous from Inhalation or Contact" and "Materials Toxic if Swallowed."

A seemingly absurd interpretation of these regulations is that all outside house paints, whether or not they contain lead, shall bear the warning: "May contain lead compound. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Avoid breathing dust. Do not take internally."

Indiana No warning labeling laws.

Iowa Economic Poisons law.

"Paints and Oils" law: Listing of ingredients on labels is the chief factor, with prevention of adulteration as primary aim.

Kansas No warning labeling laws.

Kentucky No warning labeling laws.

Health Department recommends the use of warning labels in accordance with the recommendations of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Louisiana Labeling of tetraethyl lead is done through agreement between manufacturer and U. S. Public Health Service. No warning labeling laws.

Maine Economic Poisons law.

Maryland No warning labeling laws.

Massachusetts Warning labeling laws and regulations applicable only to benzol, carbon tetrachloride, DDT, methyl alcohol, and "dangerous caustic or corrosive substances in packages for household use."

Michigan Health Department: "When the necessity arises we follow the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association."

Minnesota Economic Poisons law.

Paint labeling law aimed at proper listing of ingredients and prevention of adulteration.

Mississippi No warning labeling laws.

Missouri No warning labeling laws.

Montana Economic Poisons law.

Nebraska Economic Poisons law.

Nevada No warning labeling laws.

Letter from Labor Commissioner: "However, we would appreciate your cooperation in suggesting to your membership that they place a warning label on their products to be shipped in to Nevada, even though we do not have a statute requiring it. Nevada has an Occupational Diseases Act, but unfortunately we do not have statutes which help to prevent occupational diseases. Therefore, if the manufacturing companies would cooperate with us voluntarily it would certainly be appreciated.

New Hampshire No warning labeling laws.

New Jersey Economic Poisons law.

New Mexico No warning labeling laws.

New York No warning labeling laws.

North Carolina Economic Poisons law.

North Dakota Economic Poisons law.

Ohio General Code Section 6333 of laws administered by the Department of Agriculture requires that paint labels shall "show the name or names of any substance or substances used in quantities sufficient to be dangerous or injurious to human life or health whether through absorption, contact, or inhalation."

Oklahoma Economic Poisons law.

Oregon Economic Poisons law.

Pennsylvania No warning labeling laws.

Puerto Rico Economic Poisons law.

Rhode Island No warning labeling laws.

South Carolina No warning labeling laws.

South Dakota No warning labeling laws.

Tennessee Economic Poisons law.

Texas No warning labeling laws.

Utah Economic Poisons law.

Vermont Economic Poisons law.

Virgin Islands (No reply received.)

Virginia Economic Poisons law.

Paint law requires proper labeling as to ingredients, etc., but no provision for warning labeling.

Washington No warning labeling laws.

West Virginia No warning labeling laws.

Letter from Associate Director, Department of Health: "We do not in West Virginia have any requirements for warning labeling of products which may be hazardous to health, although I would be ready to agree with you that such labeling would be desirable. This matter has at various times been considered both by

our own Department and the Department of Labor, but no definite action has ever been taken by either Department, due, I would say, primarily to the staff limitations of our individual departments."

Wisconsin No warning labeling laws.

Wyoming "Pure Paint Law." Labeling provisions are for protection of purchaser in regard to quality; no warning labeling requirements.

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It will be observed that, apart from the Connecticut regulations noted, the only jurisdictions thus far requiring warning labeling of the types with which we are principally concerned are California, Hawaii, Illinois, and Ohio.

The references to childhood lead poisoning in the letters from state officials in Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia are of interest.

HARPER BOWDITCH

JAN 1952